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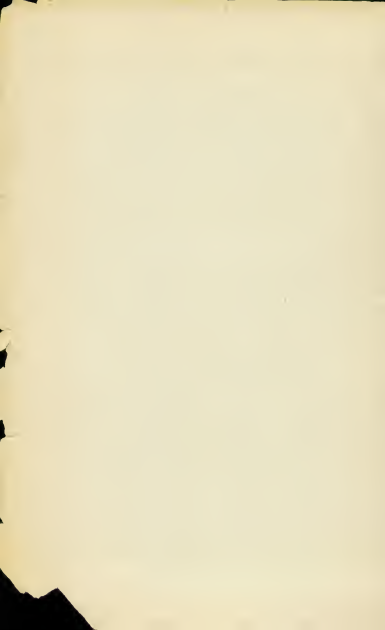
ORIGIN, BIRTHPLACE, NATIONALITY AND
LANGUAGE OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE

(A CENSUS STUDY BASED ON THE CENSUS
OF 1921 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA)



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

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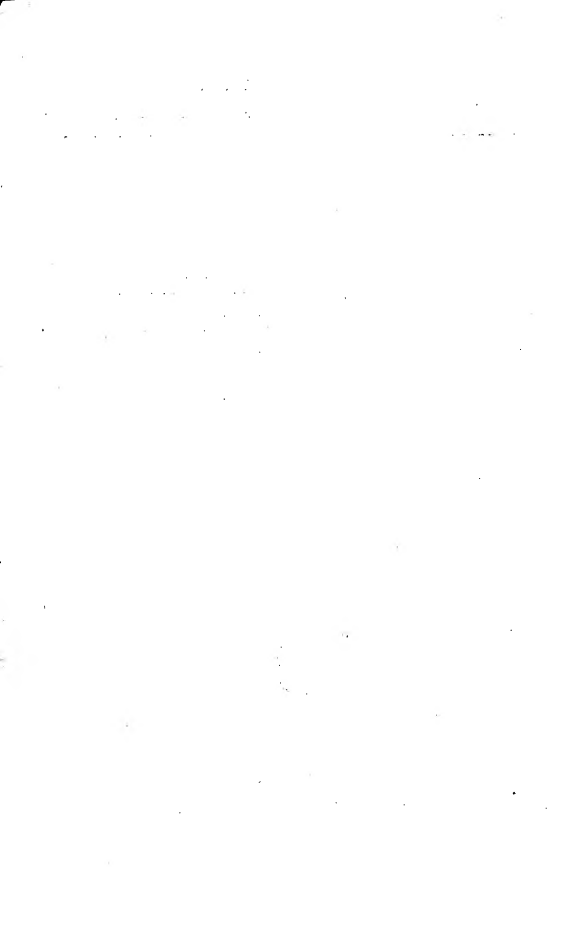
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PREFACE

The present report is one of a series that has been prepared in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, analytical of the data on population collected by the census. It deals with the general question of the birthplace, nationality and origin of the Canadian population, including in the latter the colonial stocks from the British Isles and France, as well as the recent immigrant population.

The general scope of the analysis will be seen by a glance at the various chapter headings. The first five chapters deal with the changing proportions of the various nationalities and stocks in Canada in the nine provinces, and their distribution in respect to date of arrival, age, sex, conjugal condition and urban and rural residence. The remaining seven chapters include an examination of the behaviour of the various groups as revealed by data on intermarriage, language spoken, illiteracy, naturalization, crime, fertility, and infant mortality. Preceding these chapters is a general "Summary" which sets out briefly the main facts and conclusions. As the subject-matter of the report is complex, involving several points of view which although distinct are closely related and at times overlapping, it is recommended that before proceeding to any perusal of the report proper, the explanations and definitions contained in the introduction be carefully noted.

The report has been prepared in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the direction of Prof. W. Burton Hurd, of Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
OTTAWA, September 1, 1928.

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Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People

INTRODUCTION

DATA RELATING TO NATIONALITY, BIRTHPLACE, LANGUAGE AND ORIGIN AS COLLECTED BY THE CANADIAN CENSUS

The population schedule of the census contains altogether thirty-five questions, of which ten bear on the related subjects of nationality, birthplace, language and origin.

(1) *Nationality*.—Each and every person is asked to state his nationality or citizenship. A person of Canadian citizenship or nationality, whether such by birth, domicile or naturalization, is recorded as "Canadian".

(2) *Birthplace*.—The country of birth of each person is recorded, and in the case of Canadian born, the province of birth. Further, the birthplaces of the father and mother of each person are also recorded for the purpose of distinguishing Canadian families of three or more generations residence in the country.

(3) *Language*.—The language spoken is recorded, whether English, French or other language used in the family.

(4) *Origin*.—The "origin" of each person is also recorded in order to ascertain from what basic stocks the Canadian population is being derived.

The answers to the above questions are not only compiled separately, but in combination and cross-relation with each other, and are drafted with the purpose of throwing light from as many points of view as possible on the growth and present composition of the Canadian people.

It is noted from the above, that the census describes everyone of Canadian nationality as "Canadian"; everyone born in Canada, as of "Canadian" birth; and everyone whose family has been of three generations residence (or more) in Canada, as "Canadian" in a special sense.

Nationality and Citizenship.—At the last three decennial censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921 inquiry has been made into the nationality of the population. The relevant instructions to enumerators at the 1921 census were as follows:—

"It is proper to use 'Canadian' as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has acquired rights of citizenship in it. A person who was born in the United States, or France, or Germany or other foreign country, but whose home is in Canada and who is a naturalized citizen, should be entered as 'Canadian'; so also should a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary. An alien person will be classed by nationality or citizenship according to the country of birth, or the country to which he or she professes to owe allegiance.

"A married woman is to be reported as of the same citizenship as her husband.

"A foreign-born child under 21 years of age is to be reported as of the same citizenship as the parents."

The fact that foreign-born persons who have been in Canada less than five years (the length of residence required to obtain naturalization) are reported as "Canadian citizens" is in virtue of the operation of the Naturalization Act of 1914, which provides that the following persons shall be deemed to be British subjects:—

- (a) "Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance; and
- (b) "Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions, whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted; and
- (c) "Any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not."

Provided (1) "that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects."

(2) "The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject."

(3) "A woman, who having been an alien, has by or in consequence of her marriage become a British subject, shall not, by reason only of the death of her husband or the dissolution of her marriage, cease to be a British subject."

The approximate number of Canadian nationals in 1921, on the assumption that all Canadian-born persons resident in Canada are Canadian nationals, was 8,412,383, including 6,832,747 Canadian-born, 1,065,454 resident British-born and 514,182 naturalized foreign-born, of whom 237,994 had been born in the United States. Doubtless there were domiciled in Canada at the date of the census certain Canadian-born people who had at some time or other given up their original Canadian citizenship and had not resumed it either because of personal preference or because they had not been resident in this country the necessary period of five years required for repatriation. Again, certain of our British-born people domiciled in Canada were not Canadian citizens either because they had been naturalized in some foreign country and had never given up such allegiance or because they had not been resident in Canada for the one year required to vote at elections or the five-year period required by the Immigration Act.¹

On the other hand, many Canadian citizens are residents of other countries, the largest number being in the United States, where the census taken on January 1, 1920, showed that out of 1,117,778 white persons of Canadian birth reported as residents of the United States at the date of the census, 607,303 were naturalized citizens, 72,714 had taken out their first papers and 345,557 were, from the point of view of the United States, aliens, and therefore, from our point of view, presumably Canadian citizens, while the citizenship of 92,304 was not ascertained. Thus a very considerable number of Canadian citizens were domiciled outside of Canada in 1920 and 1921.

USE OF THE TERM "ORIGIN" AS DISTINGUISHED FROM "RACE"

In a strictly biological sense, the term "race" signifies a subgroup of the human species related by ties of physical kinship. Scientists have attempted to divide and subdivide the human species into groups on the basis of biological traits, such as shape of the head, stature, colour of skin, etc., and to such groups and to such only, would the biologist apply the term "race". The use of the term, however, even in this strictly scientific sense is neither definite nor free from confusion, for there is no universally accepted classification. Furthermore, the identification of certain types of culture with definite biological types has led inevitably to the result that, even in the hands of the ethnologist, the term "race" has acquired a cultural as well as a biological implication.

Most modern national groups are composed of widely varying racial strains. The English type, if such exists in the biological sense, is the product of the commingling of perhaps half a dozen primitive stocks. The same applies to the French, Italians and indeed to any European group. Whether these peoples, during the past thousand years, have evolved distinct and homogeneous biological types which could approximately be termed "races" is a matter for debate. Homogeneity is always relative; so with race differentiation. The technical biological question as such, however, is of minor importance as far as the census is concerned. Even in such cases as Scottish and Irish, where it is well known that distinct strains exist, the cultural consideration is predominant.

The significant fact in the present connection is this. The combined biological and cultural effect on Canada of the infiltration of a group of English is clearly different from that produced by a similar number of, say, Ukrainians coming to the country. This is partly due to the different biological strains and partly to different cultural environment in the home country. It would be futile from a practical point of view to attempt to separate

¹Out of 1,065,454 British-born residents of Canada on June 1, 1921, 90,056 immigrants had arrived since January 1, 1920, most of whom would presumably not have been residents of Canada for the one year required by the Dominion Election Act. Further, a total of 177,920 British-born immigrants had entered the country since January 1, 1915, and most of these would not have been five years in the country and would not be considered as "Canadian citizens" under the definition of section 2 of the Immigration Act.

the biological and the cultural influence. It is known, for example, that biologically the Orientals are not assimilable in Canada, even if culturally assimilation were possible. On the other hand, neither Mennonites nor Doukhobors are easily assimilated culturally, though biologically an infusion could be effected. But the relative importance of the biological and cultural factors is not subject to quantitative measurement. Both, however, are combined under the term "origin."

The term "origin", therefore, as used by the census, usually has a combined biological, cultural and geographical significance. It suggests whence our people come and the implied biological strain and cultural background. Following popular usage, the terms, "English stock", "French stock", "Italian stock", etc., are employed to describe the sum total of the biological and cultural characteristics which distinguish such groups from others. Such usage is familiar to the public in general, and only when our "origin" classifications follow such lines, can they be collected by a census, be understood by the people or have any significance from the practical standpoint of the development of a Canadian nation.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE ORIGIN CLASSIFICATION

The term "origin", as used here, has a combined biological, cultural and geographical significance. In certain cases all three aspects are clearly defined; in others the classification means little more than geographical origin, being distinct from nativity classification mainly in that it includes not only immigrants, but their descendants. The situation is made clear by examining the actual divisions in the origin tables of the census.

First, there are cases in which the biological connotation included in the term "origin" is pronounced, i.e., where the strains of the immigrating people are comparatively pure. Such are the coloured stocks, the Chinese, Japanese, Hindu, Negro and aboriginal Indians. In the case of many of the white peoples also the term "origin" includes both biological and cultural elements, as in the case of the English, French, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, German, Greek, Hebrew, Icelandic, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish, Syrian, and so on. With such groups no serious difficulties are involved.

With certain other groups, however, the problem of classification is not so simple. Nearly 10,000 people in Canada in 1921 claimed to be of "Swiss" origin. Here "origin" can only mean original geographical habitat ("Swiss" being a national term including French, German and other stocks), coupled with a more or less distinct culture, the product of the partial fusing of several North Western European stocks. The same may be said of the Belgians, of whom nearly 60 p.c. speak Flemish as the mother tongue, while a considerable proportion speak French, Belgium consisting of two distinct peoples, the Flemish and the Walloons.

It is in the Eastern and Central parts of Europe, however, that the greatest difficulty arises. While there are certain groups like the Bulgarians, Hungarians and Czechoslovaks where the mixture is not so confusing, there are groups found in the Canadian census like the Roumanians, 13 p.c. of whom spoke German as the mother tongue and 16 p.c. spoke one of the Slavic languages, arguing biologically a mixture of stocks. The intermingling is perhaps not so great with the Poles, 85 p.c. of whom spoke Slavic languages as the mother tongue and only a little under 10 p.c. spoke German. The Serbo-Croats are preponderantly Slavs, judging from the data on mother tongue; but further difficulties emerge with the Russian, Ukrainian and Austrian groups. Of those reported as of Russian origin 40 p.c. spoke German as the mother tongue—presumably those from the Baltic provinces of Russia—and 54 p.c. spoke one of the Slavic languages, the great majority Russian. Thus, while the majority of those classed as of Russian origin were Slavs, there was a considerable admixture of Teutonic stock. Of the Austrians, some 41 p.c. spoke German as mother tongue, and 53 p.c. one of the Slavic languages, nearly one-half of the latter speaking Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian or Ukrainian. Such a group is clearly not a biological unit. The term "Austrian" in the "origin" tables merely designates a group of immigrant people, most of whom are Slavs, and whose homes before coming to Canada in the pre-war days had been for many generations within common political boundaries and who had therefore the common traits begotten of a similar cultural and economic environment.

The Ukrainian classification, again, includes four groups: the Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian, and Ukrainian. But the problem here is not in the diverse elements within the group. The four peoples are separately classified and 97 p.c. of them speak Slavic languages. The group thus includes only biological strains which are closely allied—a fact which did not obtain with the Austrian or Russian. The difficulty is that the Ukrainian group probably includes only a part of those who might properly be so classed. There are about 20,000 in the Austrian "origin" group who speak one of the Ukrainian languages as the mother tongue, and it is probable that there were also some Ukrainians among the 33,856 so-called Russians who were reported as speaking Russian as the mother tongue.

It is clear, therefore, that in certain cases, especially with people from South, Eastern and Central Europe, the "origin" classification signifies, primarily, original geographical habitat. In view of this fact the data in the present report are presented in such cases not only by origins but in general geographical groups and by language classification. Separate figures have been computed for those of North Western and South, Eastern and Central European origins, and for the Scandinavians, Germanic, Latin and Greek and Slavic groups. In some of the linguistic groups certain proportions speaking other languages were necessarily included. For example, the Austrians and Russians are classed as Slavs, yet about 40 p.c. of each speak German as the mother tongue. With the exception of those two groups, however, considerable homogeneity appears within the larger groupings, and even in the cases mentioned (the Austrians and Russians) it is a matter of debate whether from the point of view of culture the Germans of Austria and Russia domiciled in Canada are not closer to the Slavs than to the Germans coming to Canada from Germany.

The above facts regarding the "origin" classification should be borne in mind in reading the subsequent pages of this monograph. Except in the case of the Hebrews, the term "origin" *always* connotes the original geographical habitat of a population group, *usually* implies a distinct culture, and *often* a definite biological strain. In any case, it refers to a specific group of immigrants and their progeny.

CLASSIFICATION OF MIXED STOCKS

The male line is used in the census for tracing "origin" derivation. In this connection the population falls into two main categories: (1) the less assimilable peoples who have maintained their original purity, and (2) those who have intermarried freely for several generations. In the case of those falling within the first category, the procedure of the census is obviously satisfactory. It might be objected in the case of those falling within the second category, however, that there are many individuals whose origins are so intermixed through intermarriages that their designation as of the origin indicated by their fathers' patronymic is largely meaningless. This may be accepted as true in so far as the individual is concerned. It remains true, however, that by the law of large numbers in the mass, the adoption of the practice followed in the census will yield approximately accurate measurements of the different infusions of blood that have gone to make up the total.

The above becomes clear when we consider in greater detail the purposes for which "origin" data are collected. Apart from purely scientific studies such data have two types of use. First, they have an important bearing on the study of immigration, for they show with what measure of success the newer peoples are mixing with the basic stocks of the country and adapting themselves to Canadian institutions. In the second place, such data have considerable historical interest in recording not only the continuous infusion of foreign blood and foreign cultures from abroad, but the combined effect of natural increase and immigration on the "origin" structure of the population.

In its bearing upon immigration policy, the accuracy of the origin classification varies directly with its importance to public policy. Certain peoples readily intermarry with the native English and French stock in Canada and are easily assimilated in other respects. The larger the amount of intermarriage the greater is the number, for example, with part English blood who are classified as of Swedish origin and *vice versa*. As the fusion proceeds the social behaviour of the two groups becomes more and more alike. However,

even when the two peoples have merged biologically and socially, the origin data perform a practical function in tracing the progress of the assimilative process and finally demonstrating that assimilation has taken place.

There are other peoples like the South, Eastern and Central Europeans who are less successful in adapting themselves to Canadian social and legal institutions. The problem of assimilating such people is a difficult one. With these peoples, however, much less intermarriage has taken place than is often supposed. It is shown in chapter VI that only about 5 p.c. of the men of South, Eastern and Central European stocks had married into the British or French stocks in Canada up to 1921 and less than 3 p.c. of the women. Almost all of those classed as of Slavic stock are, therefore, of Slavic or allied origin and the origin data for such people may be taken as accurately describing the behaviour of very definite groups in the population. This will continue to be the case until intermarriage has proceeded much further than it has done up to the present.

The origin data are thus most adequate in the case of groups where accuracy is most desirable, for it is with the groups where intermarriage has made least headway that the progress of assimilation is slow and merits careful attention. The differences established in the various chapters of this report testify to the adequacy of the census procedure in respect to these non-assimilating peoples.

SUMMARY

NOTE.—It should be clearly understood by the reader of this summary and the report proper that the conclusions reached apply only to those portions of the several nationalities and stocks which have emigrated to, and are now a part of the population of, Canada.

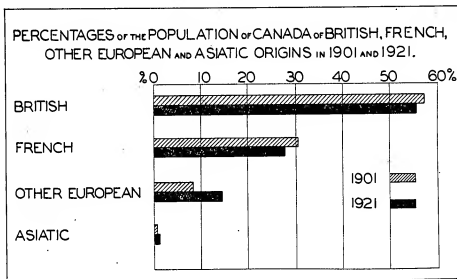
CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF CANADA BETWEEN 1901 AND 1921

(1) In 1921, 55 p.c. of the population of the Dominion was of British stock, and nearly 28 p.c. French. The other European stocks constituted 14.16 p.c. of the population, Asiatics less than 1 p.c., and all others, including Indians and Negroes, slightly over 2 p.c. The population of Canada is thus predominantly British and French, these two stocks representing over 83 p.c., or five-sixths, of the total.

(2) In numbers, the North Western Europeans (other than British and French) exceeded the South, Eastern and Central Europeans in 1921 by approximately 20 p.c., but the latter group has been rapidly overtaking the former. Numerically, the most important foreign stocks in Canada of North West European origin are the Germans, Dutch, Norwegians and Swedish, in the order named; and among the South, East and Central Europeans those reported as of Austrian, Ukrainian, Russian, Italian and Polish origins. With the exception of the Germans, the Hebrews (the majority of whom have come from Central and Eastern Europe) are the most numerous of the foreign stocks in the Dominion.

(3) Since the beginning of the century, the composition of the population of Canada has been in a state of rapid change. (See Chart 1.) The British and French form a progressively smaller proportion of the population, and the numbers of Negroes and Red Indians have remained virtually stationary. On the other hand, the numerical and percentage increases of the non-British stocks in the past two decades have been relatively

CHART 1



great. Other European stocks increased relatively four times as rapidly as did the British between 1901 and 1911, and constituted in 1921 almost twice as large a proportion of our population as they did in 1901. The Asiatics increased three times as fast relatively as the British stocks in the first decade of the century. Increases in the foreign content of the Canadian population were not so great in the last decade, chiefly on account of arrested immigration. With economic readjustment in Europe, however, joined to the United States' policy of exclusion, immigration, it is expected, will be renewed, with probable further shifting in the balance of the different stocks in Canada. It will be shown below that such an event will be hastened by abnormally high rates of natural increase, especially among the peoples from Southern, Eastern and Central Europe.

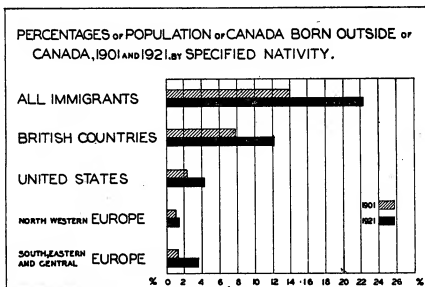
NATIVITY AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

(1) In 1921, 97 p.c. of the French and three-quarters of the British stocks were Canadian born. The Dutch, Germans, Swiss and Icelanders from the North and West of Europe, and the Ukrainian, Austrian, Polish and Russian peoples from the South, East and Central parts of the Continent, showed proportions Canadian born ranging from 50 p.c. to 80 p.c., the figure for the Germanic group being the highest. Though the Slavs and the Latins and Greeks both showed larger proportions Canadian born than the Scandinavians, a relatively large proportion of the latter group was born in the United States, so that from the standpoint of date of arrival on this continent, the Scandinavians with the Germanic peoples belong to the older immigration.

(2) While the Germanic and Scandinavian stocks from the North and West of Europe generally may be regarded as the older settlers on this continent, and the Latin and Greek and Slavic peoples as on the whole the more recent arrivals, it should be borne in mind that there are exceptions to any such general rule. The Belgians from North Western Europe are recent arrivals, while the Austrians, Czechs and Russians from Central and Eastern Europe show almost as small proportions born outside Canada and the United States as some of the stocks classed among the older immigrants.

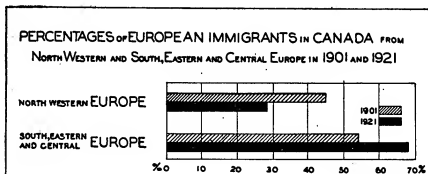
(3) Passing to the proportions of our total population Canadian born and born outside of Canada, there has been a marked decrease in the proportion Canadian born and a cor-

CHART II



responding increase in the proportion of immigrants as between 1901 on the one hand and 1911 and 1921 on the other. At the latter date 8 p.c. more of the population was foreign born than in 1901. The proportion of our population born in North Western Europe was 80 p.c. greater in 1911 than in 1901, and the proportion born in South, Eastern and Central Europe almost trebled in that decade. Since the beginning of the century, the proportion of our population born in South, Eastern and Central Europe has been greater than that born in the North and West of Europe, and the disparity between the numbers of the foreign born from the two sections of the continent has become progressively more marked. In 1901 the numbers were about equal, but by 1921 the foreign born from South, Eastern and Central Europe exceeded those from North Western Continental Europe, by two and a half times. There has thus been a shifting of the weight of immigrant population from the Germanic and Scandinavian to the Slavic and Latin countries. These points are presented graphically in Charts 2 and 3.

CHART III



AGE, SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age.—Among the Canadian born, the proportion of children under 15 was nearly four times greater than among the foreign born, and over five times greater than among the other British born. Over against this comparative paucity of immigrant children, both the foreign and British born show much larger proportions in the prime of life. The social effect of such radical differences in age distribution is illustrated in subsequent parts of the report, especially in that dealing with criminality.

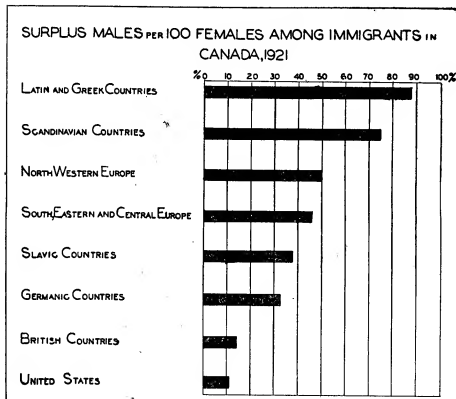
Equally significant are the differences in age distribution between the various stocks in Canada. A group classified on the basis of original extraction includes not only the foreign born, but also their Canadian born children, and thus has a more or less real and distinct existence as a population group. Differences in the age distribution of the different stocks suggest, among other things, differences in fertility. Among the Slavs and Latins and Greeks in Canada, the proportions under 10 years of age were greater by half than those of British origin, and more than a quarter greater than those of German or Scandinavian origin. The percentage of those of French origin, under 10 years of age was about midway between that for the Slavs and that for the Scandinavians.

Sex.—As in the case of age, differences in sex distribution have an important bearing on criminality and law enforcement; indirectly, sex differences also throw light on the differing behaviour of immigrant peoples in respect to permanency of residence in Canada and in such social phenomena as intermarriage, etc. Marked differences in the numbers of the sexes exist as between the various origins in Canada, but of more direct interest are the differences in the sex composition of the *immigrant groups*. (See Chart 4.) In 1921, the immigrants from British countries showed a surplus of 14 males for every 100 females, those from South, Eastern and Central Europe, a surplus of 46, and those of North Western European birth a surplus of 50. The Asiatic immigrants led with over seven times as many

males as females. Among the linguistic groups, the Germanic immigrants were lowest with a third or 33 p.c. more males than females; the Slavs stood next with a surplus of 38 p.c.; the Scandinavians had 75 p.c. more males than females, and the Italian and Greek immigrants ranked highest with a surplus of 88 p.c.

These differences are based on data for all ages. When the analysis is confined to the adult section of the population, the proportion of surplus males is much greater, as among children the numbers of the sexes tend to be equal.

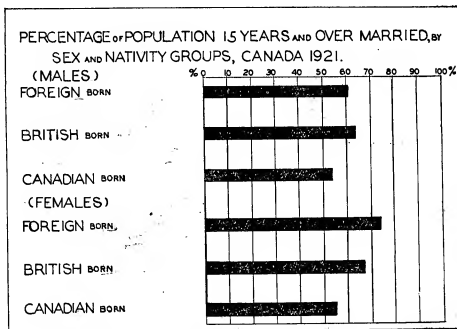
CHART IV



Conjugal Condition.—As indicated in Chart 5, the British born females showed a larger percentage married than the Canadian born females at all ages, and the foreign born a larger percentage than either the British or Canadian born. The foreign born females have not only married to a greater extent than the Canadian and British, but have married on the average considerably younger. These facts have an important and obvious bearing on the future population structure of the Dominion.

The foreign born males also tend to marry younger than the Canadian and British born males. The difference is so marked that in spite of a large shortage of immigrant women, the foreign born males between the ages of 15 and 25 years show larger percentages married than the British or Canadians. It is of interest to note further, that there is a much larger proportion of unmarried foreign born males in the far east and far west of Canada than in the central provinces.

CHART V



DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANT STOCKS BY PROVINCES

(1) Radical differences appear in the structure of the population of the various sections of the Dominion. The following table shows the proportions of specified groups in the population of Canada as a whole and in each of the nine provinces in 1921:—

Province	P.c. British Origin	P.c. French Origin	P.c. Other European Origin	P.c. Asiatic Origin
Canada.....	55.40	27.91	14.16	0.75
Prince Edward Island.....	85.34	13.51	0.67	0.11
Nova Scotia.....	77.81	10.81	9.34	0.28
New Brunswick.....	66.23	31.22	2.53	0.21
Quebec.....	16.12	80.01	3.85	0.22
Ontario.....	77.79	8.46	11.99	0.31
Manitoba.....	57.53	6.66	32.99	0.28
Saskatchewan.....	52.86	5.56	39.14	0.43
Alberta.....	59.79	5.25	31.16	0.73
British Columbia.....	73.87	2.14	11.63	7.57

It is seen that the proportion of *British stock* in the provinces from Ontario east (Quebec excepted) was, on the average, approaching a half greater than in the Prairie Provinces. On the other hand, the proportion of *foreign European stock* in the three Prairie Provinces was three times greater than in Ontario and Nova Scotia, and ten times greater than in Quebec, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

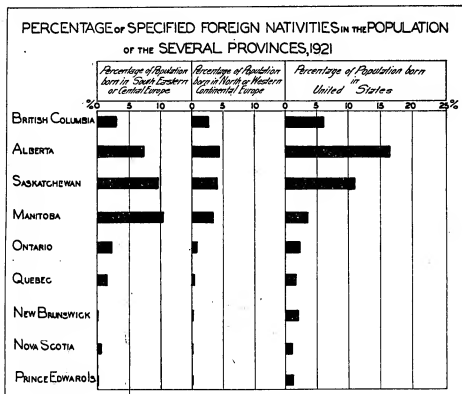
(2) While the population structure in the East is changing comparatively slowly, the population structure in the West is in a state of flux. An examination of the population by nativity brings out this fact clearly. The proportions of the population *foreign born* range from a little over one per cent in Prince Edward Island to nearly 30 p.c. in Alberta and Saskatchewan and close to 20 p.c. in Manitoba and British Columbia. The largest proportion shown in any Eastern province was 6 p.c. for Ontario. The proportion Canadian born ranges from over 97 p.c. in Prince Edward Island at the extreme East to approxi-

mately 50 p.c. in the far West. In the eastern provinces and British Columbia the proportion of the population of British birth (outside Canada) is much greater than the proportion of foreign birth; in Manitoba, the numbers are almost equal; in Saskatchewan there are twice as many foreign born immigrants as immigrants from the British Isles; and in Alberta the preponderance of the foreign born is also marked, though not to quite the same extent. (See Chart 6.)

By way of illustration, a few additional facts are presented. The province of Ontario showed in actual numbers as many British born immigrants as the entire West, while the four western provinces, with a combined population smaller than Ontario, had three times as many foreign born residents. In Ontario three-quarters of the immigrants were of British birth and one-quarter foreign. In Alberta and Saskatchewan, two-thirds of the immigrants were born in foreign countries and only one-third were of British birth. In Manitoba half of the immigrants born were from foreign European countries and three-quarters of these were from South, East and Central Europe, nine-tenths of whom were from Slavic countries. In each of the three Prairie Provinces, the South, East and Central Europeans outnumbered those from Germanic and Scandinavian countries combined by from two to three times.

Not only has the composition of the population of Canada radically changed since 1901, but what is of equal importance from the standpoint of Canadian unity, a progressive differentiation between East and West has taken place in population structure. That difference will not only be permanent, but must increase, if immigration and natural increase (or either) continue on the existing scale.

CHART VI



URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION

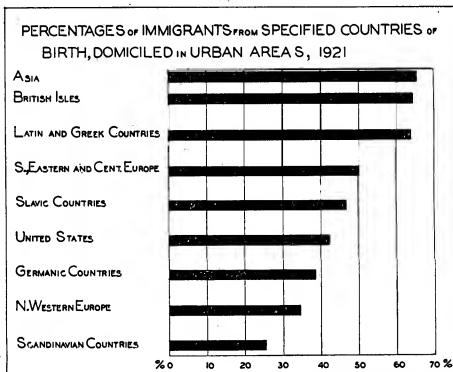
(1) An analysis of the rural and urban distribution of the population by origins in Canada reveals several significant facts. Approximately one-quarter of the population of Canada is resident in cities of 25,000 and over. The Hebrews show a proportion of 84.06 p.c., a percentage three times as large as that for the British. The Greeks with 64.20 p.c., the Italians with 47.92 p.c., the Chinese with 44.87 p.c., and the Negroes with 35.97 p.c., also show an unusual tendency to congregate in large centres. The British with 28.17 p.c. in such cities are slightly more urban than the total population, and the French with a percentage of 22.45 slightly less. With the exception of the Poles, the Slavs show much smaller proportions in cities 25,000 and over than the population as a whole, and those of Germanic and Scandinavian origin are also among the least urban of the peoples in Canada. The differences are very great, the proportions in large cities ranging all the way from 2.66 p.c. for the Ukrainians to 84.06 p.c. for the Hebrews.

(2) Of the immigrants, those from Asia, from the British Isles and from Latin and Greek countries were domiciled in incorporated cities, towns and villages of all sizes to an extent far greater than those born in Slavic, Germanic and Scandinavian countries. (See Chart 7.)

(3) A distinction between the behaviour of the immigrants in the east and west is interesting. Those from South, East and Central Europe resident in the Eastern provinces are more urban than the total population in those provinces, but those in the West are somewhat less urban than the population as a whole. Similarly, immigrants from the United States tend to settle in the cities, especially in Ontario and Quebec, but in Saskatchewan and Alberta they take up rural residence. Both in the East and West, the North Western Europeans are more rural than the populations of the respective provinces in which they have settled.

There is a marked tendency to segregation among the stocks which congregate in large cities and among certain very rural peoples; this materially impedes the process of assimilation.

CHART VII

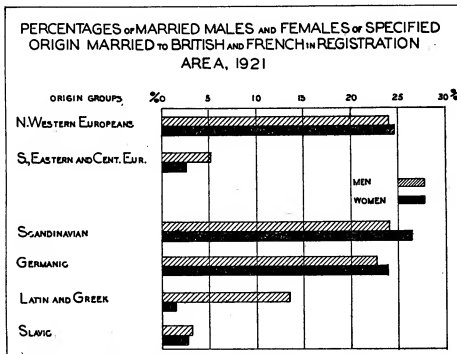


INTERMARRIAGE¹

Intermarriage is at once an index and a method of assimilation. The foreign stocks in Canada show great differences both in respect of the extent to which they have intermarried with the basic stocks of the country and their inclination to do so. Some stocks, such as the Orientals, Hebrews and certain of the Slavic peoples, are practically inassimilable by marriage; others assimilate very readily.

(1) Dealing first with the amount of intermarriage which had taken place by 1921, it was found that 33.3 p.c. of the married men of North Western Europeans had married outside their own stock and 34.3 p.c. of the women, as against 16.2 p.c. of the men and 13.5 p.c. of the women of South, Eastern and Central European stocks. Thus the North Western Europeans as a group had intermarried with others more than twice as much as the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Of the linguistic groups, the Scandinavians had married into other stocks to the greatest extent—approximately 43 p.c. for both men and women; the Germanic peoples ranked second with 30 p.c. Only 22.2 p.c. of the men of Latin and Greek origin had crossed the line of their own stock in marriage, and 15.2 p.c. of the men of Slavic origin. The figures for the women of the last mentioned origins were even smaller, being 14.4 p.c. for the Slavs; and 7.6 p.c. for the Latins and Greeks. Differences between individual stocks are still more marked. For example, using the data for the men one finds that 74.2 p.c. of the Danes, 73.7 p.c. of the Swiss and 53 p.c. of the Dutch had married wives of other origins, as against 10.6 p.c. for the Austrians, 10.5 p.c. for the Galicians, 9.2 p.c. for the Finns, 7.5 p.c. for the Ukrainians and 4.2 p.c. for the Hebrews. The progress of intermingling by marriage has proceeded farther with the Scandinavian and Germanic origins than with the Slavic and Latin and Greek peoples. Many stocks have intermarried scarcely at all.

CHART VIII



(As indicated by the parentage of children born in that year.)

¹ The conclusions in this section are based on the parentage of children born in the Registration Area in 1921.

(2) Turning next to the progress of assimilation by intermarriage with the basic stocks of the country, one finds even greater differences between the foreign stocks. While 24.0 p.c. of the married males of North Western European origin and 24.6 p.c. of the females had married into the British and French stocks, only 5.2 p.c. of the men and 2.5 p.c. of the women of South, Eastern and Central European stock had done so. Similar differences appear in the data for the linguistic groups. (See Chart 8.) Generally speaking, those of Scandinavian and Germanic origins showed a relatively large amount of intermarriage with the British and French, while the Slavs and the women of Latin and Greek origin showed very small percentages. The Italian and Greek males have intermarried more than the females because of the large surplus of men in the immigration from these countries.

A study of intermarriage between the foreign stocks and the English speaking peoples reveals such interesting facts as the following: approximately 43.4 p.c. of the married men of Dutch origin had married wives of British stock, 36.8 p.c. of the Swiss and 34.5 p.c. of the Danes. As against these, one finds such strikingly low figures as 3.6 p.c. for the Poles, 3.3 p.c. for the Roumanians, 1.6 p.c. for the Hebrews, 1.3 p.c. for the Austrians, 0.7 p.c. for the Ukrainians and 0.5 p.c. for the Galicians.

Important as are such differences, the absolute magnitude of the proportions is of as great if not greater significance. Assimilation by intermarriage with the British and French has made some progress among most of the North Western European peoples, but it has scarcely begun with those of the South, Eastern and Central parts of the Continent.

(3) Considerations of length of residence in Canada, sex distribution and numerical size of the several groups interfere with the use of the above percentages as an index of assimilability. As has been pointed out, they merely measure the amount of assimilation by intermarriage having already taken place. There appear, however, to be very real differences between the groups in respect to ease of assimilation, quite independent of the three more or less accidental and extraneous factors mentioned above. A multiple correlation was worked out, and the expected amount of intermarriage was computed for the males of nineteen white stocks in terms of (1) length of residence as indicated by percentage of stock North American born, (2) percentage surplus of males (21 years of age and over), and (3) proportion which the stock constituted of the total population of Canada.

In seven out of nineteen cases, the actual amount of intermarriage up to 1921 exceeded expectation. All seven groups, except the Czechoslovaks, were North Western European peoples. With the exception of the Dutch and Icelanders, those showing percentages less than expectation were all South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Moreover, the differences in assimilability were of no mean order. Intermarriage for the Swedes and Danes, for example, exceeded expectation by 75 p.c., and that for the Austrians fell short by 42 p.c., for the Icelanders 52 p.c. and for the Ukrainians by 61 p.c. It is a wide spread from 75 p.c. above to 61 p.c. below expectation, and it would be hard to find more conclusive proof that peculiarities of the different stocks are of major importance in the matter of assimilation.

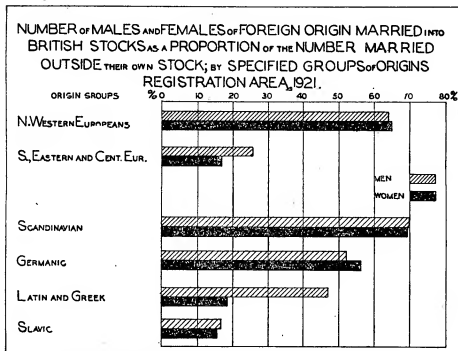
It was shown, in particular, that segregation was an important barrier to intermarriage—indeed, the disparity between the figure for the Icelanders and those for the other Scandinavian peoples is probably due mainly to geographical and occupational segregation. That the recorded intermarriage for the Dutch was slightly below expectation is explained by the segregation of the Mennonites in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the unusually low figure for the Ukrainians is attributed in part at least to a similar circumstance. Some stocks tend to segregate to a much greater extent than do others, and to that extent they are more difficult to assimilate.

Other barriers also were found to exist, but the principal findings of this subsection may be summarized as follows: First, the different stocks differ radically in assimilability by marriage with other stocks in Canada, and secondly, speaking generally, the North Western Europeans are possessed of distinctive characteristics favourable to assimilation by marriage, while the peculiarities of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans and, in particular, their tendency to segregate make assimilation abnormally difficult.

(4) Of equal importance with the general question of assimilability is the ease of assimilation with the basic stocks of the country. Greater differences appear in respect to assimilability with the British. A rough index is given by the proportion of men marrying outside their respective stocks, who choose wives of British extraction. The disturbing influences of sex, length of residence and numerical strength of the several groups are thereby greatly reduced. On the basis of mere chance, something over 50 p.c. of the exogamous marriages would have been contracted with the British. The analysis based on the Registration Area of 1921 (that is, all Canada, excluding Quebec) shows that of the men who had married into other stocks only 4.4 p.c. of the Galicians, 8.9 p.c. of the Ukrainians, 12.6 p.c. of the Austrians, 14.1 p.c. of the Roumanians, 18.0 p.c. of the Poles and 19.3 p.c. of the Russians had married into British stocks, while 82.0 p.c. of the Dutch, 78.7 p.c. of the Icelanders and 68.0 p.c. of the Germans had done so. The proportion for the men of the Germanic stocks was 70.0 p.c., of the Scandinavian 52.1 p.c., of the Latins and Greeks 47.4 p.c., and the Slavic 16.8 p.c. The figures for the women were as follows: Germanic stocks, 69.6 p.c.; Scandinavian, 56.6 p.c.; Latins and Greeks, 17.6 p.c.; and Slavic, 15.3 p.c. (See Chart 9.)

The preference of the Germanic and Scandinavian peoples for the British stocks (or the preference of the British for them) is clearly brought out, as well as the existence of unusual resistance to intermarriage between the Latin and Greek and Slavic peoples, and the British. Certain stocks assimilate fairly rapidly in Canada's "melting pot"; others move slowly, while many appear to be practically inassimilable. It is a matter of indifference whether foreign people fail to marry with the British and French stocks because of aversion on their own part or on the part of the British and French. The result is the same so far as Canada's population structure is concerned.

CHART IX



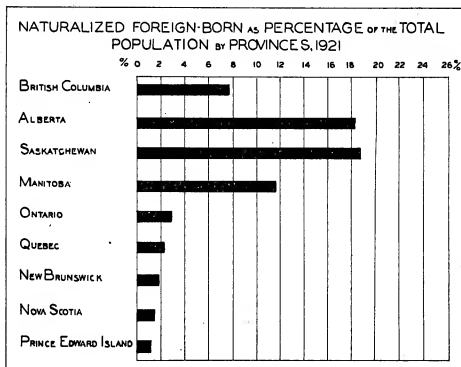
NATURALIZATION

(1) Naturalization is one step in assimilation. Like intermarriage, it has a twofold aspect. It is, in the first place, an indication of the progress of the assimilative process. Further, it is indicative of the permanency of the interest of foreign immigrants in the country. Other things being equal, where foreigners naturalize readily they are usually more permanent residents than where they remain aliens. Great differences appear in the extent to which foreigners have naturalized and also in their predisposition to identify themselves with Canadian national life and Canadian affairs.

(2) To illustrate the first point, some 86.4 p.c. of the foreign born Icelanders of all ages and both sexes had become naturalized by 1921, while the proportion naturalized of the foreign born Chinese was only 4.8 p.c. The ten groups of foreign born who had naturalized to the greatest extent were the Icelanders, Hungarians, Norwegians, Swedes, Germans, Galicians, United States born, Russians, Roumanians and Austrians in descending order; the ten among whom naturalization had progressed least, were the Chinese, Bulgarians, Greeks, Italians, Japanese, Jugo-Slavs, Belgians, Finns, Turks and Dutch, in ascending order. The Icelanders had the highest percentage in the first list, and the Chinese the lowest in the second. The median percentage naturalized for the first group was 65.6 p.c.; for the second, 33.6 p.c.

(3) Urbanization is unfavourable to naturalization. When the proportions of the respective groups living in urban areas are compared with the proportions naturalized, on the average, a high percentage naturalized is associated with a comparatively small percentage urban, and *vice versa*.

CHART X



(4) Naturalization of the foreign born has progressed to differing degrees and at different rates in the nine provinces. The percentages of all foreign born naturalized by provinces were in 1921 as follows:--

Province	P.c. of Foreign Born Naturalized
Prince Edward Island.....	81.3
Saskatchewan.....	70.9
New Brunswick.....	67.2
Manitoba.....	64.1
Alberta.....	61.9
Nova Scotia.....	55.5
Quebec.....	54.5
Ontario.....	46.3
British Columbia.....	40.5
Canada.....	57.8

When the above figures are related to the percentages of the population foreign born in the various provinces, the following facts are revealed. In the three Prairie Provinces the proportion of the population foreign born in 1921, was from three to five times greater than in Ontario and the percentage of those naturalized was larger by half. The net result was that the naturalized foreign born formed four times as large a proportion of the population in Manitoba as in Ontario, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta the proportion was six times greater than in Ontario. (See Chart 10.)

(5) An indication of the speed of naturalization is given by the percentages naturalized by date of arrival. The Scandinavians and the United States born have naturalized most rapidly; the rates for the Slavic and Germanic peoples are about equal and considerably lower; the rates for the Italians and Greeks are the lowest for any Europeans. Indeed the rates for the Italians and Greeks up to 1910 were only a little higher than for the Japanese, and since that time they have been considerably lower. Apparently large numbers of immigrants from those countries do not come to Canada with the intention of becoming Canadian citizens. Among the Slavs, the Russians have naturalized the most rapidly and the Poles, being the most urban, have been the slowest.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

(1) Only 3.0 p.c. of those belonging to the North Western European group, 10 years of age and over, were unable to speak French or English, while 17.5 p.c. of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans were unable to do so in 1921. The percentages for the linguistic groups were: Scandinavians, 2.1; Germanic, 3.4; Latin and Greek, 13.3; and Slavic, 18.9. Peoples like the Danes, Swiss, Greeks, etc., learn English comparatively rapidly, while the Icelanders, Hungarians, Roumanians and Austrians are very slow in acquiring it. Over one quarter of the Ukrainians were unable to speak either language, yet 55 p.c. of them were Canadian born.

(2) The extent to which the languages of Canada are acquired and the speed of learning them is largely a matter of the stock one belongs to, and, on the whole, those people who intermarry least, not only show the largest percentages ignorant of French and English, but show the least disposition to acquire those languages.

ILLITERACY

(1) The correlations between illiteracy in the various groups, the proportions unable to speak English or French and the regularity of school attendance, are very high.

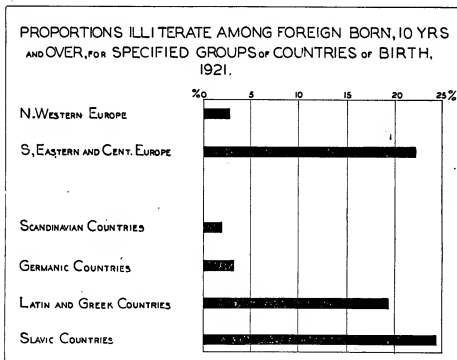
(2) Of the ten most illiterate stocks, nine come from the South, East and Central parts of Europe, the tenth being the Chinese. The foreign born of North Western European origin showed 2.66 p.c. 10 years and over, illiterate; the immigrants from South, Eastern and Central Europe, 22.31 p.c. The foreign born of Slavic origin are by far the most illiterate people in Canada, showing 24.45 p.c. unable to read or write any language. The

Ukrainian immigrants are the worst with a proportion of 39.46 p.c. illiterate, and the Austrians are not much better—35.06 p.c. of them are illiterate. The Czechs are different from the other Slavs in respect to literacy, as in many other particulars; their illiterates represent only 11.94 p.c. Of the foreign born from Latin and Greek countries, the Roumanians with 27.03 p.c. unable to read or write any language, are the most illiterate; the Italians rank second with 23.68 p.c. The Greeks are much better, showing only 11.59 p.c. illiterate. All those percentages, however, are quite high when compared with 3.03 p.c. for the immigrants of Germanic origin, and 1.81 p.c. for the Scandinavians. These data are presented in summary form in Chart 11.

(2) Birthplace is a factor in illiteracy. The native born show considerably smaller proportions illiterate than the foreign born, which is an evidence of the effectiveness of Canadian schools and other institutions. However, *strong ancestral tendencies appear over and above the influence of nativity*, making it very clear that illiteracy is in no small measure a matter of group heredity.

(3) A comparison of the above data on illiteracy with the distribution of the various origins by provinces and the proportions naturalized, is rather significant.

CHART XI



CRIME

The relation of criminality to extraction and birthplace is shown by an examination of data for reformatory and penitentiary population and of the statistics of convictions for indictable offences.

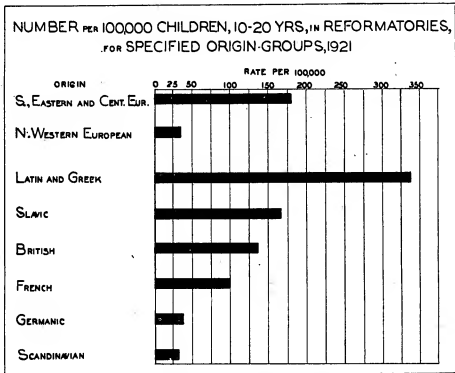
(1) *Data on Convictions for Indictable Offences.*—An analysis of the data covering all convictions for indictable offences showed that, taking the age and sex distribution as they actually existed in 1921, the problem of law enforcement was 50 p.c. greater among the British born and between three and four times more difficult among the foreign born than

with native Canadians. After age and sex differences were eliminated, the number of convictions per 100,000 British born was about equal to that for the Canadian born, but the number for the foreign born was nearly twice as great.

(2) *Reformatory Data.*—The proportion of immigrant males and females in reformatories in 1921 was about twice greater than that for the Canadian born. Those of the North Western European peoples (other than British and French) had 36 per 100,000 children between 10 and 20 years of age in reformatories, while the South, Eastern and Central European peoples showed 184. The Scandinavians had 32 per 100,000; the Germanic group, 38; the British 185; the Slavs 166; and the Latins and Greeks 340. (See Chart 12.) The influence of nativity is included in the above figures. They depict the situation as it actually existed in 1921. The influence of nativity may be eliminated by examining separately the rates for the immigrants and the Canadian born of the various origins. When the rates are thus freed from the influence of nativity, it appears that the Italian, Greek, Polish, Russian and Austrian children show many times larger percentages in institutions of correction than do those of the Germanic and Scandinavian origins.

The data also show that, for the average foreign community, there is marked improvement in the behaviour of the children of the second and subsequent generations in Canada.

CHART XII



(3) *Penitentiary Data.*—The evidence of the penitentiary population is much the same, except that the rate for the British born is comparatively low as compared with that for the foreign born. The crude penitentiary rates per 100,000 population of corresponding nativity groups, 15 years and over, were for the Canadian born 19, for the British born 27, and for the foreign born 75 per 100,000. Differences in sex distribution were eliminated by examining the data for the males and females separately. The rate for the Canadian born males was found to be 38, for the British born males 49, and for the foreign born

males 127, the latter being more than three times greater than the rate for the Canadian born. The age distribution of the British and foreign born males is more favourable to crime than that of the Canadian born. However, there were only three quinquennial age groups between 15 and 60 years when the penitentiary rate for the foreign born males was not more than twice that for the Canadian born, and in those three cases the rates were only slightly less than double. A similar comparison of the Canadian and British born reveals very small differences between the penitentiary rates for the males of those nativity groups at the various ages.

While the foreign born as a group were thus less law-abiding by half than the Canadian born after considerations of age and sex are eliminated, if one takes the sex and age distribution as it actually existed in 1921, the problem of law enforcement in respect to major offences was four times greater for the foreign born than for the Canadian born. Penitentiary data thus confirm the previous conclusions based on indictable offences.

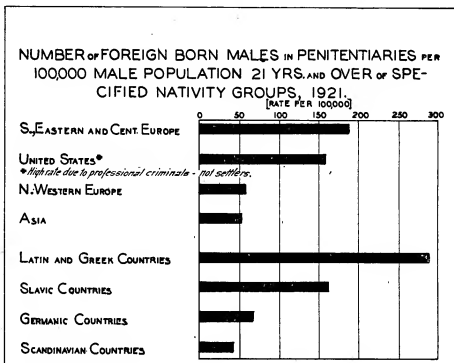
(4) When the analysis is made by specific countries of birth, it is found that the penitentiary rates for the males 21 years of age and over from the five foreign countries from which the largest numbers of male immigrants have come in recent years, were as follows:—

Italy	337	Poland	182
Austria	273	Russia	144
Roumania	209		

The rate for all foreign born males was 142.

The rate for the North Western European born males was 59, as against 185 for the South, Eastern and Central European born. That for the Asiatic males was 53 and for the United States born males, 159¹. Taking the linguistic groups, the males 21 years and over

CHART XIII



¹ The high rate for the United States born is not attributed to the *bona fide* settler. The close proximity of the United States and the ease of crossing the international boundary make Canada peculiarly subject to temporary visits of professional criminals from that country.

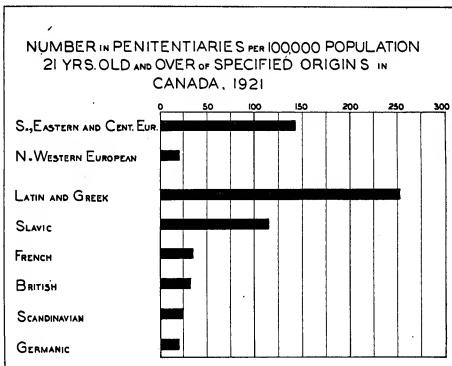
from Scandinavian countries showed 42 per 100,000 in penitentiaries; those from Germanic countries, 68; from Slavic countries, 161; and from Latin and Greek countries, 290. The reader is referred to Chart 13.

(5) The relationship between citizenship and criminality is briefly summarized as follows: out of 608 foreign born inmates of penitentiaries in 1921, 526 or 87 p.c. were aliens. The rate for the aliens was 179 and for the naturalized, 20. Similar differences appear in the rates for the individual countries of birth.

(6) That origin, as well as country of birth, is an important factor in criminality has also been demonstrated. The negroes are the most criminal in respect of major offences. Of foreign origins the rates for the Roumanians (341), Italians (239), Greeks (219), Austrians (196), Serbo-Croats (188), and Russians (141) are very high. That for all Scandinavian origins combined was 25 per 100,000; for the Germanic, 20; for Slavic origins, 115; and for the Latins and Greeks, 252. See Chart 14.)

That these differences are by no means accounted for by age and sex distribution is made clear on examining the data for the Canadian born of the various groups, in the light of recorded age distribution. Among the Canadian born of all groups the numbers of the sexes are approximately equal, so that comparisons are not invalidated by considerations of sex. The age distribution of the Canadian born section of the British, French, Scandinavian and Germanic stocks was at least as favourable (if not more so) to crime than that of the Slavic and Latin and Greek peoples, yet the latter showed proportions in penitentiaries from six to sixteen times greater than shown by the Canadian born of the various North Western European origins. The Slavic group showed a rate from one-half to four times greater. These conclusions were confirmed by an examination of the foreign born male population of the penitentiaries.

CHART XIV



OCCUPATIONS

(1) While 87.5 p.c. of the Canadian born males over 15 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations in 1921, 92.3 p.c. of the British born males and 93.3 p.c. of the foreign born were gainfully employed. Of the females, 18.2 p.c. of the Canadian born over 15 years of age were gainfully employed and 19.5 p.c. of the British born, but only 12.4 p.c. of the foreign born.

(2) A summary table showing the proportion of males of different nativity engaged in the more important industries appears below:—

Occupation	All Classes	Birthplace					
		Canada	British Isles	British Poss'ss.	U.S.A.	Europe	Asia
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture.....	38.16	40.91	23.91	9.51	53.30	43.41	10.40
Manufacturing.....	15.47	14.52	20.41	24.94	10.87	14.47	18.30
Construction.....	6.88	6.57	9.53	11.73	4.40	5.78	0.48
Transportation.....	8.43	7.97	10.95	11.89	7.52	8.14	3.76
Trade.....	9.26	9.29	9.97	8.38	7.35	8.88	9.62
Services ¹	11.16	9.90	15.25	14.03	9.13	7.96	41.98

¹ Services include custom and repair, domestic and personal and professional services. These figures are presented graphically in Chart 15.

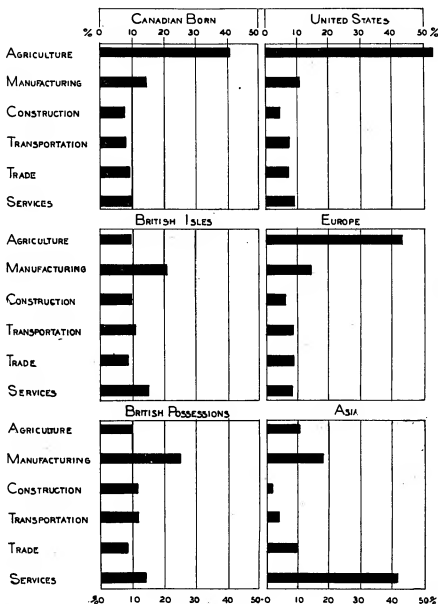
Speaking relatively, immigrants from the British Possessions and British Isles avoid agriculture and engage in manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction to a much greater extent than do the Canadian born. The United States immigrants show the largest proportion of all classes in agriculture. The proportion of the European born engaged in agriculture was approximately the same as that for all Canadian born, and their distribution among the other industries does not radically differ from that of the Canadian born. That, of course, does not apply to the immigrants from the individual European countries. Only one-tenth of the Asiatics were in agricultural industries, but 40.21 p.c. were in domestic and personal service—as large a proportion as is found in agriculture among the Canadian born males. Most of the other Asiatics are found in logging, fishing, trapping and especially in the wood and paper manufacturing industries.

(3) Over 50.0 p.c. of all gainfully occupied women of Canadian birth appear in the service group, half being in domestic and personal service and half in professional occupations. The women from the British Possessions showed the largest percentage in domestic and personal service (43.50 p.c.), and those from Asia (41.83 p.c.), the British Isles (36.26 p.c.) and Europe (35.58 p.c.) follow in the order named. The United States born females showed 30.37 p.c. in domestic and personal service as against 24.60 p.c. for the Canadian born. In the professional services, the Canadian born women lead, the United States born stand second, those of the other nativity groups engaging in such occupations to about half the extent.

Manufacturing is the second important occupation for females of all nativity groups; trade comes third. Speaking generally, the bulk of gainfully employed immigrant women are in the service group, especially domestic and personal; considerable proportions are in manufacture, notably the textile industries; and of the balance, the largest percentage are engaged in trade.

CHART XV

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALE POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE, 1921



FERTILITY AND INFANT MORTALITY

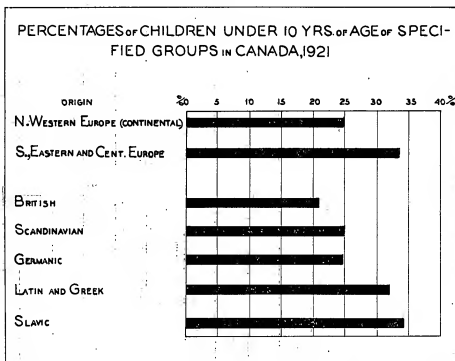
(1) No direct measure of fertility is obtainable by origin for Canada as a whole, but the indirect evidence of the age distribution of the various groups in 1921, interpreted in

the light of sex distribution and infant mortality rates, suggests that the fertility of the Slavic, Latin and Greek stocks in Canada is much greater than that of the British. It appears also that the fertility of the French, German and Scandinavian stocks, though somewhat greater than that of the British, was not nearly so high as that for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. The proportions of the several groups under ten years of age are shown in Chart 16. The seven origins with the largest proportions under ten and the seven with the smallest are as follows:—

The Upper Group		The Lower Group	
Origin	P.c. under 10 years of age	Origin	P.c. under 10 years of age
Ukrainian.....	36.60	Chinese.....	5.18
Austrian.....	35.31	Bulgarian.....	14.27
Roumanian.....	36.31	Irish.....	20.00
Lithuanian.....	34.44	Scotch.....	20.70
Polish.....	33.70	English.....	21.62
Hungarian.....	33.67	Negro.....	21.96
Russian.....	32.91	Welsh.....	22.33

Each of the first group has a larger surplus of males than have the British stocks in Canada. In all cases the infant mortality rates are considerably greater than for the British. Both of these factors would make for smaller numbers of children. On the other hand, the age distribution of the adults is more favourable to fertility. While larger proportions of the men of British origin were away during the war, the differential effect of this cir-

CHART XVI



cumstance on the proportions under ten years of age was largely offset by an exceptionally high marriage rate among the British between the years 1919 and 1921, which was immediately reflected in the number of births. Consequently, differences due to war service may be neglected. Unfortunately the relative importance of high fertility cannot be isolated from the above data. The table is significant, however, in showing the magnitude of the

combined effect of high birth rate and favourable adult age distribution. In spite of very high mortality rates and unfavourable sex distribution the proportions of children under ten years of age in those seven races were approximately two-thirds greater than obtained for the British stock in Canada. The Italians, with an infant mortality rate considerably larger than that for the British and with half again as many men as women in Canada, show 32.04 p.c. of their population under ten years of age. The Greeks, with between two and three times more adult males than females and an infant mortality rate higher than the Italians, showed a proportion under ten years of age some 25 p.c. larger than the average figure for the British stocks.

Such facts are important as indicating the relative proportions which the several races contributed to the rising generation in the nine years preceding 1921. So long as the conditions remain as in the past decade, the natural increase of foreign stocks and especially of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, will continue to be about one-half again as large as that for the British stock.

(2) The 1926 Census of the three Prairie Provinces and the Annual Reports on Vital Statistics furnish sufficiently detailed data to permit the elimination of the factor of age in studying birth rates for women of various origins (though no correction is possible for conjugal condition). It was found that the stocks which are most illiterate and most rural multiply much more rapidly than those with higher educational standards and larger percentages in incorporated cities, towns and villages. It is especially significant that at least the second, and probably subsequent generations of the non-British stocks, appear to have somewhat higher birth rates than the original immigrants. How long these high rates will continue is a matter of speculation, as is the extent to which differences in birth rates are occasioned by *bona fide* differences in fertility and differences in the proportions of women marrying—especially at earlier ages.

The striking correlation with illiteracy recalls the close relationship established in earlier chapters between illiteracy, intermarriage, school attendance, learning of the languages of Canada and crime. Now high fertility may be added. It is not necessary to repeat that the groups which have the lowest educational standards and intermarry least appear most frequently in criminal statistics nor to review the growing predominance of these among recent immigrants from Europe. The mere mention of these facts is adequate to establish the significance of the exceptionally high birth rates among the women of such stocks and the tendency to increase rather than diminish.

(3) The infant mortality rate in 1925 for the average British stock in Canada was 6.16 per 100 births, for the average Scandinavian people 5.37, for the average Slavic people 8.97, for the Latins and Greeks 10.73, for the average Asiatic stock 10.86, and for the French 11.45. From the four Slavic stocks with the highest infant mortality rates, viz., Austrians (13.76), Polish (12.30), Ukrainian (9.75), and Russian (9.15), Canada has derived the great bulk of her Slavic immigration during the last two decades.

SUMMARY TABLES

Summary tables are appended which present the principal findings of the report in such form that the standing of each of the immigrant groups and stocks in Canada may be seen at a glance. The vertical columns give comparative standing in respect to each of the different points studied; reading horizontally, the standing of each group is obtained on all counts. The irregular nature of many of the series and the comparatively small number of groups from a statistical point of view, made it impracticable to follow any uniform plan in designating the percentages as "large", "small", "average", etc. The procedure was varied with the nature of the dispersion, hoping thereby to suit more closely the verbal ranking to the actual figures. Where data are not included, they were either considered as of minor importance, as obviously unrepresentative or were not available. Tables 2, 3, 5 and 6 being verbal summaries no further comment is necessary.

Bukovinian.....	1,616	52.54	0.50	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruthenian.....	16,861	56.25	0.14	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian.....	63,788	54.38	0.26	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-
<i>Other European—</i>																			
Finnish.....	21,494	36.96	6.64	26.54	27	9.2	44.1	4.1	4.06	3.0	14.1	84.7	10.85	-	62	104	6.65	-	-
Hebrew.....	126,196	40.33	3.84	25.98	3	4.2	34.8	1.6	1.46	3.5	5.4	94.2	7.38	46	49	-	4.18	-	-
Hungarian.....	13,181	50.01	4.36	33.67	11	14.4	13.5	1.9	1.94	3.2	10.4	89.2	12.09	32	54	111	18.22	-	-
Swiss.....	12,837	61.87	13.16	22.60	19	73.7	50.0	36.8	36.85	61.8	0.6	93.8	1.01	0	13	109	7.93	-	-
<i>Asiatic—</i>																			
Armenian.....	665	26.92	1.50	-	68	29.7	45.5	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.11	-
Chinese.....	39,587	7.49	0.09	5.18	1,433	7.1	47.6	3.4	4.08	-	32.1	-	30.39	268	56	57	4.38	-	-
Japanese.....	15,868	27.31	0.10	24.03	97	1.6	60.0	1.0	-	-	41.1	-	10.55	0	28	39	8.64	-	-
Syrian.....	8,282	49.77	3.05	32.71	25	29.9	48.3	14.4	-	9.5	3.9	-	16.53	168	26	0	11.80	-	-
Turkish.....	313	41.85	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377	-	-	-
Hindu.....	1,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.18	-	-
<i>Others—</i>																			
Indian.....	110,314	99.11	0.60	27.83	3	10.0	44.2	4.4	4.42	-	43.9	-	-	54	51	-	21.09	-	-
Negro.....	18,291	74.82	16.94	21.96	8	7.1	54.2	3.8	3.85	-	-	-	8.41	602	415	-	15.95	-	-

*Percentages based on Registration Area only.

Ruthenian.....	a.	l.	v. s.	-	s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian.....	l.	av.	v. s.	-	av.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	v. s.	-
<i>Other European—</i>																		
Finnish.....	av.	s.	l.	av.	av.	s.	l.	s.	s.	v. s.	l.	av.	av.	s.	-	av.	av.	av.
Hebrew.....	v. l.	s.	av.	av.	v. s.	v. s.	av.	v. s.	v. s.	s.	s.	l.	s.	v. s.	-	av.	v. s.	v. s.
Hungarian.....	s.	av.	av.	v. l.	v. s.	s.	s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	av.	av.	av.	v. s.	-	av.	av.	v. l.
Swiss.....	s.	l.	v. l.	av.	av.	v. l.	l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. s.	l.	v. s.	v. s.	-	v. s.	l.	av.
<i>Asiatic—</i>																		
Armenian.....	v. s.	v. s.	s.	-	v. l.	l.	av.	av.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	l.
Chinese.....	av.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. l.	v. s.	l.	v. s.	s.	v. s.	v. l.	-	v. l.	l.	-	av.	av.	v. s.
Japanese.....	s.	v. s.	v. s.	av.	v. l.	v. s.	v. l.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. l.	-	l.	-	-	s.	s.	av.
Syrian.....	s.	av.	s.	v. l.	av.	l.	l.	av.	-	av.	s.	-	av.	av.	-	s.	-	av.
Turkish.....	v. s.	s.	s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	v. l.	v. l.
Hindu.....	v. s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Others—</i>																		
Indian.....	l.	v. l.	v. s.	l.	v. s.	s.	av.	s.	s.	-	v. l.	-	-	s.	-	s.	v. l.	v. l.
Negro.....	av.	l.	v. l.	av.	v. s.	v. s.	v. l.	s.	s.	-	-	-	-	v. l.	-	-	-	v. l.

Key to abbreviations:—l.=large, v.l.=very large, av.=average, a. av.=above average, b. av.=below average, s.=small, v.s.=very small, r.=rapid, sl.=slow.

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING STANDING OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF ORIGINS IN CANADA ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED HEADINGS, 1921¹

Groups of Origins	(1) Number in Canada 1921	(2) Per cent Canadian born	(3) Per cent United States born	(4) Proportion under 10 years of age	(5) Per cent surplus males	(6) Proportion of males 15 years and over marrying outside their own stock	(7) Proportion of males 15 years and over marrying into British stock	(8) Per cent of total married males married into British stock	(9) Per cent of total married males married into British and French stock	(10) Proportion 10 years and over speaking English or French as their mother tongue	(11) Proportion 10 years and over unable to speak English or French	(12) Proportion 10 years and over who did not speak English or French as native tongue but had learned it by 1921	(13) Proportion 10 years and over illiterate	(14) Proportion 10-30 in reformatories per 100,000 population	(15) Proportion 21 years and over in penitentiaries (rate per 100,000 both sexes)	(16) Proportion of foreign born males 21 years and over in penitentiaries (rate per 100,000)	(17) Infant mortality (deaths per 100 horn)
British.....	4,868,903	74.12	4.21	21.0	5	-	-	-	-	100.0	0	-	1.10	135	33	-	6.16
French.....	2,452,751	97.02	2.06	27.8	1	15.1	81.4	12.3	-	100.0	0	-	7.96	89	35	118	11.45
Other North Western European.....	612,572	63.06	14.95	24.8	15	33.3	63.6	21.3	24.0	43.4	3.0	92.4	2.66	30	21	45	6.39
South, Eastern and Central European.....	508,050	49.24	3.00	33.7	26	16.2	26.4	4.2	5.2	4.0	17.5	84.7	22.31	184	138	223	10.32
Scandinavian.....	167,359	37.61	23.27	25.0	31	42.7	52.1	22.2	24.1	17.9	2.1	96.9	1.81	32	25	42	5.37
Germanic.....	432,376	72.95	11.78	24.8	9	29.2	70.0	20.5	22.8	52.7	3.4	84.4	3.03	38	20	48	7.56
Latin and Greek.....	88,654	42.69	2.84	32.2	51	22.2	47.4	10.6	13.5	6.9	13.3	85.9	19.45	340	252	358	10.73
Slavic.....	384,721	51.41	2.78	34.5	22	14.8	16.8	2.5	3.2	3.4	18.9	83.0	24.45	168	115	192	8.97
Asiatic.....	64,715	18.04	0.05	13.4	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.86
British.....	v. l.	v. l.	v. s.	s.	v. s.	-	-	-	-	all	none	-	v. s.	l.	s.	-	s.
French.....	v. l.	v. l.	v. s.	l.	v. s.	v. s.	v. l.	av.	-	all	none	-	l.	s.	s.	av.	v. l.
Other North Western European.....	l.	l.	l.	av.	s.	v. l.	v. l.	l.	l.	v. l.	v. s.	l.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	s.
South, Eastern and Central European.....	l.	av.	v. s.	v. l.	l.	s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. l.	s.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.
Scandinavian.....	av.	s.	v. l.	av.	l.	v. l.	l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. s.	v. l.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Germanic.....	l.	v. l.	l.	av.	s.	l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. s.	s.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.
Latin and Greek.....	s.	s.	v. s.	v. l.	v. l.	s.	l.	l.	l.	v. s.	l.	s.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.
Slavic.....	l.	av.	v. s.	v. l.	l.	s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. l.	s.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	l.
Asiatic.....	s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. l.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	v. l.

¹ The Mennonites in the West cause this figure to be lower than it should be to be representative.² For key to abbreviations see Table II, page 38.

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING STANDING OF IMMIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED HEADINGS. CANADA, 1921.

Country of birth	(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Number of immigrant population in Canada 1921	Numerical increase		P.c. increase		Proportion in Canada before 1901	Average length of residence of those coming since 1901	Surplus males per 100 females	Proportion urban	Proportion naturalized	Number per 100,000 adult males in penitentiaries
		1901-11	1911-21	1901-11	1911-21						
<i>British Countries—</i>											
England.....	698,021	309,389	175,989	153.71	34.46	-	-	14	-	-	-
Ireland.....	109,196	8,755	427	8.61	0.46	-	-	14	-	-	-
Scotland.....	233,019	85,760	57,092	102.55	33.70	-	-	14	-	-	-
Wales.....	14,746	6,209	5,052	246.58	57.89	-	-	11	-	-	-
<i>Scandinavian—</i>											
Denmark.....	8,092	2,862	2,255	137.93	45.68	17.34	9.7	118	31.49	56.3	132
Iceland.....	6,127	1,052	333	17.37	-4.68	59.19	14.6	-1	37.57	86.4	0
Norway.....	23,102	-	-	379.66	10.30	7.99	11.6	77	21.86	71.7	29
Sweden.....	28,151	-	526	-1.86	14.31	11.9	11.9	90	24.60	67.4	36
<i>Germanic—</i>											
Belgium.....	12,739	5,695	5,301	249.78	66.47	10.62	8.5	32	40.64	42.1	99
Germany.....	43,253	12,277	14,311	44.97	-36.16	41.10	12.3	30	37.24	65.9	46
Holland.....	10,068	3,423	2,020	889.09	53.05	4.91	9.5	49	40.90	48.4	107
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>											
Greece.....	3,859	2,427	1,129	1,139.44	42.77	5.31	9.5	369	89.33	29.3	273
Italy.....	36,125	27,885	792	406.84	2.28	8.63	9.5	114	75.81	30.2	337
Rumania.....	298	-	-	-	-	13.16	12.0	39	51.12	60.5	209
<i>Slavic Countries—</i>											
Austria.....	50,162	-	9,967	-	-14.77	17.11	11.9	45	35.33	59.4	273
Bulgaria.....	1,490	-	-	-	-	2.19	9.6	667	52.83	22.4	1,064
Czechoslovakia.....	3,906	-	2,633	-	155.89	12.03	-	41	41.42	55.7	45
Galicia.....	11,588	-	4,652	-	14.83	16.01	-	37	24.39	65.3	27
Jugo-Slavia.....	2,253	-	-	-	-	5.04	-	189	49.69	33.7	0
Poland.....	24,246	-	-	-	-	10.48	10.3	30	67.30	51.0	182
Russia.....	44,228	-	-	-	-	17.50	10.9	29	56.25	62.4	144
Ukraine.....	28,632	-	-	-	-	11.62	-	57	41.85	54.7	32
<i>Other Europe—</i>											
Hungary.....	6,014	-	3,093	-	-29.22	11.29	12.6	24	37.50	72.3	111
Switzerland.....	3,205	-	-	-	-	18.97	9.3	73	44.64	53.7	199
Finland.....	12,123	-	1,169	-	10.64	8.97	10.9	57	33.31	45.7	104
France.....	22,485	9,675	1,630	121.79	9.25	21.54	10.3	19	52.37	55.2	77
<i>Asiatic—</i>											
China.....	36,586	10,040	9,841	58.91	35.34	16.54	8.9	2,867	71.66	4.8	57
Japan.....	11,519	3,751	3,225	80.25	38.28	12.24	9.3	148	38.16	33.5	39
Syria.....	3,907	1,685	972	137.89	33.44	25.26	12.2	61	85.02	58.4	0
Turkey.....	175	1,504	1,460	421.29	78.45	13.47	9.3	140	84.54	46.6	377
<i>United States.....</i>	374,024	175,781	70,344	137.44	23.16	14.20	-	11	42.63	63.6	159

TABLE 5.—VERBAL SUMMARY SHOWING STANDING OF IMMIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED HEADINGS, 1921.¹

Country of birth	Number of immigrant population in Canada 1921	Increase 1901-1911	Increase 1911-1921	Proportion in Canada before 1901	Average length of residence of those coming since 1901	Surplus males per 100 females	Proportion urban	Proportion naturalized	Number per 100,000 adult males in penitentiaries
<i>British Countries—</i>									
England.....	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	-	-	v. s.	-	-	-
Ireland.....	l.	av.	v. s.	-	-	v. s.	-	-	-
Scotland.....	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	-	-	v. s.	-	-	-
Wales.....	s.	av.	av.	-	-	v. s.	-	-	-
<i>Scandinavian—</i>									
Denmark.....	s.	s.	av.	l.	av.	l.	v. s.	av.	av.
Iceland.....	s.	v. s.	v. s.	s.	s. av.	0	v. s.	v. l.	0
Norway.....	av.	-	-	s.	av.	av.	v. s.	v. l.	v. s.
Sweden.....	av.	-	v. s.	av.	av.	av.	v. s.	v. l.	v. s.
<i>Germanic—</i>									
Belgium.....	s.	s.	av.	s.	b. av.	s.	av.	s.	av.
Germany.....	av.	l.	l.	v. l.	a. av.	s.	s.	l.	s.
Holland.....	s.	s.	av.	v. s.	av.	av.	av.	s.	av.
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>									
Greece.....	v. s.	s.	s.	v. s.	av.	v. l.	v. l.	v. s.	v. l.
Italy.....	av.	l.	v. s.	s.	av.	l.	v. l.	v. s.	v. l.
Roumania.....	v. s.	-	-	av.	s. av.	s.	l.	l.	l.
<i>Slavic—</i>									
Austria.....	l.	-	l.	l.	av.	av.	s.	av.	v. l.
Bulgaria.....	v. s.	-	-	v. s.	av.	v. l.	l.	v. s.	v. l.
Czechoslovakia.....	v. s.	-	av.	av.	-	av.	av.	av.	s.
Galicia.....	s.	-	av.	av.	-	s.	l.	l.	v. s.
Jugo Slavia.....	v. s.	-	-	v. s.	-	v. l.	av.	s.	0
Poland.....	av.	-	-	s.	av.	s.	l.	av.	l.
Russia.....	l.	-	-	l.	av.	s.	l.	l.	av.
Ukraine.....	av.	-	-	av.	-	av.	av.	av.	v. s.
<i>Other European—</i>									
Hungary.....	s.	-	av.	av.	a. av.	v. s.	s.	v. l.	av.
Switzerland.....	v. s.	-	-	l.	av.	av.	av.	av.	l.
Finland.....	s.	-	s.	s.	av.	av.	s.	s.	av.
France.....	av.	av.	s.	v. l.	av.	v. s.	l.	av.	s.
<i>Asiatic—</i>									
China.....	av.	av.	l.	av.	b. av.	v. l.	l.	v. s.	s.
Japan.....	s.	s.	av.	av.	av.	l.	s.	s.	v. s.
Syria.....	v. s.	v. s.	s.	v. l.	a. av.	av.	v. l.	av.	0
Turkey.....	v. s.	v. s.	s.	av.	av.	l.	v. l.	s.	l.
United States.....	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	av.	-	v. s.	av.	l.	av.

TABLE 6.—SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING STANDING OF IMMIGRANTS BY GROUPS OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED HEADINGS, 1921.¹

Nativity	(1) No. in Canada 1921	(2) Numerical Increase		(3) Percentage Increase		(4) Proportion in Canada before 1901	(5) Surplus males per 100 females	(6) Proportion of population urban	(7) Proportion naturalized	(8) Speed of naturalization	(9) Rate per 100,000 adult males in penitentiaries
		1901-11	1911-21	1901-11	1911-21						
British countries.....	1,054,982	412,710	231,370	* 98.65	* 27.47	18.32	14	65.30	-	-	49
North Western Europe (continental).....	157,220	73,922	1,805	131.31	- 1.39	21.20	50	34.50	60.8	-	59
South Eastern and Central Europe.....	232,224	157,617	85,561	232.57	15.41	14.35	46	50.12	49.4	-	185
Scandinavian countries.....	65,470	42,832	3,855	233.04	5.81	17.08	75	25.75	70.5	-	42
Germanic countries.....	66,060	21,395	6,990	71.40	-13.61	27.23	33	38.74	52.1	-	68
Latin and Greek countries.....	47,282	39,987	3,551	266.38	6.46	12.80	38	63.97	40.0	-	290
Slavic countries.....	166,905	91,028	20,966	308.85	17.40	15.81	88	46.88	50.6	-	161
Asiatic countries.....	52,189	17,369	12,090	73.65	30.99	15.98	625	65.50	-	-	53
United States.....	374,024	175,781	70,344	137.44	23.16	14.20	11	42.63	63.0	-	159
British countries.....	v. l.	v. l.	v. l.	-	-	av.	v. s.	v. l.	-	-	v. s.
Other North Western Europe.....	av.	l.	v. s.	-	-	l.	av.	s.	l.	-	s.
South Eastern and Central Europe.....	l.	v. l.	l.	-	-	s.	av.	av.	av.	-	v. l.
Scandinavian countries.....	av.	av.	v. s.	-	-	av.	l.	v. s.	v. l.	v. r.	v. s.
Germanic countries.....	av.	s.	s.	-	-	v. l.	s.	s.	av.	av.	s.
Latin and Greek countries.....	s.	s.	v. s.	-	-	v. s.	l.	v. l.	v. s.	v. s.	v. l.
Slavic countries.....	v. l.	l.	av.	-	-	av.	s.	av.	av.	av.	v. l.
Asiatic countries.....	s.	v. s.	v. l.	-	-	av.	v. l.	v. l.	v. s.	v. s.	v. l.
United States.....	v. l.	v. l.	l.	-	-	av.	v. s.	s.	l.	v. r.	v. l.

¹ Largely professional criminals rather than settlers.² British Isles.³ For key to abbreviations see Table II, page 38.

CHAPTER I

ORIGINS OF THE POPULATION OF CANADA

Canada is able to determine from time to time, within reasonable limits of accuracy, the proportions of the various origins which make up her population. A body of material is now available on the changing composition of the Canadian population which gives a necessary perspective to a study of its structure. This is particularly desirable at the present time when Canada is entering upon a new expansion which may bring a heavy flow of new citizens from various quarters of the earth.

A nation composed of many diverse stocks presents a different problem from that of one with a small admixture of foreign elements. There is in the first place the biological aspect. In certain parts of the world, the problem of the half-caste or half-breed has assumed grave proportions. Canada's problems in this respect are largely potential. There are also the various cultural sides of intermingling. Peoples of different stocks have different educational, moral, economic, religious and political backgrounds. It is with the changing proportion of the different stocks in Canada since the beginning of the century that this initial chapter is concerned.

THE PROPORTION OF SPECIFIED ORIGINS IN THE POPULATION OF CANADA

The proportion of the various stocks in Canada, in 1901, 1911 and 1921, is shown by principal origins in Table 7. Changes in these proportions are due to the joint operation of three main forces: first, immigration; secondly, emigration; and thirdly, natural increase.

Attention is first drawn to the present composition of our population. Column 1 shows that in 1921 somewhat over half of the population of Canada was of British stock, and over a quarter of the population, French. The other European origins combined constituted only 14.16 p.c. of the total, and the Asiatics less than 1 p.c. The Indians made up one and a quarter per cent, while the proportion of Negroes stood at a very low figure of less than one-quarter of one p.c. All coloured peoples totalled slightly over 2 p.c. of the population. Thus the population of Canada, as a whole, is as yet predominantly of British and French stock; these two constituted over 83 p.c. of the people domiciled in Canada at the date of the last census.

TABLE 7.—PROPORTION OF VARIOUS STOCKS IN THE POPULATION OF CANADA, 1921, AS COMPARED WITH 1911 AND 1901.

Origins	P.c. of total population		
	1921	1911	1901
<i>British</i>	55.40	54.08	57.05
English.....	28.06	28.30	23.47
Irish.....	12.60	14.58	18.41
Scotch.....	13.36	13.85	14.90
Other.....	0.48	0.35	0.25
<i>French</i>	27.91	28.68	30.70
<i>Other Europeans</i>	14.18	18.81	8.51
Austrian.....	1.23	0.59	0.20
Belgian.....	0.23	0.13	0.06
Bulgarian and Roumanian.....	0.17	0.08	0.01
Czech (Bohemian and Moravian).....	0.10	—	—
Dutch.....	1.34	0.78	0.63
Finnish.....	0.24	0.22	0.05
German.....	3.35	5.46	5.78
Greek.....	0.06	0.06	0.01
Hebrew.....	1.44	1.05	0.30
Hungarian.....	0.14	0.16	0.03
Italian.....	0.76	0.63	0.20
Polish.....	0.61	0.46	0.12
Russian.....	1.14	0.60	0.37
Scandinavian.....	1.80	1.40	0.58
Serbo Croatian.....	0.04	—	—
Swiss.....	0.15	0.00	0.07

TABLE 7.—PROPORTION OF VARIOUS STOCKS IN THE POPULATION OF CANADA, 1921, AS COMPARED WITH 1911 AND 1901—*Concluded.*

Origins	P.c. of total population		
	1921	1911	1901
Ukrainian—			
Bukovinian.....	0-02 ¹	0-14	— ²
Galician.....	0-28	0-49	0-11
Ruthenian.....	0-19	0-41	— ⁴
Ukrainian.....	0-73	—	—
Asiatic—			
Chinese.....	0-75	0-60	0-44
Hindu.....	0-45	0-39	0-32
Japanese.....	0-01	0-03	—
Turkish.....	0-16	0-13	0-09
Syrian.....	0-01	—	—
Armenian.....	0-00	0-05	0-03
Indian.....	0-01	—	—
Negro.....	1-26	1-49	2-38 ³
Various ⁵	0-51	0-23	0-52
Unspecified.....	0-11	0-06	0-03
	0-24	2-04	0-59

¹ Includes: Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Swedish.² Includes Half Breeds.³ Includes with Austrians.⁴ Includes with Galicians.⁵ Includes: Algerian, Arabian, Argentinian, Brazilian, Chilian, Egyptian, Eskimo, Hawaiian, Haytian, Jamaican, Korean, Malayan, Maltese, Maori, Mexican, Persian, Peruvian, Philippino, Portuguese and Spanish.

THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF STOCKS IN CANADA

The numerical strength of the various stocks of Canada in 1921 is shown in Table 8. The first eleven, arranged in descending order of magnitude, are as follows:—

Origin	Rank	Origin	Rank
English.....	1	Dutch.....	7
French.....	2	Indian.....	8
Scotch.....	3	Austrian.....	9
Irish.....	4	Ukrainian.....	10
German.....	5	Russian.....	11
Hebrew.....	6		

Each of the above numbered 100,000 or over in 1921. The number of English slightly exceeded the French, and the Scotch outnumbered those of Irish descent by a small margin. Of the non-British and non-French stocks, those of German origin were more than twice as numerous as those of any other. The Hebrews came next with 126,000, closely followed by the Dutch, Austrians, Ukrainians and Russians in the order named.

When the foreign stocks are grouped geographically and linguistically some interesting facts are brought to light. Tables 8 and 9 present this grouping for the European stocks. The North Western European stocks exceeded those from South, Eastern and Central Europe by about 20 p.c. in 1921. The former represent in the main the "old" immigration, and the latter the "new." How long the northern and western peoples will continue to constitute the bulk of the foreign stock in Canada, depends on the immigration of the future. During the past two decades, the South, Eastern and Central Europeans have been rapidly overtaking the North Western Europeans in Canada.

TABLE 8.—POPULATION OF CANADA BY ORIGINS, 1921.

Origin	Number	Origin	Number
Total.....	8,788,483	Indian.....	110,814
British.....	4,888,903	Italian.....	86,769
English.....	2,545,498	Japanese.....	15,868
Irish.....	1,107,817	Lettish.....	381
Scotch.....	1,173,837	Lithuanian.....	1,970
Others.....	41,953	Negro.....	13,291
French.....	2,452,751	Norwegian.....	68,856
Armenian.....	668	Polish.....	53,403
Austrian.....	107,671	Portuguese.....	467
Belgian.....	20,234	Rumanian.....	13,470
Bulgarian.....	1,765	Russian.....	100,064
Chinese.....	39,587	Serbo-Croatian.....	3,906
Czech.....	8,840	Spanish.....	2,208
Danish.....	21,124	Swiss.....	61,503
Dutch.....	117,506	Syrian.....	12,837
Eskimo.....	3,260	Turkish.....	8,282
Finnish.....	21,494	Ukrainian.....	313
German.....	294,636	Ukrainian ¹	106,721
Greek.....	5,740	Bukovinian.....	1,616
Hebrew.....	126,136	Galician.....	24,458
Hungarian.....	13,181	Ruthenian.....	18,861
Icelandic.....	15,876	Ukrainian.....	63,788
		Unspecified.....	21,249
		Various.....	1,673

TABLE 9.—NORTH WESTERN AND SOUTH, EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPEAN POPULATION OF CANADA, BY ORIGINS OTHER THAN BRITISH AND FRENCH, 1921.

Origin	Number	Origin	Number
<i>North Western European—</i>		Finnish.....	21,494
Belgian.....	20,234	Greek.....	5,740
Danish.....	21,124	Hungarian.....	13,181
Dutch.....	117,506	Italian.....	86,769
German.....	294,738	Lettish.....	381
Icelandic.....	15,876	Lithuanian.....	1,970
Norwegian.....	68,856	Polish.....	53,403
Swedish.....	61,503	Portuguese.....	467
Swiss.....	12,837	Rumanian.....	13,470
Total.....	612,572	Russian.....	100,064
<i>South, Eastern and Central European—</i>		Serbo-Croatian.....	3,906
Austrian.....	107,671	Spanish.....	2,208
Bulgarian.....	1,765	Ukrainian ¹	106,721
Czech.....	8,840	Total.....	508,050

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 10.—POPULATION OF CANADA, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF ORIGINS, 1921 (BRITISH AND FRENCH NOT INCLUDED).

Origin	Number	Origin	Number
<i>Scandinavian—</i>		Rumanian.....	13,470
Danish.....	21,124	Spanish.....	2,208
Icelandic.....	15,876	Portuguese.....	467
Norwegian.....	68,856	Total.....	88,654
Swedish.....	61,503	<i>Slavic—</i>	
Total.....	167,359	Austrian.....	107,671
<i>Germanic—</i>		Bulgarian.....	1,765
Dutch.....	117,506	Czech.....	8,840
Flemish.....	20,234	Lettish.....	381
German.....	294,636	Lithuanian.....	1,970
Total.....	432,376	Polish.....	53,403
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>		Russian.....	100,064
Greek.....	5,740	Serbo-Croatian.....	3,906
Italian.....	66,679	Ukrainian ¹	106,721
		Total.....	384,721

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

Further, when the stocks are grouped linguistically, the Germanic group ranks first, with the Slavs a close second. The Scandinavians rank third, with less than half the numerical strength of the Slavs, and the Latin and Greek group is the smallest of all.

The following table arranges the principal stocks in each group in order of numerical strength:—

TABLE 11.—NUMERICAL RANK OF PRINCIPAL STOCKS, OTHER THAN BRITISH AND FRENCH, BY SPECIFIED GROUPS, 1921.

Origin	Rank	Origin	Rank
<i>North Western Europe—</i>		<i>South, Eastern and Central Europe—</i>	
German.....	1	Austrian.....	1
Dutch.....	2	Ukrainian.....	2
Norwegian.....	3	Russian.....	3
Swedish.....	4	Italian.....	4
		Polish.....	5
<i>Scandinavian—</i>		<i>Germanic—</i>	
Norwegian.....	1	German.....	1
Swedish.....	2	Dutch.....	2
Danish.....	3	Flemish.....	3
Icelandic.....	4		
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>		<i>Slavic—</i>	
Italian.....	1	Austrian.....	1
Romanian.....	2	Ukrainian.....	2
Greek.....	3	Russian.....	3
Spanish.....	4	Polish.....	4

CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT STOCKS IN CANADA

While the proportion of stocks other than British and French in Canada in 1921 remains small, a comparison of the data for 1901 and 1911 with those of 1921 is significant. Both the British and French stocks show a smaller proportion in 1921 than in 1901. For the French the decrease was continuous. While it was only to the extent of approximately 3 p.c. in the twenty year period, it amounted to 2 p.c. in the decade 1901 to 1911, when immigration was at its highest. A decline at this rate, if continued for half a century, will produce material alteration.

The decrease in the percentage of British stock was arrested in the last decade by English immigration. The percentage of Irish and Scotch consistently declined over the twenty year period.

On the other hand, the proportion of other European origins increased from 8.51 p.c. to 14.16 p.c. in the two decades. That the increase was not more rapid between 1911 and 1921 was due mainly to the war. The previous decade saw the proportion of other European stocks increase by approximately 50 p.c., a repetition of which for a few decades would have a profound effect on the structure of the Canadian population.

Since 1900, the Asiatics have increased almost twice as rapidly as the population as a whole. The Syrians, though small in numbers, constitute three times as large a percentage as at the beginning of the century and the Japanese exactly twice the proportion. The Chinese have increased at a somewhat slower rate, though the fact that they have been increasing some 50 p.c. faster than the population as a whole, in spite of the heavy head tax, is an indication of the potential pressure of Oriental immigration. Practically the whole of this increase is accounted for by immigration; natural increase has been slight, owing to the small proportion of Chinese women in the country.

In contrast with the Orientals, the Indian and Negro stocks have failed to keep pace with the growing population. Twenty years has seen the proportion of Indian stock cut in half, though this is partly due to the fact that 34,481 half-breeds were counted as Indians in 1901. In the same period the total population of Canada grew some 65 p.c. Next to the Indians the proportion of Negroes has declined most rapidly. In 1921 it was only two-thirds that of 1901.

A somewhat different approach is suggested by Table 12 (p. 48), which shows the numbers of the principal stocks in Canada at the last three census dates and the percentage increase for each stock in the decades 1901 to 1911 and 1911 to 1921. The last two columns present a striking comparison as to the actual rates of growth of the various stocks.

The first point to note is the wide range of percentage increases. In the decade 1901-11 they fluctuated between the limits of minus 17 p.c. for the Indians (partly due to change in census methods) to plus 1159 p.c. for a group of minor stocks specified in footnote three of the table. Such extreme fluctuations emphasize the plastic nature of our population.

The second fact is the appearance of a group of stocks whose percentage increase is less than that for the total population of Canada. There were five in the decade 1901-1911, which when arranged in descending order of magnitude are as follows:—

	Per cent.
British.. . . .	27.22
French.. . . .	24.59
Greek.. . . .	23.50
Negro.. . . .	— 3.21
Indian.. . . .	—17.45

Though the English section of the British grew 10 p.c. faster than the population as a whole, the British group increased 7 p.c. less rapidly than the total population. The French showed an increase of only 24.59 p.c., as against 34.17 p.c. for Canada as a whole.

The relative significance of various factors in bringing about these results cannot well be weighed. The smallness of French immigration as compared with that of other stocks and the high mortality rate, especially among infants, in French Canada probably account for the striking difference between the Dominion rate and that for the French. The magnitude of the difference is not so great in the following decade, but the unfavourable rate of growth in the French population persisted.

That the rate for the Greeks was lower than that of the Dominion in 1901-1911 is offset by an increase nearly three times as great as the general increase for the Dominion in the next decade. Absolute decreases shown for the Negro and Indian stocks are turned into increases between 1911 and 1921, but the percentage increases are only a fraction of that for Canada as a whole, which confirms the tendency noted above, as to the decline of the proportion of those stocks in Canada.

In the third place attention is drawn to the magnitude of the numerical and percentage increases for the Asiatic and European stocks (other than British and French). As a group, the other European stocks increased by four times as large a proportion as did the English and French. The rate was such as to more than double the European stocks in the one decade, and was much higher for specific origins. For example, the Belgians and Scandinavians trebled; the Hebrews and Italians increased more than fourfold, and the Poles and Finns, respectively, were numerically five and six times as strong in 1911 as in 1901. The Asiatics increased three times as rapidly as the British.

These figures appear extremely large when compared with the increases of 27.22 p.c. for the British, 24.59 p.c. for the French and 34.17 p.c. for the population as a whole. It must not, of course, be inferred that such extreme differences are likely to be repeated or could possibly obtain for any length of time. Were the doors thrown open to Orientals, the rate of increase of these people in Canada would undoubtedly soar for some years, but such an event may be dismissed as beyond the range of probability. For Europe, however, the case is different. Continental Europe has a more or less determinate surplus of population for emigration each year. With the gradually declining birthrate, that surplus will grow smaller. But, as the numbers of the several stocks in Canada grow, larger and larger streams of immigrants would be required to keep up these abnormally large percentage increases. Thus, such diversity in rates of growth among the various elements in our population as was witnessed in the first ten years of the century will not likely be repeated, and even if repeated in some subsequent decade, could not go on indefinitely.

The decline of the immigration of European stocks, however, will not be as rapid as might be expected. Hitherto Canada has been receiving only a portion of the excess population of Europe. Much larger numbers have gone to the United States. With that country

on a strict quota system, the pressure of the surplus European population, which would have found its way there in the past, will be transferred in large measure to Canada. Just how significant this will be is impossible to foresee, yet it will doubtless operate to keep the rates of increase of the foreign stocks in Canada from dropping to anything like the extent that otherwise would occur.

Indeed, there is good reason for the belief that though the diversity in rates of growth may not be so large again, the natural trend of unrestricted immigration would materially shift the balance of the stocks in our population in a few years. The cumulative effect of even a small differential rate is comparatively rapid, and even if the rate of growth of European stocks were reduced to a quarter of that for the decade 1901 to 1911, it would still be sufficiently higher than the percentage increases for either the French or British to overtake these stocks numerically in the long run. Further, there is no probability that any such radical reduction in the growth of European stocks will take place in the near future.

This raises a fourth point. If the rates of increase for the first and second decades are compared, in all except five cases a lower figure appears in 1911-1921. These five are the Bulgarian and Roumanian groups, the Greeks, the Swiss, the Negroes and the Indians. In the first three cases, the rate of increase was positive, but more rapid in the latter decade. In the two latter cases an actual numerical decline was changed to a moderate growth. The increase in the first group is accounted for by extensive immigration in the first half of the decade, as compared with the previous ten-year period. For example, only one Bulgarian immigrant arrived in Canada in 1901, 40 in 1902, 5 in 1903, etc., but 4,616 came to Canada in the fiscal year 1912-13. The Greeks show the greatest proportionate increase in rate; the increase for the Swiss is slight. Yet while declining percentage increase was universal with these minor exceptions, all but a very few stocks increased much more rapidly than either the British or French.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF VARIOUS STOCKS IN CANADA 1901, 1911, 1921, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES FOR DECADES, 1901 TO 1911 AND 1911 TO 1921.

Stocks	Number			P.c. increase	
	1901	1911	1921	1901-1911	1911-1921
<i>British</i>	3,063,105	3,896,983	4,868,003	27.22	24.04
English.....	1,260,800	1,823,150	2,545,406	44.59	39.62
Irish.....	988,721	1,050,384	1,107,817	6.23	5.47
Scotch.....	800,154	907,830	1,173,637	24.71	17.61
Other.....	13,421	25,571	41,053	90.53	64.06
<i>French</i>	1,640,371	2,054,800	2,452,751	24.59	19.36
<i>Europeans</i>	456,647	923,727	1,244,151	102.28	34.00
Belgian.....	2,994	9,593	20,234	220.41	110.92
Bulgarian and Roumanian.....	354	5,875	15,235	65.96	150.31
Finnish.....	2,502	15,497	21,494	519.38	38.70
Greek.....	201	3,594	5,740	23.60	59.71
Hebrew.....	16,131	75,681	126,196	369.17	66.75
Italian.....	10,834	45,411	66,760	319.15	47.03
Polish.....	6,285	33,355	53,403	430.87	60.05
Scandinavian ¹	31,042	107,535	167,350	246.42	55.63
Swiss.....	3,865	6,625	12,837	71.41	93.77
Other European ²	382,340	620,551	754,884	62.30	21.65
<i>Asiatic</i>	23,731	43,017	65,731	81.27	52.80
Chinese.....	17,312	27,774	39,587	60.43	42.53
Hindu.....	-	2,342	1,016	-	-56.60
Japanese.....	4,738	9,021	15,868	90.40	75.90
Turkish.....	-	-	313	-	-
Syrian.....	1,681	3,880	8,282	130.81	113.45
Armenian.....	-	-	665	-	-
<i>Indian</i>	127,941 ³	105,402	110,814	-17.45	5.04
<i>Negro</i>	17,437	18,877	18,201	-3.21	8.38
<i>Various</i>	1,454	18,310	6,593 ⁴	1,159.28	-64.60
<i>Unspecified</i>	31,539	147,545	21,249	367.18	-85.56
Total.....	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483	34.17	21.95

¹ Includes: Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Swedish.

² Includes: Austrian, German, Bukovinian, Dutch, Galician, Hungarian, Russian, Ruthenian, Bohemian, Moravian, Serbo-Croatian, Lithuanian, Lettish, Ukrainian, Laplander.

³ Includes: Algerian, Arabian, Argentinian, Brazilian, Chilean, Egyptian, Eskimo, Hawaiian, Haytian, Jamaican, Korean, Malayan, Maltese, Muori, Mexican, Persian, Peruvian, Philippino, Portuguese, and Spanish.

⁴ Includes: 34,481 "half-breeds".

CHAPTER II

DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS STOCKS AND OF FOREIGN BORN ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

THE PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT STOCKS CANADIAN BORN, UNITED STATES BORN AND BORN IN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES

Table 13 shows the numerical distribution of the population by origins as between Canadian born, United States born and immigrants born in countries other than the United States. Tables 14 and 15 group the Europeans in Table 13 by rough geographical and linguistic classes, and Tables 16, 17, 18 and 19 express the same data in percentages. A summary appears in Table 20.

From the figures of Table 13 it may be deduced that in 1921 77.75 p.c. of the population of Canada were Canadian born, and 4.25 p.c. United States born. As respects the remaining 18 p.c. or 1,581,712, 12.12 p.c. or over two-thirds, or 1,065,454, were British born, leaving 5.88 p.c. of the total population, or 516,258 persons, as the foreign born other than United States born. The origins of these half million persons are analyzed as far as possible in the following tables. The 1,054,982 persons of British origins born in countries other than Canada and the United States correspond fairly well with the 1,065,454 persons Empire born outside of Canada—a proof that our British born persons (other than Canadians) are practically all of British origins, and may consequently be considered as adding not at all to the problems which confront us. Of course some few may have been of other than British stocks, and conversely some few of those born in foreign countries other than the United States may have been of British stocks. But the numbers of such persons must be comparatively negligible.

Number Born in the United States.—In the first place it is evident from Table 13 that a very considerable number of our people have been born outside Canada—almost two million. Of those, 375,000 were of United States birth, or a little less than a fifth. The British stocks account for 205,000 or 55 p.c. of the immigrants born in the United States and the French for 50,000 or 13 p.c. Thus nearly 70 p.c. of those born in the United States and resident in Canada in 1921 were either of British or of French stock. Figures for the other principal stocks, arranged in order of importance, are as follows:—

Stock	Number	Per cent of total U.S. born
German.....	40,000	11
Norwegian.....	22,186	6
Swedish.....	11,028	3
Dutch.....	10,178	3
Russian.....	6,158	2
Hebrew.....	4,851	1
Negro.....	3,099	1

That so large a percentage of those immigrants born across the line are of the dominant Canadian stocks and that the bulk of the remainder are of either Germanic or Scandinavian origin are facts fraught with great significance. The British, French, German and Scandinavians accounted for nearly 95 p.c. of the total United States born residents of Canada in 1921.

The Southern, Eastern and Central European stocks are conspicuous for the extremely small numbers appearing among the immigrants of United States birth in Canada. The

Russians lead numerically and the Hebrews come a close second, but their proportions of the whole are comparatively insignificant. To a much greater extent is that true of the other Southern, Eastern and Central Europeans.

TABLE 13.—CANADIAN BORN, UNITED STATES BORN, AND ELSEWHERE BORN, BY ORIGINS, IN CANADA, 1921.

Origins	(1) Total population	(2) Canadian born	(3) United States born	(4) Born in countries other than Canada and U.S.
Total.....	8,788,483	6,832,747	374,024	1,581,712
British.....	4,868,903	3,808,732	205,189	1,054,982
English.....	2,545,496	1,739,467	108,008	698,021
Irish.....	1,107,817	946,979	51,642	109,190
Scottish.....	1,173,637	898,670	41,948	233,019
Others.....	41,953	23,616	3,591	14,746
French.....	2,452,751	2,379,636	50,630	22,485
Armenian.....	665	179	10	476
Austrian.....	107,671	56,101	1,402	50,16
Belgian.....	20,234	6,791	734	12,739
Bulgarian.....	1,765	264	11	1,490
Chinese.....	39,587	2,908	35	36,688
Czech.....	8,840	3,890	1,044	3,906
Danish.....	21,124	8,910	4,122	8,092
Dutch.....	117,506	97,262	10,176	10,068
Eskimo.....	3,269	3,267	-	2
Finnish.....	21,494	7,944	1,427	12,123
German.....	294,636	211,374	40,009	43,253
Greek.....	5,740	1,759	122	3,859
Hebrew.....	126,196	50,892	4,851	70,453
Hungarian.....	13,181	6,592	575	6,014
Icelandic.....	15,876	8,741	1,008	6,127
Indian.....	110,814	109,828	668	323
Italian.....	66,769	28,732	1,912	36,125
Japanese.....	15,868	4,334	16	11,518
Lettish.....	381	150	6	225
Lithuanian.....	1,970	820	44	1,106
Negro.....	18,291	13,685	3,099	1,507
Norwegian.....	68,856	23,568	22,186	23,102
Polish.....	53,403	27,650	1,507	24,246
Portuguese.....	407	340	34	33
Rumanian.....	13,470	6,028	144	7,298
Russian.....	100,064	49,678	6,158	44,228
Serbo-Croatian.....	3,906	1,419	234	2,253
Spanish.....	2,208	990	309	909
Swedish.....	61,503	21,727	11,625	28,151
Swiss.....	12,837	7,942	1,690	3,205
Syrian.....	8,282	4,122	253	3,907
Turkish.....	313	131	7	175
Ukrainian.....	106,721	57,792	297	48,632
Bukovinian.....	1,616	849	8	759
Galician.....	24,456	12,768	100	11,588
Ruthenian.....	16,861	9,484	24	7,353
Ukrainian.....	63,788	34,691	165	28,932
Unspecified.....	21,249	15,281	2,472	496
Various.....	1,073	252	23	1,398

The numbers of the European stocks (other than British and French) born in the United States and resident in Canada, are shown by geographical and linguistic groups in Tables 14 and 15.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER CANADIAN BORN, UNITED STATES BORN AND ELSEWHERE BORN OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN ORIGINS IN CANADA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS (FRENCH AND BRITISH EXCEPTED), 1921.

Origins	Canadian born	United States born	Born elsewhere than in Canada or U.S.	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>North Western European—</i>				
Belgian.....	6,761	734	12,739	20,234
Danish.....	8,910	4,122	8,092	21,124
Dutch.....	97,262	10,176	10,068	117,506
German.....	211,374	40,009	43,253	294,636
Icelandic.....	8,741	1,008	0,127	15,876
Norwegian.....	28,508	22,186	22,102	68,856
Swedish.....	21,727	11,628	28,181	61,536
Swiss.....	7,942	1,690	3,205	12,837
Total.....	386,285	91,560	134,737	612,572
Per cent of total.....	63.06	14.95	21.99	100.00
<i>South, Eastern and Central European—</i>				
Austrian.....	56,109	1,402	50,160	107,671
Bulgarian.....	264	11	1,490	1,765
Czech.....	3,890	1,044	3,906	8,840
Finnish.....	7,944	1,427	12,123	21,494
Greek.....	1,769	122	3,859	5,740
Hungarian.....	6,692	575	6,014	13,181
Italian.....	28,732	1,912	36,125	66,769
Lettish.....	150	6	225	381
Lithuanian.....	820	44	1,106	1,970
Portuguese.....	27,660	1,507	24,246	53,403
Romanian.....	340	34	7,93	467
Russian.....	6,028	144	7,298	13,470
Serbo-Croatian.....	49,078	6,158	44,228	100,064
Slovak.....	1,419	234	2,253	3,906
Spanish.....	990	309	909	2,208
Ukrainian ¹	57,792	297	48,632	106,721
Total.....	230,167	15,226	242,667	508,050
Per cent of total.....	49.24	3.0	47.76	100.0

¹Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

Thus, while the total of North Western European stocks is 612,572 as compared with 508,050 of South, Eastern and Central European stocks, the excess of the former is due to the larger number of Canadian and United States born among the races of the "older immigration." The number of these "preferred" stocks born outside of North America was only 134,737 as compared with 242,667 born outside of North America among the stocks of the "newer immigration," or but little more than half as many.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER CANADIAN BORN, UNITED STATES BORN, AND ELSEWHERE BORN OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN ORIGINS IN CANADA, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPS (FRENCH AND BRITISH EXCEPTED), 1921.

Origins	Canadian born	United States born	Elsewhere born (other than U.S.A.)	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Scandinavian—				
Danish.....	8,910	4,122	8,092	21,124
Icelandic.....	8,741	1,008	6,127	15,876
Norwegian.....	23,568	22,188	23,102	68,856
Swedish.....	21,727	11,625	28,151	61,503
Total.....	62,946	38,941	65,472	167,359
P.c. of total.....	37.61	23.27	39.12	100.0
Germanic—				
Dutch.....	97,262	10,176	10,068	117,506
Flemish.....	6,761	734	12,739	20,234
German.....	211,374	40,009	43,253	294,636
Total.....	315,397	50,919	66,060	432,376
P.c. of total.....	72.95	11.78	15.28	100.0
Latin and Greek—				
Greek.....	1,759	122	3,858	5,740
Italian.....	28,732	1,912	36,125	66,769
Romanian.....	6,028	144	7,298	13,470
Spanish.....	990	309	900	2,208
Portuguese.....	340	34	93	467
Total.....	37,849	2,521	48,284	88,654
P.c. of total.....	42.69	2.84	54.46	100.0
Slavic—				
Austrian.....	56,109	1,402	50,160	107,671
Bulgarian.....	284	11	1,490	1,765
Czech.....	3,890	1,044	3,906	8,840
Latvian.....	150	6	225	381
Lithuanian.....	820	44	1,106	1,970
Polish.....	27,650	1,507	24,246	53,403
Russian.....	49,678	6,158	44,228	100,064
Serbo-Croatian.....	1,419	234	2,253	3,906
Ukrainian (1).....	57,792	297	48,632	106,721
Total.....	197,772	10,703	176,246	384,721
P.c. of total.....	51.41	2.78	45.81	100.0

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

Proportions of Stocks Born in Canada, United States and Countries other than the United States.—Tables 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 show the percentages of the respective stocks born in Canada, the United States and countries other than the United States, by various groupings. For purposes of distinguishing those born on the American continent from all others, as in the previous tables, the British born, other than Canadian, are included with the other immigrant born in the third column in each table.

The first significant fact is the wide range of proportions shown as of Canadian birth. Neglecting the Eskimos and the Indians, the French show the highest percentage with 97.02 p.c. Canadian born, and the Chinese the lowest with only 7.49 p.c. Table 17 arranges in rank the percentages Canadian and elsewhere born (other than in the United States). Those stocks of whom large percentages have come to Canada in earlier years appear at the top of the first column showing the rank of the stocks by percentages of Canadian birth. Those of more recent immigration appear in the lower portion of that column. The reverse holds true of the percentages elsewhere born in the second column.

On examination, these tables show that three-fourths of the British are Canadian born; the Irish show the high proportion of 85.48 p.c., the Scotch and English follow with 76.57 p.c. and 68.34 p.c., respectively. Of the British immigration, then, the proportion of English who have come in recent years is the highest. While those of British stock form over half the total immigration from the United States, it must be kept in mind that the United States born British stock in Canada is only a little over 4 p.c. of all British stock in Canada.

Attention has been called to the very high percentage of French born in Canada. Less than 3 p.c. of those of French origin were born outside Canada. Of those, two-thirds came from United States and one-third from Europe.

The Asiatics, as will be seen in Table 20, show very small percentages Canadian born with the exception of the Syrians, of whom about 50 p.c. were native Canadians.

The Europeans are grouped geographically and linguistically in Tables 18 and 19. Considerable variation is shown in the geographical groups. Among the Northern Europeans, the Dutch show the largest percentage Canadian born and the smallest foreign born. The Germans are the second, then the Swiss and Icelanders in the order named. The Belgians have the lowest percentage born in Canada and the highest proportion foreign born outside of the United States. Even greater variation characterizes the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. In this group the Portuguese have the smallest proportion foreign born. Their numbers, however, are very small and consequently not important from the standpoint of the composition of the Canadian population. The Bulgarians, even fewer in numbers, are at the foot of the list in respect to percentage of Canadian birth. The others range around 45 p.c. Canadian born as a median value.

TABLE 16.—PER CENT CANADIAN BORN, UNITED STATES BORN, AND ELSEWHERE BORN, BY ORIGINS, 1921.

Origins	P.c. Canadian born	P.c. United States born	Elsewhere born (other than U.S.)
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Total.....	77.75	4.25	18.00
British.....	74.12	4.21	21.67
English.....	68.34	4.24	27.42
Irish.....	85.48	4.66	9.86
Scottish.....	76.58	3.57	19.85
Others.....	56.29	8.56	35.15
French.....	97.02	2.06	0.92
Armenian.....	26.92	1.50	71.58
Austrian.....	52.12	1.30	46.58
Belgian.....	33.41	3.63	62.96
Bulgarian.....	14.96	0.62	84.42
Chinese.....	7.49	0.09	92.42
Czech.....	44.00	11.81	44.19
Danish.....	42.18	19.51	38.51
Dutch.....	82.77	8.66	8.57
Eskimo.....	90.94	0.00	0.06
Finnish.....	38.06	6.64	56.40
German.....	71.74	13.58	14.68
Greek.....	30.64	2.13	67.23
Hebrew.....	40.33	3.84	55.83
Hungarian.....	50.01	4.36	45.63
Icelandic.....	55.06	6.35	38.59
Indian.....	29.11	0.60	0.29
Italian.....	43.03	2.85	54.11
Japanese.....	27.31	0.10	72.59
Letish.....	39.37	1.57	59.06
Lithuanian.....	41.63	2.23	56.14
Negro.....	74.82	16.94	8.24
Norwegian.....	34.23	32.22	33.55
Polish.....	51.78	2.82	45.40
Portuguese.....	72.81	7.28	19.01
Rumanian.....	44.75	1.07	54.18
Russian.....	48.65	4.15	44.20
Serbo-Croatian.....	36.33	5.99	57.68
Spanish.....	44.84	13.99	41.17
Swedish.....	35.33	18.90	45.77
Swiss.....	61.87	13.16	24.97
Syrian.....	49.77	3.05	47.18
Turkish.....	41.85	2.24	55.91
Ukrainian.....	54.15	0.28	45.57
Bukovinian.....	52.54	0.50	46.96
Galician.....	52.21	0.41	47.38
Ruthenian.....	56.25	0.14	43.61
Ukrainian.....	54.38	0.26	45.36
Unspecified.....	86.04	11.63	2.33
Various.....	15.07	1.37	83.56

TABLE 17.—PERCENT AND RANK OF (1) CANADIAN BORN AND (2) ELSEWHERE BORN (OTHER THAN IN U.S.) BY ORIGINS, 1921.

Origins	P.c. Canadian born	Rank (1)	Origins	P.c. elsewhere born (other than U.S.)	Rank (2)
Eskimo.....	99-94	1	Chinese.....	92-42	1
Indian.....	99-11	2	Bulgarian.....	84-42	2
French.....	97-02	3	Japanese.....	72-59	3
Unspecified.....	88-03	4	Armenian.....	71-58	4
Irish.....	85-48	5	Greek.....	67-23	5
Dutch.....	82-77	6	Belgian.....	62-96	6
Scotch.....	76-57	7	Letish.....	59-08	7
Negro.....	74-82	8	Serbo-Croatian.....	57-08	8
Portuguese.....	72-81	9	Finnish.....	56-40	9
German.....	71-74	10	Lithuanian.....	56-14	10
English.....	68-34	11	Turkish.....	55-91	11
Swiss.....	61-87	12	55-83	12
Ruthenian.....	56-26	13	Roumanian.....	54-18	13
Icelandic.....	55-06	14	Italian.....	54-11	14
Ukrainian.....	54-38	15	Galician.....	47-38	15
Bukovinian.....	52-54	16	Syrian.....	47-17	16
Galician.....	52-21	17	Bukovinian.....	46-97	17
Austrian.....	52-11	18	Austrian.....	46-58	18
Polish.....	51-78	19	Swedish.....	45-77	19
Hungarian.....	50-01	20	Hungarian.....	45-65	20
Syrian.....	49-77	21	Polish.....	45-40	21
Russian.....	49-65	22	Ukrainian.....	45-36	22
Spanish.....	44-84	23	Russian.....	44-20	23
Roumanian.....	44-76	24	Czech.....	44-19	24
Czech.....	44-00	25	Ruthenian.....	43-61	25
Italian.....	43-03	26	Spanish.....	41-17	26
Danish.....	42-18	27	Icelandic.....	38-59	27
Turkish.....	41-85	28	Danish.....	38-31	28
Lithuanian.....	41-62	29	Norwegian.....	33-55	29
Hebrew.....	40-33	30	English.....	27-42	30
Letish.....	39-37	31	Swiss.....	24-97	31
Finnish.....	36-96	32	Portuguese.....	19-91	32
Serbo-Croatian.....	36-33	33	Scotch.....	19-85	33
Swedish.....	35-33	34	German.....	14-68	34
Norwegian.....	24-23	35	Unspecified.....	11-63	35
Belgian.....	23-41	36	Irish.....	9-86	36
Greek.....	30-64	37	Dutch.....	8-57	37
Japanese.....	27-31	38	Negro.....	8-24	38
Armenian.....	26-92	39	French.....	0-92	39
Bulgarian.....	14-96	40	Indian.....	0-29	40
Chinese.....	7-49	41	Eskimo.....	0-06	41

THE OLD AND THE NEW IMMIGRATION

The North Western Europeans are often regarded as constituting the so-called "old" immigration and the South, Eastern and Central European group, the "new". For the groups, this distinction is valid. The percentage of the former group born in Canada is seen to be 63.06 as against 49.24 for the latter (Table 18). But an examination of the percentages for the separate stocks shows that some of the North Western European stocks apparently should be classed as among the new arrivals and certain of the South, Eastern and Central group as of the older immigration. The extent of this overlapping is presented graphically in Chart 17. While the Dutch, Germans, Swiss and Icelanders are well above the mid-value of the Eastern group, it is also true that the Ukrainians, Austrians, Poles, Hungarians and Russians show higher percentages Canadian born than the lower four North Western continental stocks. Further, the proportions Canadian born for three of the Scandinavian stocks, *viz.*, the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish, are considerably below that for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a class.

Additional light is thrown on the situation by Table 19 (p. 57), giving the source of our immigration by linguistic groups. It is seen that while only 37.61 p.c. of the Scandinavians are Canadian born, an additional 23.27 p.c. were born in the United States and are thus of the second generation on this continent. Almost as many Norwegian residents of Canada were born in the United States as in Norway; almost half as many Danes as were born in Denmark and more than a third as many Swedes as were born in Sweden. Only 39.12 p.c. of this group were born in foreign countries other than the United States. Thus, in the case of none of the Scandinavian stocks is the percentage born outside this continent as great as that for the Slavs as a group. Now while in some respects there is a radical difference between Scandinavians born in Canada, the United States and the Mother Lands,

CHART XVII

SHOWING PERCENTAGE CANADIAN BORN OF SPECIFIED
ORIGINS OTHER THAN BRITISH AND FRENCH IN 1921

N. WESTERN EUROPEAN	%	S., EASTERN AND CENT. EUROPEAN
DUTCH	80	
GERMAN	70	PORTUGUESE
SWISS	60	
ICELANDIC	55	
	50	UKRAINIAN-HUNGARIAN AUSTRIAN AND POLISH
DANISH	40	CZECH-ROUMANIAN AND SPANISH ITALIAN-LITHUANIAN
SWEDISH	35	LETISH FINNISH-SERBO-CROATIAN
NORWEGIAN BELGIAN	30	GREEK
	15	BULGARIAN

from the standpoint of linguistic, economic and educational assimilation the United States born and Canadian born are very similar. Consequently there are real grounds for regarding the Scandinavians as among the earlier immigrants, though a smaller percentage were Canadian born than was the case for the Slavs or Latins and Greeks. Over 60 p.c. of the Scandinavians were born on this continent, as opposed to 54 p.c. of the Slavs and 45 p.c. of the Latins and Greeks.

A considerable proportion of United States born also characterizes the Dutch and Germans in this country. While 83 p.c. of the Dutch and 72 p.c. of the Germans were born in Canada, over 91 p.c. of the former and 85 p.c. of the latter were born on the American continent and brought up under the more or less similar cultures of the two English-speaking North American nations.

Portuguese should also be classed among the older immigrants because of the proportion born in Canada; on similar grounds to those mentioned above, the Spanish with a total of 60 p.c. North American born, are not to be thought of as among the new arrivals. Canadian residents of these origins, however, are comparatively few.

The Belgians, on the other hand, with 33.41 p.c. Canadian born and 3.63 p.c. born in the United States, though from Northern Europe, are among the new comers to this continent. The Latins and Greeks show less than 46 p.c. North American born, a percentage

much lower than the 54 p.c. for the Slavic group. Indeed, as a group, the Latins and Greeks, the Portuguese and Spanish excepted, show the largest percentage born across the seas, the Slavs ranking second. The proportions of these latter groups born in the United States are very small. There is one exception, however, among the Slavs, viz., the Czechs, of whom 44 p.c. were Canadian born and 11.81 p.c. were born in the United States, making a total of nearly 56 p.c. born on this continent. Almost twice as large a proportion of the Czechs as of any other Slavic people have come from the United States. The Russians and Serbo-Croatians are the only Slavic peoples beside the Czechs who show anything but an insignificant proportion of United States birth.

There are grounds, therefore, for a general distinction between the groups of origins on the basis of the time of coming to this continent, though no clear demarcation on the basis of Canadian birth alone seems justifiable. The Scandinavian and Germanic stocks and those from the north and west of Europe generally, constitute the older settlers, while the Latin, Greek and Slavic peoples and those from the south, centre and east of Europe, are on the whole more recent arrivals. It must be kept in mind, however, that even on this broader basis there are exceptions. The Belgians are decidedly of the new immigration, the few Spanish and Portuguese are of the old, and certain Slavic stocks, such as the Czechs, Russians, Poles and Austrians, show almost as small a percentage born outside Canada and the United States as some of those classed among the older immigrants.

The Asiatic group is unique with 18.04 p.c. Canadian born, .05 p.c. United States born and 81.48 p.c. born in the East. It shows much the smallest proportion Canadian and United States born of any group and by far the largest percentage born in foreign lands.

TABLE 18.—PER CENT CANADIAN BORN, UNITED STATES BORN, AND ELSEWHERE BORN, OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN STOCKS IN CANADA (FRENCH AND BRITISH EXCEPTED), BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS, 1921.

Groups of Origins	P.c. Canadian born	P.c. United States born	P.c. elsewhere born (other than in U.S.)
<i>North Western European—</i>			
Belgian.....	33.41	3.63	62.96
Danish.....	42.18	19.51	38.31
Dutch.....	82.77	8.66	8.57
German.....	71.74	13.58	14.68
Icelandic.....	55.06	6.35	38.59
Norwegian.....	34.23	32.22	33.55
Swedish.....	35.33	18.90	45.77
Swiss.....	61.87	13.16	24.97
Total.....	63.06	14.95	21.99
<i>South, Eastern and Central European—</i>			
Austrian.....	52.11	1.30	46.58
Bulgarian.....	14.96	0.62	84.42
Czech.....	44.00	11.81	44.19
Finnish.....	36.96	6.64	56.40
Greek.....	30.64	2.13	67.23
Hungarian.....	50.01	4.36	45.63
Italian.....	43.03	2.86	54.11
Lettish.....	39.37	1.57	59.06
Lithuanian.....	41.62	2.23	56.14
Polish.....	51.78	2.82	45.40
Portuguese.....	72.81	7.28	19.91
Romanian.....	44.75	1.67	53.18
Russian.....	49.65	6.15	44.20
Serbo-Croatian.....	26.33	6.99	57.68
Spanish.....	44.84	13.99	41.17
Ukrainian.....	54.15	0.28	45.57
Total.....	49.24	3.00	47.76

PERCENTAGE CANADIAN, UNITED STATES AND ELSEWHERE BORN 57

TABLE 19.—PER CENT CANADIAN BORN, UNITED STATES BORN, AND ELSEWHERE BORN, OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN STOCKS IN CANADA, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPS (FRENCH AND BRITISH EXCEPTED), 1921.

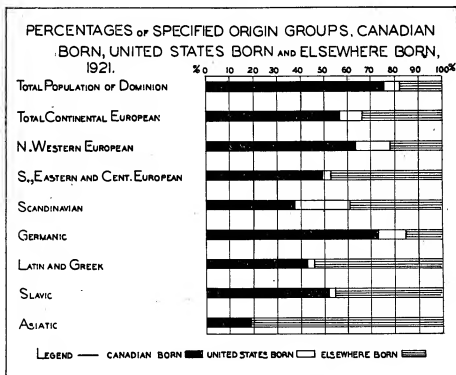
Groups of Origins	P.c. Canadian born	P.c. United States born	P.c. elsewhere born (other than in U.S.)
<i>Scandinavian—</i>			
Danish.....	42-18	19-51	38-31
Icelandic.....	55-06	6-35	38-59
Norwegian.....	34-23	32-22	33-55
Swedish.....	35-33	18-90	45-77
Total.....	37-61	23-27	39-12
<i>Germanic—</i>			
Dutch.....	62-77	8-66	8-57
Flemish (Belgian).....	33-41	3-63	62-96
German.....	71-74	13-58	14-68
Total.....	72-96	11-78	15-28
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>			
Greek.....	30-64	2-13	67-23
Italian.....	43-03	2-86	54-11
Portuguese.....	72-81	7-28	19-91
Romanian.....	44-75	1-07	54-18
Spanish.....	44-84	13-99	41-17
Total.....	42-69	2-84	54-46
<i>Slavic—</i>			
Austrian.....	52-12	1-30	46-58
Bulgarian.....	14-96	0-62	84-42
Czech.....	44-00	11-81	44-19
Lettish.....	39-37	1-57	59-06
Lithuanian.....	41-63	2-23	56-14
Polish.....	51-78	2-82	45-40
Russian.....	49-65	6-15	44-20
Serbo-Croatian.....	36-33	5-99	57-68
Ukrainian.....	54-15	0-28	45-57
Total.....	51-41	2-78	45-81

TABLE 20.—SUMMARY TABLE OF PER CENT CANADIAN BORN, UNITED STATES BORN AND ELSEWHERE BORN, OF CERTAIN STOCKS, IN CANADA, BY SPECIFIED GROUPS, 1921.

Groups of Origins	P.c. Canadian born	P.c. United States born	P.c. elsewhere born (other than in U.S.)
Total.....	77-75	4-25	18-00
Total European (Continental).....	56-71	9-47	33-82
North Western European.....	63-06	14-95	21-99
Central, South and Eastern European.....	49-24	3-00	47-76
Scandinavian.....	37-61	23-27	39-12
Germanic.....	72-96	11-78	15-28
Latin and Greek.....	42-69	2-84	54-46
Slavic.....	51-41	2-78	45-81
Asiatic.....	18-04	0-05	81-48

The data in Table 20 are represented diagrammatically in Chart 18.

CHART XVIII



THE CHANGING PROPORTIONS OF CANADIAN BORN AND ELSEWHERE BORN

Hitherto attention has been focussed on the birthplace of the various *stocks* in Canada in 1921. We now turn to the changing percentage of the population *born outside of Canada*, with a view to studying more specifically the recent inflow of immigrant races. Table 21 shows the nativity of the population in the three census years 1901, 1911 and 1921. The first point to note is the decreasing proportion of the population born in Canada. Those of Canadian nativity constituted 86.98 p.c. of the population in 1901 and only 77.98 p.c. in 1911—a decline of 9 p.c. in the proportion in a decade. Owing to arrested immigration during the war the decrease in the second decade was almost negligible.

In the second place, compensating increases occurred in the percentage of the total population born in foreign countries and the British Isles. The proportion of our population born in Europe more than doubled between 1901 and 1911, and then remained stationary for ten years. The proportion born in North Western Europe increased about 76 p.c., while the percentage born in South, Eastern and Central Europe almost trebled in the first decade of the century. In both cases, however, decreases occur in the second decade. The falling off in the North Western group is more marked than for the South, Eastern and Central European countries. There has been a steadier and more gradual growth of the proportion of United States birth in Canada. The same holds true of the Asiatics. The war is undoubtedly the chief explanation of these differences.

In passing, it is worth noting that throughout the period 1901-1921 over half of those born outside of Canada came from the British Isles. In 1901, about the same proportion were born in the United States as in Europe. But by 1921, the United States born had fallen behind the European born by approximately 20 p.c. Further, since the beginning of the century, the proportion born in North Western Europe has not been as great as the percentage born in the South, East and Centre. The disparity between the two groups has become progressively more marked.

TABLE No. 21.—PROPORTION OF POPULATION CANADIAN AND ELSEWHERE BORN, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1901, 1911, 1921.

Country of Birth	P.c. of total population born in specified country		
	1901.	1911.	1921.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada.....	86.98	77.08	77.75
Other Countries (including British).....	14.02	22.02	22.25
British Isles.....	7.54	11.16	11.66
British Possessions.....	0.20	0.41	0.45
<i>Europe</i>	2.34	5.62	5.23
Austria.....	0.53	0.94	0.65
Belgium.....	0.04	0.11	0.15
Bulgaria.....	0.02	0.28	0.01
Czechoslovakia.....	—	0.02	0.05
Denmark.....	0.04	0.07	0.08
Finland.....	—	0.15	0.14
France.....	0.15	0.24	0.22
Greece.....	—	0.44	0.41
Germany.....	0.51	0.55	0.29
Greece.....	—	0.04	0.04
Holland.....	0.01	0.06	0.07
Hungary.....	(1)	0.15	0.09
Iceland.....	0.11	0.10	0.08
Italy.....	0.13	0.48	0.40
Jugo-Slavia.....	—	—	0.02
Norway.....	(2)	0.20	0.26
Poland.....	(3)	—	0.33
Roumania.....	(4)	—	0.26
Russia.....	0.58	1.25	1.15
Sweden.....	0.19	0.39	0.32
Switzerland.....	—	—	0.04
Ukraine.....	—	—	0.13
Others.....	0.03	0.07	0.04
<i>Asia</i>	0.44	0.57	0.61
China.....	0.32	0.37	0.42
Japan.....	0.09	0.12	0.13
Syria.....	0.02	0.04	0.04
Turkey.....	0.01	0.03	0.03
Others.....	—	—	—
<i>United States</i>	2.38	4.21	4.25
<i>North Western Europe</i>	1.05	1.81	1.46
<i>South, Eastern and Central Europe</i>	1.26	3.74	3.64

(1) Included with Austria.

(2) Included with Sweden.

(3) Included with Russia.

(4) Included with Bulgaria.

Tables 22 and 23 on p. 61 show the numbers of European foreign born in Canada in 1901, 1911 and 1921, as far as possible, by country of birth and geographical and linguistic classifications. It has been impossible to separate, for example, the Austrians from the Hungarians for 1901—and so with all cases where the numbers and percentages are omitted.

There are several significant points brought out in this table. First, however, a word is required as to the meaning of percentage increases and decreases. Take for example the Belgians. In 1901-1911 the number of European born Belgians in Canada increased 249.78 p.c.; that is, at an average rate of 25 p.c. per year over the 1901 total. The influx of Belgians was therefore enough to offset any emigration that occurred in the period, to neutralize the death rate of Belgian immigrants to Canada, and to show by the end of the decade two and a half times the number of Belgian born immigrants resident in the Dominion in 1901. In the second ten years of the century the increase was only 66.47 p.c. During those years immigration was smaller, emigration was more marked and the mortality rate among the Belgian born was probably higher, owing to the higher average age of Belgian residents in Canada. The actual percentages shown are thus the result of three or more less independent factors which vary in importance from time to time and between one stock and another.

There is a fourth consideration, however, which is necessary to explain a given percentage increase. A very large proportionate increase may be due not to any great volume of immigration so much as to its recency. Take for example the Greeks. In 1901 there were 213 Canadian residents born in Greece; in 1911, 2,640—an increase of 2,327 in numbers but of 1,139.44 p.c. Between 1911 and 1921 the number of native Greeks in Canada increased

by 1,129, but this amounted only to 42.77 p.c. of the natives of Greece resident in Canada in 1911. When people from a given country commence coming to Canada on a considerable scale the percentage increases of the foreign born are usually high merely because of the small number of those who had previously come, which number is used as a base for computing the proportionate increase.

Though not so determining a factor, the death rate is usually lower for the "newer" immigration than for the "old." On the whole, the age distribution of the former is more favourable to low mortality. Few of the young men and women immigrating to Canada in the prime of life have had time to grow old in the case of the stocks who have come to Canada in recent years in large numbers. While differences due to this cause may be of comparatively minor importance in comparison with the other factors mentioned above, that such differences do exist must be pointed out if attention is to be drawn to all aspects of the problem. Thus considerable care should be taken in using and interpreting the data given in these tables. To analyze them in detail is beyond the scope of this report. A few comments may be offered.

First, as is brought out clearly in Table 24 (p. 62), there was an actual decline in the number of foreign born from the north of Europe and notably from Germanic countries during the past decade. Neither the comparative cessation of immigration during the war nor the rather high death rate among the German born because of their longer residence in this country, are adequate to account for this phenomenon. With the Germans, one determining factor is undoubtedly emigration. According to the census there were 14,311 fewer native born Germans in Canada in 1921 than in 1911, in spite of the fact that just over 20,000 new immigrants of German nationality arrived during the decade. High emigration just before and early in the war probably accounts for a very considerable percentage of the decrease. To emigration and death there must be added, in explaining so large a discrepancy, the fact that there is certain evidence to substantiate the statement that in 1921 wrong birth places were reported in many cases. After the war many of the German born claimed to be of Dutch or Swiss birth. How far this was the case cannot be stated without further research, but it was undoubtedly a contributory factor in explaining the phenomenal decline in the numbers of foreign born Germans recorded in the census.

In the last decade there were among the Northern Europeans two other cases of actual decline in numbers born in the Mother Country and domiciled in Canada, viz., the Icelanders and the Swedes. It is difficult to determine without further investigation the relative importance of the various forces responsible for those decreases. However, the combined effect of decreases in the three cases mentioned, viz., the Germans, Icelanders and Swedes, was to make a slight reduction in the numbers of North Western European birth resident in Canada in 1921 as against the numbers here in 1911. In this decade a net decline of 1.39 p.c. appears in the figures for North Western Europe, as contrasted with an increase of 131.31 p.c. in the previous ten years.

The figures for the South, Central and Eastern sections of Europe show an actual increase, though a relative decline, as against the previous decade. The high rate of growth of the Czechoslovaks is worthy of note, also the absolute decrease of 14.77 p.c. and 29.22 p.c. for the Austrians and Hungarians, respectively. The Austrians and Hungarians, like the Germans, were enemy peoples during the war, and what was said of the Germans probably applies to them with similar force. Immigration from Greece commenced very energetically in the decade 1901-1911, and while the percentage increase dropped greatly in the second decade, it was still high as compared with the average rate of increase of the other stocks in the South, Central and Eastern groups.

Turning to the linguistic groups, among the Scandinavians the increase in the numbers born in Norway and Sweden was very marked in the first ten years of the century, and the Danes also came in relatively large numbers. On the other hand, the increase in the percentage of Icelanders born overseas in the first decade of the century was not only the lowest among the Scandinavians but was less than that of any stock from any other part of the world. For that decade it was less than half as great as the increase of German born, which was the next lowest. Between 1911 and 1921, as has been pointed out, there was an actual decrease in the number born in Iceland who were resident in Canada.

The outstanding feature of the Latin and Greek group is the rapid growth of the percentage of foreign born in the first ten years of the century. In the case of the Italians, this growth was sharply checked in the second ten years owing principally no doubt to the war; a considerable number of Italian immigrants who arrived in Canada in the few years preceding the war returned to Italy in 1915 to serve in the war, but the Greeks showed a high percentage increase even in the last decade.

TABLE 22.—NUMBER OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN BORN IN CANADA IN 1901, 1911 AND 1921, AND PER CENT INCREASE 1901-1911 AND 1911-1921, BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH.

Country of Birth	No. 1901	No. 1911	No. 1921	P.c. increase 1901-1911	P.c. increase 1911-1921
Total population.....	-	-	-	34.17	21.95
<i>North Western Europe—</i>					
Belgium.....	2,280	7,075	13,276	249.78	65.47
Denmark.....	2,073	4,357	7,192	137.93	45.68
France.....	7,944	17,619	19,249	121.79	9.25
Germany.....	27,300	39,577	25,266	44.97	-39.16
Holland.....	385	3,808	5,828	889.09	53.05
Iceland.....	6,057	7,109	6,776	17.37	-4.68
Norway.....	(1)	20,968	23,127	379.66	10.30
Sweden.....	10,256	28,226	27,700		-1.86
Total.....	56,297	130,219	128,414	131.31	-1.39
<i>Central, South Eastern Europe—</i>					
Austria.....	28,407	67,502	57,535	-	-14.77
Bulgaria.....	1,066	19,937	1,006	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	-	1,689	4,322	-	155.89
Finland.....	-	10,987	12,156	-	10.64
Galicia.....	-	31,373	36,025	-	14.83
Greece.....	213	2,640	5,769	1,139.44	42.77
Hungary.....	(1)	10,586	7,493	-	-29.22
Italy.....	6,854	34,739	35,431	406.84	2.28
Poland.....	(2)	-	29,279	-	-
Roumania.....	(4)	-	22,779	-	-
Russia.....	31,231	89,984	101,955	-	-
Total.....	(1) 57,771	(2) 225,388	(3) 310,949	232.57	15.41
	-	(4) 269,437	-	-	-

(1) Included with Austria.

(2) Included with Sweden.

(3) Included with Russia.

(4) Included with Bulgaria.

(5) Includes Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Russia.

(6) Includes Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Galicia, Greece, Hungary.

Negative sign denotes a decrease.

TABLE 23.—NUMBER OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN BORN IN CANADA IN 1901, 1911 AND 1921, AND PER CENT INCREASE 1901-1911 AND 1911-1921, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH.

Country of birth	No. 1901	No. 1911	No. 1921	P.c. increase 1901-11	P.c. increase 1911-21
Total population.....	-	-	-	34.17	21.95
<i>Scandinavian—</i>					
Denmark.....	2,075	4,337	7,192	137.93	45.68
Iceland.....	6,057	7,109	6,776	17.37	-4.68
Norway.....	1	20,968	23,127	1	10.30
Sweden.....	10,256	28,226	27,700	379.66	-1.86
Total.....	18,388	61,240	64,795	233.04	5.81
<i>Germanic—</i>					
Belgium.....	2,280	7,075	13,276	249.78	65.47
Germany.....	27,300	39,577	25,266	44.97	-39.16
Holland.....	385	3,808	5,828	889.09	53.05
Total.....	29,965	51,380	44,370	71.40	-13.61
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>					
France.....	7,944	17,619	19,249	121.79	9.25
Greece.....	213	2,640	3,769	1,139.44	42.77
Italy.....	6,854	34,739	35,531	406.84	2.28
Total.....	15,011	54,998	58,549	266.38	6.46

1 Included with Sweden.

Owing to changes in national boundaries, referred to above, and the consequent difficulties of getting separate statistics on countries of birth corresponding to present political divisions, only a very small proportion of the Slavs appearing in earlier census enumerations could be allocated to their present national groups. It was thus considered impracticable to attempt a Slavic classification.

Finally, turning to Table 24, giving a summary by specified groups of countries of birth, several general points of comparison are worthy of emphasis.

First, between 1901 and 1911 the percentage increase of those born in South, Eastern and Central Europe was twice as great as that for the group of nations of the north and western parts of the continent. The percentage increases for both the Slavic and Latin and Greek groups were marked and made a very high total increase for the South, Eastern and Central European born. While the rate of increase of the foreign born Scandinavians in that decade was almost twice as great as that for North Western Europeans as a whole, the addition to the foreign born Germanic people in Canada was only a little more than half the proportion for the North Western Europeans. The United States born increased about as rapidly as the North Western Europeans in the first ten years of the century.

In the second decade the rates of growth show heavy declines. The United States born registered an advance of 23.16 p.c.; the South, Central, and Eastern European showed a 15.41 p.c. increase, and the Latins and Greeks and Scandinavians came next in order with increases of 6.46 and 5.81 p.c., respectively. Mention has been made of the actual decline in the numbers of the North Western European and Germanic groups in this period.

In conclusion, a striking comparison is presented by referring these percentage changes in foreign born to the rate of population growth in the country as a whole. Between 1901 and 1911 the number of foreign born Latins and Greeks resident in Canada increased over 8 times as rapidly as the total population; the foreign born South, Eastern and Central Europeans and the foreign born Scandinavians 7 times as rapidly, the North Western European and United States born at nearly four times the rate, while those born in Germanic and Asiatic countries showed over twice the percentage increase. In the decade 1911-1921 the situation was entirely changed. Only the increase in the United States and Asiatic born was as great as the increase in the population as a whole. In many cases the number foreign born actually declined.

TABLE 24.—SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF THE IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN CANADA, BY SPECIFIED NATIVITY GROUPS, FOR THE DECADES 1901-1911 AND 1911-1921.

Country of birth	P.c. increase by decades.	
	1901-1911	1911-1921
	p.c.	p.c.
Total population.....	34.17	21.95
<i>British Isles</i>	98.65	27.47
British Possessions.....	93.90	33.95
<i>Europe</i>	222.54	13.43
<i>Asia</i>	73.65	30.90
<i>United States</i>	137.44	23.16
<i>North Western Europe</i>	131.31	-1.39
<i>South, Eastern and Central Europe</i>	232.57	15.41
<i>Scandinavian Countries</i>	233.04	5.81
<i>Germanic Countries</i>	71.40	-13.61
<i>Latin and Greek Countries</i>	266.38	6.46

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS FROM CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Table 25 shows those countries which the largest number of European born residents of Canada in 1921 reported as their respective countries of birth. The Russians were the most numerous of those reporting at the census as having come to Canada before 1901. Indeed, for every period except the years 1919 and 1920, Russia heads the list. This fact seems to indicate that during the last generation Russia has sent a larger number of permanent settlers to Canada than any other European continental country. Austria is well up among the first seven countries until the period of the war, and by 1921 reappears

in the list. The same applies to Galicia, with the difference that by 1921 the Galicians had not yet resumed their exodus to this country in great numbers. In the decade 1900-1910, Poland appeared for the first time among the first seven countries, and except for the war years has continuously maintained a place of high importance as a source of Canadian immigration. These four are predominantly Slavic countries (Galicia is now included in Poland).

It is worthy of note that while Italy does not appear in the list before 1900, in the decade 1900-1910 it stood fifth and ranked between first and third from that time to the taking of the last Census. This fact shows that immigration from Southern Europe as well as from Eastern and Central Europe has been coming to the fore. Of the Scandinavian peoples, the Swedes appeared among the first seven until 1921, and the Norwegians from 1900 until just after the war. While Iceland was among the seven countries which sent the largest number of immigrants to Canada before 1900, it has never since reappeared among that group. The same applies to Germany. France also ranked among the first seven prior to 1900, but since then has appeared in the list only in 1919 and 1920, when the volume of immigration was practically negligible owing to the war. Further, of the French who came in 1919 65 p.c. were women, which suggests that among their number were included many who had married Canadian soldiers or were about to do so. That France should temporarily occupy a high place under such unusual circumstances is not indicative of an increasing volume of French immigration as compared with pre-war years. Indeed, as in the case of Germany and Iceland, the importance of immigration from France has continuously declined since the beginning of the century.

Careful study of this table will show the gradual shifting of the weight of immigration from the North West of Europe and the Scandinavian and Germanic groups to the South, Eastern and Central nations and the Slavic and Latin and Greek peoples.

TABLE 25.—PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA IN SPECIFIED PERIODS.

Rank	Country	Rank	Country	Rank	Country	Rank	Country
Before 1900		1900-1910		1911-1914		1915-1918	
1	Russia.	1	Russia.	1	Russia.	1	Russia.
2	Germany	2	Austria.	2	Austria	2	Norway
3	Austria	3	Galicia	3	Italy	3	Italy
4	Galicia	4	Sweden	4	Poland	4	Sweden
5	France	5	Italy	5	Galicia	5	Finland
6	Iceland	6	Norway	6	Sweden	6	France
7	Sweden	7	Poland	7	Norway	7	Belgium
1919		1920		1921 (5 months)			
1	France	1	Italy	1	Russia		
2	Belgium	2	Belgium	2	Italy		
3	Italy	3	Poland	3	Poland		
4	Russia	4	Russia	4	Belgium		
5	Sweden	5	France	5	Austria		
6	Norway	6	Sweden	6	Denmark		
7	Poland	6	Finland	7	Romania		

Length of Residence of the Foreign Born in Canada.—Table 26 shows the total number of foreign born in Canada in 1921 by country of birth and the number and percentage of each nationality who arrived prior to 1901. Table 27 groups the percentages for the European born by territorial and linguistic classes.

A few interesting points are brought out in these tables. First, those of Icelandic birth show the largest percentage in Canada before 1901, while the Bulgarians, with only 2.2 p.c. in Canada before that date, showed the smallest. There is considerable variation in the proportions within both the geographical and linguistic groups. Of the North Western Europeans, for example, the smallest percentage arriving before 1901 appears in the case of immigrants from Holland; only 5 p.c. of those born in that country and resident in Canada in 1921 had arrived before the beginning of the century. At the other extreme stands Iceland, with almost 60 p.c. of the immigrants of Icelandic birth in Canada arriving before 1901.

The total for the North Western European group was 21.20 p.c., while that for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans was 14.35 p.c. Thus, from the standpoint of the percentage of the foreign born in Canada who had arrived prior to 1901, confirmation is given to the previous conclusion that the North Western Europeans as a group were older immigrants than those from the South, Eastern and Central parts of Europe. While such a generalization may be true as applying to the broad sections of Europe, among the south, eastern and central peoples, there were several countries with larger percentages. Of the foreign born Galicians of Canada, 16 p.c. arrived before 1901, of the Austrians and Russians over 17 p.c. and of the Czechoslovaks, 12 p.c. The percentage of the Poles arriving before 1901 was considerably lower than that of the other important Slavic peoples.

Totals for the linguistic groups show that a larger percentage of the European born Germanic peoples had arrived in Canada prior to 1901 than obtained for the Scandinavian group. The percentages for both of these groups, however, were higher than those for either the Slavs or the Latins and Greeks. From the proportions of the foreign born who had arrived prior to 1901, one is justified in concluding that of the immigrants of this generation the Germanic peoples were earlier arrivals than the Scandinavians, and the Slavs than the Latin and Greeks. A detailed examination of these two tables will reveal many other interesting facts.

TABLE 26.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN CANADA IN 1921, WHO ARRIVED BEFORE 1901, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

Birthplace	(1) Total	(2) Number who arrived before 1901	(3) P.c. who arrived before 1901
British born.....	1,065,454	195,230	18.32
Foreign born.....	890,282	136,834	15.37
Europe.....	459,328	74,721	16.27
Austria.....	57,525	9,846	17.11
Belgium.....	13,276	1,410	10.62
Bulgaria.....	1,005	22	2.19
Czechoslovakia.....	4,322	520	12.03
Denmark.....	7,192	1,247	17.34
Finland.....	12,156	1,090	8.97
France.....	19,249	4,146	21.54
Galicia.....	36,025	5,769	16.01
Germany.....	25,266	10,384	41.10
Greece.....	3,769	200	5.31
Holland.....	5,828	285	4.91
Hungary.....	7,493	846	11.29
Iceland.....	6,776	4,010	59.18
Italy.....	35,531	3,065	8.63
Jugo-Slavia.....	1,946	98	5.04
Norway.....	23,127	1,847	7.99
Poland.....	29,279	3,069	10.48
Romania.....	22,779	2,997	13.16
Russia.....	101,065	17,689	17.50
Sweden.....	27,700	3,965	14.31
Switzerland.....	3,479	660	18.97
Ukraine.....	11,357	1,320	11.62
Others.....	3,183	235	7.38
Asia.....	53,636	8,573	15.98
China.....	36,924	6,109	16.54
Japan.....	11,550	1,426	12.34
Syria.....	3,879	902	23.25
Turkey.....	401	54	13.47
Others.....	784	82	10.49
United States.....	374,024	53,100	14.20
West Indies.....	123	8	6.50
Other countries.....	3,171	423	13.34
At sea.....	653	312	47.78

TABLE 27.—PERCENTAGE OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN BORN POPULATION OF CANADA IN 1921 WHO ARRIVED BEFORE 1901, BY SPECIFIED GROUPINGS OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH.

Birthplace	P.c. who arrived before 1901	Birthplace	P.c. who arrived before 1901
<i>North Western Europe—</i>		<i>Scandinavia—</i>	
Belgium.....	10-62	Denmark.....	17-34
Denmark.....	17-34	Iceland.....	59-18
France.....	21-54	Norway.....	7-99
Germany.....	41-10	Sweden.....	14-31
Holland.....	4-01	Total.....	17-08
Iceland.....	59-18	<i>Germanic—</i>	
Norway.....	7-99	Belgium.....	10-62
Sweden.....	14-31	Germany.....	41-10
Switzerland.....	18-97	Holland.....	4-91
Total.....	21-20	Total.....	27-23
<i>South, Eastern and Central Europe—</i>		<i>Latins and Greeks—</i>	
Austria.....	17-11	Greece.....	5-31
Bulgaria.....	2-19	Italy.....	8-03
Czechoslovakia.....	12-03	Roumania.....	13-16
Finland.....	8-97	France.....	21-54
Galicia.....	16-01	Total.....	12-80
Greece.....	5-31	<i>Slavic—</i>	
Hungary.....	11-29	Austria.....	17-11
Italy.....	8-03	Bulgaria.....	2-19
Jugo-Slavia.....	5-04	Czechoslovakia.....	12-03
Poland.....	10-48	Galicia.....	16-01
Roumania.....	13-16	Poland.....	10-48
Russia.....	17-50	Ukraine.....	11-62
Ukraine.....	11-62	Russia.....	17-50
Total.....	14-35	Serbo-Croatia.....	5-05
		Total.....	15-81

Table 28 shows the percentage of the foreign born in Canada in 1921 who had arrived prior to 1901, and the average number of years which the immigrants arriving in Canada subsequent to that date had been resident in this country. Considerable care was taken in preparing the figures in column number 2. The census tabulated the number of immigrants by specified periods of arrival and the calculation was based on that tabulation. The immigration figures for separate countries of birth were used to determine the average length of time which the immigrants of 1901 to 1910 and 1911 to 1914 had been in Canada, and for the later periods, the chronological centre was arbitrarily used for all nativity groups. While an error was thus introduced in certain cases, it was not considered to invalidate seriously the final result, as the numbers immigrating to Canada during the latter years of the last decade were exceedingly small.

By making use of the two columns in Table 28 a more accurate idea of the length of residence of the various immigrant peoples in Canada may be obtained. For example, nearly 60 p.c. of those of Icelandic birth resident in Canada in 1921 came to this country before 1901, and of the remaining 40 p.c. who came after that date, the great bulk arrived early in the present century. As contrasted with the Icelanders only a little over 5 p.c. of the Greeks in Canada at the date of the census arrived before 1901, and of the 95 p.c. who came after 1901 the average length of residence was only 9.5 years, as opposed to 14 years for those of Icelandic birth. The distribution of the Germans tends to be similar to that of the Icelanders, while that of the Italians and Bulgarians approximates to that of the Greeks.

Now there are four causes which might combine to explain such differences. First, immigration from one country may have been earlier than from another. Second, the death rate among older immigrants may have been higher for one country of birth than for another. Third, in certain cases large numbers of the earlier immigrants have returned to their homeland or emigrated to some other part of the world, leaving only the more recent arrivals, while the majority of immigrants from certain other countries have settled in Canada for life. In the fourth place, the average number of years of residence would

be increased by the slowing down of immigration in the latter part of the period. Thus, given an early start, a fairly long average life and a disposition to make Canada a permanent home, a large percentage will appear as having arrived before 1901, and the average number of years of residence of those who arrived since 1901 will be relatively great. On the other hand, a late start, a high mortality rate or a constant stream of emigrants returning to their native land will make for small figures in both columns, and their combined influence will be intensified if immigration during the latter part of the period is very much greater than in the earlier part.

Space does not permit of a detailed analysis of the data in the light of the foregoing explanations. The table is inserted so that a more accurate idea of the date of arrival of the various immigrant peoples may be obtained and an opportunity given to those who are interested to make further investigation.

TABLE 28.—THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS FOREIGN BORN PERSONS IMMIGRATING SINCE JANUARY 1, 1901 HAVE BEEN IN CANADA, BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE FOREIGN BORN FROM EACH COUNTRY WHO ARRIVED PRIOR TO 1901.

Birthplace	Average number of years immigrants since 1901 have been resident in Canada	P.c. of foreign born who arrived before 1901	P.c. of corresponding origin Canadian born
	yrs.	p.c.	p.c.
Austria.....	11.9	17.11	52.12
Belgium.....	8.5	10.62	33.41
Bulgaria.....	9.6	2.19	14.96
Denmark.....	9.7	17.34	42.18
Finland.....	10.9	8.97	30.96
France.....	10.3	21.54	97.02
Germany.....	12.3	41.10	71.74
Greece.....	9.5	5.31	30.64
Holland.....	9.5	4.91	82.77
Hungary.....	12.6	11.29	50.01
Iceland.....	14.8	59.18	55.06
Italy.....	9.5	8.63	43.03
Norway.....	11.6	7.99	34.23
Poland.....	10.3	10.48	51.78
Roumania.....	12.0	13.16	44.75
Russia.....	10.9	17.50	49.65
Sweden.....	11.9	14.31	35.33
Switzerland.....	9.3	18.97	61.87
China.....	8.9	16.54	7.49
Japan.....	9.3	12.24	27.31
Syria.....	12.2	23.25	49.77
Turkey.....	9.3	13.47	-

CHAPTER III

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF VARIOUS STOCKS IN RESPECT OF SEX, CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE

SEX COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF VARIOUS ORIGINS

For many reasons it is of value to know the relative numbers of males and females of the different origins and of the immigrants who have come from various parts of the world. This is especially true in a new country like Canada. Only in the light of the relative numbers of the sexes can an adequate understanding be arrived at as to the relation between origin and intermarriage, naturalization, crime, occupational and territorial distribution, the learning of the languages of Canada and many other related problems. It is also of interest to know with some precision which stocks send whole families to the country as permanent settlers, and those where the men come to Canada for only a few years, looking forward to returning to the homeland. Tables 29, 30 and 31 present the population of Canada by origins, male and female, and show the numbers and percentages of male surplus.¹

In 1921 there were approximately 6 p.c. more males than females in Canada. The French and Icelandic stocks showed the smallest disparity in numbers of the sexes, with a surplus of males of only 1 p.c. each. The British, the French, the Jews and the aboriginal Indians had surpluses ranging from 2 p.c. up to 6 p.c., the average for Canada. The figures for the other stocks fluctuated from 8 p.c. surplus (for the Germans, Dutch and Negroes) to nearly 100 p.c. Indeed, there are two outstanding cases where the numbers of males were more than double those of females; first, the Chinese, where there were 15 times as many males, and second, the Greeks, whose males in Canada exceeded the females by 161 p.c.

It may be added that the surplus of males which appears in every case in the tables is mainly a surplus of men in the prime of life, a fact which is made clear by reference either to Table 35 or to the age distribution of the various stocks in Canada, discussed in another part of this chapter.

The surplus of males for the North Western European group was 15 p.c., while that for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans stood at the much higher figure of 26 p.c. Just how far length of residence enters as a causal factor in these differences is not subject to quantitative measurement, but that it exerts an influence is readily seen. Many male immigrants come to this country with the expectation of sending for their families. As the wives and children arrive in Canada, the surplus of males declines; further, since the various stocks do not differ materially as to the number of male and female children, the larger the number of families of a given stock in the country, the smaller the percentage surplus of males appears. Reference will be made again to this difference between the North Western European stocks and the South, Eastern and Central group.

¹ The term percentage surplus as used in this chapter and throughout the report refers to the surplus males per 100 females.

TABLE 29.—POPULATION BY ORIGIN AND SEX IN CANADA, 1921, WITH PERCENTAGE OF MALES TO FEMALES FOR EACH ORIGIN.

Origins	Total population		Males as per cent to females
	Number Male	Number Female	
English.....	1,297,133	1,248,363	104
Irish.....	565,402	542,415	104
Scotch.....	622,810	570,827	105
Welsh.....	23,111	18,842	103
Total British origin.....	2,488,446	2,380,447	105
French.....	1,233,637	1,219,114	101
Armenian.....	417	248	168
Austrian.....	59,280	48,392	123
Belgian.....	11,028	9,206	120
Bulgarian.....	1,453	312	466
Chinese.....	37,163	2,424	1,533
Czechoslovak.....	4,815	4,025	130
Danish.....	12,163	8,961	136
Dutch.....	61,062	56,444	108
Finnish.....	12,033	9,461	127
German.....	153,606	141,033	109
Greek.....	4,150	1,590	261
Hungarian.....	6,942	5,235	111
Icelandic.....	8,024	7,852	102
Indian.....	56,338	54,476	103
Italian.....	38,722	27,047	147
Japanese.....	10,520	5,348	197
Jewish.....	64,029	62,167	103
Negro.....	6,498	8,793	108
Norwegian.....	38,937	29,919	130
Polish.....	29,127	24,276	120
Roumanian.....	7,866	5,604	140
Russian.....	55,156	44,808	123
Serbo-Croatian.....	2,527	1,379	183
Swedish.....	35,707	25,706	138
Syrian.....	6,986	5,851	119
Ukrainian.....	4,595	3,687	125
Bukovinian.....	57,854	48,867	118
Galician.....	893	723	124
Ruthenian.....	13,392	11,064	121
Ukrainian.....	9,010	7,851	115
Unspecified.....	34,559	29,229	118
Various.....	10,768	10,484	103
Various.....	5,892	4,189	143
Total.....	4,529,945	4,258,538	106

¹ The figures for the French in the Registration Area, of 1921, alone are as follows: M = 292,082; F = 271,383; Male to female 108 p.c. or 8 p.c. surplus males.

Table 31, classifying the data by linguistic groups, presents some interesting facts. The Germanic group had a surplus of 9 p.c. males, the Slavic of 22 p.c., the Scandinavian of 31 p.c. and the Latin and Greek group of 51 p.c. It would seem clear from these figures that we are confronted with a somewhat unique alignment of groups in respect to sex distribution. The German, Dutch and Flemish people and the Slavs appear to have come to this country and brought their families, while the Scandinavians, the Icelanders excepted, have sent large numbers of their surplus men. The latter tendency seems to be even more marked in the Latins and Greeks.

The differences in sex distribution are seen in sharper contrast when we consider only those people of foreign stock who have been born in foreign countries. Unfortunately, the data for the foreign born are available only by countries of birth; consequently, the figures in many cases are not comparable with those for origin. Notable among the countries from which immigrants of several origins come are Russia, which sends to Canada a large number of Jews, and Austria, from which large numbers of Germans come and also a certain proportion of immigrants of Jewish extraction. Though immigrants from the Ukraine are principally of Slavic origin, there is a considerable admixture of other stocks. The bulk of the immigrants from Belgium are Flemish, but large numbers of Walloons also come from that country. While the Latins and Greeks predominate in the immigration from Roumania, many Slavs and some Jews also come from that country, and similarly with a number of other countries.

However, in certain cases, such as the British Isles, Asia, and the Scandinavian Peninsula, no great error is introduced in identifying origin with country of birth. The same applies to the larger territorial groups of Europeans. Few of North Western European

extraction come from South, Eastern and Central European countries, and the numbers of South, Eastern and Central Europeans coming to Canada from North Western Europe are small when compared with the total immigration thence. With the linguistic groups the same applies in the case of the Scandinavian, and to a less degree with the Germanic and Latin and Greek groups. From the Slavic countries, on the other hand, large numbers of Germans, Jews and other stocks emigrate, so that less reliance should be placed on any comparison between the characteristics of those of Slavic origin and of those coming from Slavic countries.

TABLE 30.—POPULATION OF EUROPEAN ORIGIN (OTHER THAN BRITISH AND FRENCH) IN CANADA, BY SEX WITH PERCENTAGE SURPLUS OF MALES, 1921.

Origin	Males	Females	Percentage surplus of males
<i>North Western European—</i>			
Belgian.....	11,028	9,206	20
Danish.....	12,163	8,961	36
Dutch.....	61,062	56,444	9
German.....	163,606	141,033	9
Icelandic.....	8,024	7,852	2
Norwegian.....	38,937	29,919	30
Swedish.....	35,707	25,796	38
Swiss.....	6,986	5,851	19
Total.....	327,513	285,062	15
<i>South, Eastern and Central European—</i>			
Austrians.....	59,280	48,391	23
Czechoslovak.....	4,815	4,025	20
Greek.....	4,150	1,590	161
Finnish.....	12,033	9,461	27
Hungarian.....	6,942	6,239	11
Italian.....	39,722	27,047	47
Polish.....	29,127	24,276	20
Romanian.....	7,806	5,604	40
Russian.....	55,156	44,908	23
Serbo-Croatian.....	2,527	1,379	83
Ukrainian ¹	57,854	48,867	18
Total.....	279,472	221,787	26

¹ Including Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 31.—POPULATION OF EUROPEAN ORIGIN (OTHER THAN BRITISH AND FRENCH), ARRANGED BY PRINCIPAL LINGUISTIC DIVISIONS, BY SEX, WITH PERCENTAGE SURPLUS OF MALES, 1921.

Origin	Males	Females	Percentage surplus of males
<i>Scandinavian—</i>			
Danish.....	12,163	8,961	36
Icelandic.....	8,024	7,852	2
Norwegian.....	38,937	29,919	30
Swedish.....	35,707	25,796	38
Total.....	94,831	72,528	31
<i>Germanic—</i>			
Dutch.....	61,062	56,444	8
Flemish (Belgian).....	11,028	9,206	20
German.....	163,606	141,033	9
Total.....	225,696	206,683	9
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>			
Greek.....	4,150	1,590	161
Italian.....	39,722	27,047	47
Romanian.....	7,806	5,604	40
Total.....	51,738	34,241	51
<i>Slavic—</i>			
Austrian.....	59,280	48,391	23
Bulgarian.....	1,453	312	366
Czechoslovak.....	4,815	4,025	20
Polish.....	29,127	24,276	20
Russian.....	55,156	44,908	23
Serbo-Croatian.....	2,527	1,379	83
Ukrainian ¹	57,854	48,867	18
Total.....	210,212	172,158	22

¹ Ukrainian includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

Table 32 presents the numbers and percentages of males and females for the immigrant population by country of birth, and the percentage surplus of males over females. A cursory glance will reveal two facts. First, that the surpluses of males are much larger than in the case of the former tables showing males and females by origin; secondly, that, on the whole, large percentages of surplus men come from countries where the corresponding origin figures show large surpluses and *vice versa*.

For the immigrants born in North Western Europe, there was a 50 p.c. surplus of men, as opposed to a 15 p.c. surplus for the total population of North Western European origin in Canada. The figures for South, Eastern and Central Europe are 46 p.c. and 26 p.c. respectively. For the Scandinavians, the respective surpluses are 75 p.c. and 31 p.c., for the Germanic group 33 p.c. and 9 p.c., for the Latins and Greeks 88 p.c. and 51 p.c., and for the Slavs 38 p.c. and 22 p.c. In all cases the surplus of males is larger among the immigrants.

Reverting to the figures for origin, the surplus of males in the Germanic group was only 9 p.c. Those of Germanic stock have, as we have seen, been longer in the country than settlers of any other origin, except British and French. The longer a stock is resident in a given area the more equal the numbers of males and females normally tend to become. This is brought about in two ways; first, the surplus men tend to marry either natives of the adopted country or wives brought from the motherland. Then the numbers of the stock increase with the birth of children and the surplus males already in the population constitutes a smaller percentage of the whole. Likewise the surplus of males in subsequent immigration tends to form a smaller percentage of the total population, for it also is compared with an increasing volume of native stock of the same origin. Of course for a time the volume of immigration may increase with abnormal rapidity as compared with the numbers already resident, but sooner or later it will form a decreasing percentage of the total number of a given extraction in the adopted country. All the above factors associated with length of residence co-operate to reduce the percentage surplus of males among the Germans in Canada, but there is one further influence which is of considerable importance, *viz.*, the sex distribution of the current immigration. The surplus of males among the Germanic immigrants is smaller than that in any other linguistic group.

Among the Slavs we have not only a slightly larger percentage of unattached males in recent immigration, but as a group the Slavs are of much more recent arrival, with the result that the proportionate surplus of males for the people of Slavic extraction is over twice as large as for the Germanic stocks.

The Scandinavians in Canada show a surplus of 31 p.c. of males over females, while as a group, though somewhat earlier on this continent than the Slavs, they show a smaller percentage of Canadian born on account of such large numbers coming from the United States. Besides, the recent immigration from the Scandinavian countries has twice as large a percentage of surplus males as immigration from the Slavic group of countries. To be explicit, there were 75 p.c. more males than females of Scandinavian birth in Canada in 1921. The figure for the Scandinavians is thus explained on the basis of length of residence in Canada and the sex distribution of the immigration of these stocks.

Finally, the Latin and Greek stocks, the most recent arrivals, show a surplus of 51 p.c. males. Immigration from those countries has increased in recent years at an abnormally rapid rate, and of all immigrants from Europe the surplus of males is the greatest among the immigrants from the southern countries. There were almost twice as many foreign born males as females from Latin and Greek countries at the time of the last census.

While it is important to understand the cause of the differences between the numbers of males and females of the various stocks in Canada, it is of greater importance to appreciate the fact that there are differences and very marked differences in respect to sex distribution between immigration from the various countries, and, further, that such differences are of vital importance to the building up of the Canadian people. If the surplus males represent a floating population which will never settle down or which expects to return to the motherland after having made a competence, Canada derives comparatively little benefit from such immigration and incurs all the evils and risks of having in the population a large body of more or less nomadic males who do not feel the same obligations or loyalty to the country as do men who, with their families, make permanent homes here. If the surplus of males, on the other hand, consists of men who in due course marry into the population

already in the country or are merely getting established before bringing their wives and families to the new land, the case is entirely different.

With this consideration in mind attention is drawn to a few of the figures in Tables 32, 33 and 34. Of all immigrants, the Chinese have the largest surplus of males; the inassimilability of this stock has dictated legal expedients which have made this inevitable; but it does not alter the fact that immigration which consists of almost 30 times as many males as females involves serious social risks. The Bulgarians, though few in number, had over seven times as many male as female immigrants in Canada in 1921; the Greeks showed a surplus of nearly 400 p.c. There were six other cases where over twice as many males as females have come to this country. The countries from which these immigrants come rank as follows:—

Rank	Country of Birth	P.c. surplus of Males
1	Jugo-Slavia	189
2	Japan	148
3	Turkey	140
4	Denmark	118
5	Italy	114
6	India	104

At the other extreme there are the few West Indian born immigrants with a considerable surplus of females and the immigrants from Newfoundland and Iceland, where the female surplus is very slight. Immigration from the United States, the British Isles, the British Possessions, France and Hungary all show an excess of males less than the average for all immigrants. In this group of countries settlers from the United States show the smallest surplus and settlers from Hungary the largest. It is curious to note that the Welsh, with 33 p.c. more male immigrants than females, differ so radically in sex distribution from the other stocks of British origin.

TABLE 32.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANT MALES AND FEMALES IN CANADA, BY BIRTHPLACE, 1921.

Birthplace	Total Number	Males	P.c. Males	P.c. Females	P.c. Surplus of Males
Total born outside of Canada	1,955,736	1,086,542	55.56	44.44	25
British born	1,065,454	567,072	53.22	46.78	14
British Isles	1,025,121	545,531	53.22	46.78	14
England	686,663	365,678	53.25	46.75	14
Ireland	93,301	49,712	53.28	46.72	14
Scotland	226,483	119,341	52.69	47.31	11
Wales	13,779	7,873	57.14	42.86	33
Lesser Isles	4,807	2,868	59.66	40.34	48
Country not stated	88	59	67.05	32.95	104
British Possessions	39,680	21,162	53.33	46.67	14
Australia	2,858	1,617	56.64	43.36	31
India	3,848	2,582	67.10	32.90	104
Newfoundland	23,107	11,373	49.22	50.78	- 3
New Zealand	1,085	613	56.50	43.50	30
South Africa	1,780	900	51.14	48.86	5
West Indies	4,270	2,444	57.24	42.76	34
Other	2,755	1,633	59.27	40.73	46
Foreign born	890,282	519,470	58.35	41.65	40
Europe	459,328	273,892	59.63	40.37	48
Austria	57,535	34,034	59.15	40.85	45
Belgium	13,276	7,550	56.87	43.13	32
Bulgaria	1,005	889	88.46	11.54	667
Czechoslovakia	4,322	2,529	58.51	41.49	41
Denmark	7,192	4,932	68.58	31.42	118
Finland	12,156	7,427	61.10	38.90	57
France	19,249	10,451	54.29	45.71	19
Greece	36,025	20,805	57.75	42.25	37
Germany	25,366	14,291	56.44	43.56	30
Greece	3,769	3,106	82.41	17.59	369
Holland	5,828	3,489	59.87	40.13	49
Hungary	7,493	4,146	55.33	44.67	24
Iceland	6,776	3,366	49.68	50.32	- 1
Italy	35,531	24,219	68.16	31.84	114
Jugo-Slavia	1,946	1,446	74.31	25.69	189
Norway	23,127	14,784	63.93	36.07	77
Poland	29,279	16,894	57.60	42.40	36
Roumania	22,779	13,228	58.07	41.93	39

TABLE 32.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANT MALES AND FEMALES IN CANADA, BY BIRTHPLACE, 1921—*Concluded.*

Birthplace	Total Number	Males	P.c. Males	P.c. Females	P.c. Surplus of Males
<i>Europe—Concluded</i>					
Russia.....	101,055	56,967	56.37	43.63	29
Sweden.....	27,700	18,134	65.47	34.53	90
Switzerland.....	3,479	2,203	63.32	36.68	73
Ukraine.....	11,357	6,942	61.13	38.87	57
Other.....	3,183	2,120	66.60	33.24	99
<i>Asia.....</i>	53,636	47,211	88.02	11.98	635
China.....	36,924	35,719	96.74	3.26	2,867
Japan.....	11,650	8,298	71.23	28.77	148
Syria.....	3,879	2,395	61.74	38.26	61
Turkey.....	401	283	70.57	29.43	140
Other.....	782	516	65.98	34.02	94
United States.....	374,024	196,427	52.52	47.48	11
West Indies.....	123	53	43.00	56.99	-24
Other Countries.....	3,171	1,887	59.51	40.49	47
At sea.....	653	379	58.04	41.96	38

A glance at Table 33 reveals remarkable differences within the geographical and certain of the linguistic groups. That the tendency to send a surplus of males is a characteristic rather of the group than of the geographical area is evidenced by the wide disparity in the percentages shown within both the North Western European and the South, Eastern and Central European groups; especially in view of the close approximation to the same figure for the totals. Within the Scandinavian stocks, the Icelanders differ radically from the other Scandinavians in sending approximately equal numbers of the sexes to Canada. Though the uniformity is marked for the Germanic countries, in the Latin and Greek group the sex distribution of Roumanian immigrants is quite different from that of immigrants from Italy and Greece. The Roumanians are largely rural people and follow agriculture, while the Italians and Greeks are commercial and live in the city. With the exception of the small groups from Bulgaria and Jugo-Slavia there is remarkable uniformity within the Slavic group.

TABLE 33.—PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN BORN MALES AND FEMALES AND PERCENTAGE SURPLUS OF MALES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1921.

Birthplace	P.c. Males	P.c. Females	P.c. Surplus Males	Birthplace	P.c. Males	P.c. Females	P.c. Surplus Males
<i>North Western Europe—</i>				<i>Scandinavian—</i>			
Belgium.....	58.87	43.13	32	Denmark.....	68.58	31.42	118
Denmark.....	68.58	31.42	118	Iceland.....	49.68	50.32	-1
France.....	54.19	45.71	19	Norway.....	63.91	36.07	77
Germany.....	56.44	43.56	30	Sweden.....	65.47	34.53	90
Holland.....	59.87	40.13	49	Total.....	63.61	36.39	75
Iceland.....	49.68	50.32	-1	<i>Germanic—</i>			
Norway.....	63.91	36.07	77	Belgium.....	58.87	43.13	32
Sweden.....	65.47	34.53	90	Germany.....	56.44	43.56	30
Switzerland.....	63.32	36.68	73	Holland.....	59.87	40.13	49
Total.....	60.03	39.97	50	Total.....	57.02	42.98	33
<i>South, Eastern and Central Europe—</i>				<i>Latin and Greek—</i>			
Austria.....	59.15	40.85	45	Greece.....	82.41	17.59	380
Bulgaria.....	88.46	11.54	667	Italy.....	68.16	31.84	114
Czechoslovakia.....	58.51	41.49	41	Roumania.....	58.07	41.93	39
Finland.....	61.10	38.90	57	Total.....	65.32	34.68	83
Galicia.....	57.75	42.25	37	<i>Slavic—</i>			
Greece.....	82.41	17.59	389	Austria.....	59.15	40.85	45
Hungary.....	55.53	44.47	24	Bulgaria.....	88.46	11.54	667
Italy.....	68.16	31.84	114	Czechoslovakia.....	58.51	41.49	41
Jugo-Slavia.....	74.31	25.69	189	Galicia.....	57.75	42.25	37
Poland.....	57.60	42.40	36	Jugo-Slavia.....	74.31	25.69	189
Roumania.....	58.07	41.93	39	Poland.....	57.60	42.40	36
Russia.....	56.37	43.63	29	Russia.....	56.37	43.63	29
Ukraine.....	61.13	38.87	57	Ukraine.....	61.13	38.87	57
Total.....	59.40	40.60	46	Total.....	57.92	42.08	38

Table 34 presents a significant summary. The immigrants from the United States, consisting mainly of British, French, Scandinavian and Germanic stocks and settling to a great extent in rural areas, show the nearest approximation to equality in the numbers of males and females. The British born, with 14 p.c. surplus males, rank next. While the majority of these locate in urban communities¹, on the whole they are permanent settlers intending to make their homes in this country and to assume the responsibilities and duties of citizenship. The Germanic and Slavic countries send larger proportions of females than does any other foreign group, the United States excepted. Among the immigrants from these countries there was a surplus of only about 35 p.c. males. Of the Europeans, the immigrants from the Scandinavian and Latin and Greek countries are in a class more or less by themselves, with 75 p.c. to 88 p.c. surplus males among the foreign born in Canada. As has been pointed out already, Asiatic immigration is unique in the overwhelming preponderance of males.²

TABLE 34.—SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES AND PERCENTAGE SURPLUS OF MALES FOR IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA, BY SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1921.

	Per cent Males	Per cent Females	Percent- age Surplus of Males
Total Immigrants.....	55.56	44.44	25
British born.....	53.22	46.78	14
Foreign born.....	58.35	41.65	40
North Western Europe.....	60.03	39.97	50
South, Eastern and Central Europe.....	59.40	40.60	46
United States.....	52.52	47.48	11
Scandinavia.....	63.61	36.39	75
Germanic.....	57.02	42.98	33
Latin and Greek.....	65.32	34.68	88
Slavic.....	57.02	42.98	35
Asia.....	88.02	11.98	635

Earlier in this section the statement was made that were the adult population examined separately, the proportions of surplus males would be greater than appear in the data given for the total population of all ages. Such was the expectation because of the tendency for the numbers of the sexes to be more or less equal among children. That such is actually the case is shown for the foreign born in Table 35. Column 1 gives the percentages of surplus males in the total foreign born population by country of birth and column 2 gives the data for the adult population in each case. Both of the percentages for the Icelanders are exceptional and no explanation is offered, as the numbers of the sexes are so nearly equal among the adults as well as the children, and the differences in the percentages so insignificant that the case would seem to be unimportant. The significant point in the table is that for every other country of birth the surplus of males is greater in the adult population. In some cases it is very much greater.

Similarly, when the proportions of surplus males are computed for the adult population of the several *origins* (Table 36), they are seen to be in excess of the percentages for all ages given in Tables 29, 30 and 31. These two tables show that the significant differences in sex distribution were minimized rather than overstated in the earlier part of this chapter. Further use will be made of the data in the subsequent discussion of intermarriage and fertility, etc.

¹ See Table 51, p. 105.

² The above remarks refer to groups of countries as such; individual exceptions within the groups have been previously noted.

TABLE 35.—PERCENTAGE SURPLUS OF MALES IN TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, COMPARED WITH SURPLUS OF MALES AMONG FOREIGN-BORN ADULTS (21 AND OVER), BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1921.

Country of Birth	Percentage surplus of males in foreign born population, all ages	Percentage surplus of males in foreign born population, 21 years and over
All Foreign born.....	40	51
Europe.....	48	57
Austria.....	45	53
Belgium.....	32	41
Bulgaria.....	667	919
Czechoslovakia.....	41	47
Denmark.....	118	132
Finland.....	57	68
France.....	19	22
Galicia.....	37	45
Germany.....	30	34
Greece.....	369	440
Holland.....	49	59
Hungary.....	24	28
Iceland.....	-1	-2
Italy.....	114	135
Jugo-Slavia.....	189	290
Norway.....	77	85
Poland.....	305	47
Roumania.....	39	45
Russia.....	29	36
Sweden.....	90	102
Switzerland.....	73	82
Ukraine.....	57	69
Other.....	99	104
Asia.....	685	685
China.....	2,867	3,427
Japan.....	148	152
Syria.....	61	70
Turkey.....	140	179
Other.....	94	126
U.S.A.....	11	15

TABLE 36.—PERCENTAGE SURPLUS OF MALES IN TOTAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH PERCENTAGE SURPLUS OF MALES AMONG ADULTS (21 AND OVER) FOR PRINCIPAL ORIGINS IN CANADA, 1921.

Origin	Percentage of surplus of males in total population, all ages	Percentage of surplus of males in total population, 21 years and over
Total.....	6	11
English.....	4	5
Irish.....	4	5
Scotch.....	5	8
Welsh.....	23	38
French.....	1	3
Austrian.....	23	57
Belgian.....	20	38
Bulgarian.....	736	736
Chinese.....	1,433	3,263
Czech.....	20	41
Danish.....	36	67
Dutch.....	8	13
Finnish.....	27	61
German.....	9	15
Greek.....	161	370
Hebrew.....	3	10
Hungarian.....	11	28
Icelandic.....	2	2
Italian.....	47	116
Japanese.....	97	153
Negro.....	6	20
Norwegian.....	30	60
Polish.....	20	48
Roumanian.....	40	101
Russian.....	23	57
Serbo-Croatian.....	83	228
Swedish.....	38	74
Swiss.....	19	34
Syrian.....	25	63
Ukrainian.....	18	48
Various.....	43	101

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND NATIVITY

Data on the conjugal condition of the population are not available for the separate stocks nor for the different groups of immigrants by country of birth. The census, however, has published the information classifying the population as Canadian born, British born and foreign born. Table 37 shows the percentage single of the population 15 years of age and over by sex, according to the above classification of places of birth. A few interesting points brought out in this table may be briefly mentioned.

First, the percentage single for each sex in the case of the Canadian born is greater than in the case of British born or foreign born in every province except Prince Edward Island, where the percentages for the foreign born are somewhat higher. The exception is interesting but not significant because the number of foreign born in Prince Edward Island is so very small. Thus in Canada as a whole and in practically every province in Canada, the proportion of the British born and the foreign born over fifteen years of age who either are married or have been married, is greater than that for the Canadian born population. This may be due in part to the lower age of marriage customary among people born outside Canada and in part, to differences in age distribution. These points will be discussed below, but a probable explanation does not alter the significance of the larger proportion married, from the standpoint of future population.

The second fact of interest is that for all classes the proportion of females single is smaller than the proportion of males. That is to be expected in the light of the previous discussion on sex distribution. Further, the difference between the percentage of men and women single, is greater for the foreign born and British born than for the Canadian born. That this should be so follows logically from the greater excess of males among the foreign and British born sections of the population than among the Canadian born.

In the third place, the percentages of single males of Canadian and British birth, tend to increase in passing from Ontario westward, and with the exception of Manitoba, the same tendency is evident among the foreign born from Quebec west. Manitoba with only 30.11 p.c. foreign born males single has the smallest percentage of any province in the Dominion. The exceptional behaviour of the percentages in the Maritime Provinces may also be noted. As opposed to the males, the percentages of single females tend to decrease in passing westward from Quebec for all groups except the Canadian born in Manitoba, where there is a rather larger percentage of single women than in Ontario or the provinces further west.

The two inferences from these facts seem to be; first, that the conjugal condition of the population differs as between the far east, the central and the far western parts of Canada, and secondly, that there is a proportionately greater surplus of single foreign born males in the far west and in the far east than in the central provinces.

TABLE 37.—PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE MALES AND FEMALES, FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED AS CANADIAN, BRITISH AND FOREIGN BORN, BY PROVINCES, 1921.

Provinces	Males				Females			
	All Classes	Canadian Born	British Born	Foreign Born	All Classes	Canadian Born	British Born	Foreign Born
Canada.....	39.09	41.53	31.98	36.57	31.95	36.28	22.06	19.35
Prince Edward Island.....	42.88	43.10	18.36	58.36	35.82	36.14	13.86	43.13
Nova Scotia.....	41.19	42.33	29.29	39.32	33.85	34.97	22.87	27.05
New Brunswick.....	40.11	40.61	29.67	38.26	33.46	34.36	19.51	24.32
Quebec.....	39.28	40.42	27.85	33.55	37.02	38.24	27.32	27.12
Ontario.....	36.82	39.50	28.55	34.58	31.83	35.37	25.10	18.80
Manitoba.....	39.90	49.29	34.19	30.11	29.24	40.07	21.58	16.10
Saskatchewan.....	42.33	47.80	38.78	38.69	24.73	33.43	17.94	18.65
Alberta.....	42.28	46.96	37.70	41.13	24.43	33.90	19.11	18.85
British Columbia.....	38.71	46.27	33.84	39.53	25.49	35.58	20.27	15.14

Table 38 shows the percentage of the population fifteen years of age and over single, by quinquennial age groups, for Canada. Comparing the percentages for the males in the three groups, foreign born, British born and Canadian born, the first point to note is the

close correspondence between the percentages of single Canadian and British born males in each age group. The second significant fact is that between 25 and 70 years of age the foreign born males show a larger percentage who have never married than either the British or Canadian born. That the foreign born males tend to marry younger than the Canadian born and British born, is made clear on examination of the percentages for the lower age groups. In spite of the large shortage of women the foreign born males actually showed a smaller proportion single between the ages of 15 and 25 years than either of the other groups.

In the figures for the females greater differences appear. The British born females show a smaller percentage single at all ages above 20 than do the Canadian born, and the foreign born females show much smaller percentages single at all ages than the British born. Thus a larger proportion of the foreign born women not only have married younger than the Canadian born, but the foreign born females have married to a far greater extent than the Canadian born women at all ages. The foreign born women (in proportion to their numbers) are therefore contributing to future population far more than the British born or Canadian born. This fact is extremely significant from the standpoint of the population structure of the country, and its importance is increased when one notes that the greatest differences between the proportions married are at the earlier ages of the child-bearing period.

In the absence of separate figures for the different stocks and groups of foreign born, a detailed analysis of the various origins in respect of conjugal condition is impossible, but the section on age distribution, when read in connection with Chapter VI on inter-marriage, will provide the reader with material for making definite deductions as to the behaviour of the several stocks in the matter of marriage and as to the effect of their differing behaviour on the population structure of the Dominion.

TABLE 38.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER SINGLE, BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS AND SEX, CLASSIFIED AS CANADIAN, BRITISH OR FOREIGN BORN, FOR CANADA, 1921.

Age Group	Canadian Born		British Born		Foreign Born	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Per cent single	Per cent single	Per cent single	Per cent single	Per cent single	Per cent single
15-19.....	99-44	93-94	99-46	94-90	99-27	86-35
20-24.....	81-83	61-39	83-09	50-12	81-15	36-93
25-29.....	47-59	33-94	47-72	22-29	48-08	11-90
30-34.....	27-51	21-12	26-92	12-17	29-72	6-09
35-39.....	19-71	16-27	19-59	9-30	21-69	4-35
40-44.....	16-07	14-51	16-62	7-99	17-77	4-52
45-49.....	13-76	13-11	14-62	8-12	14-96	4-16
50-54.....	12-83	13-17	12-44	7-83	13-79	4-10
55-59.....	11-22	11-81	11-03	7-11	12-81	3-69
60-64.....	10-99	12-14	10-84	6-94	11-57	4-01
65-69.....	9-32	11-15	9-57	6-90	9-66	4-36
70-74.....	8-67	11-63	8-78	7-98	9-42	4-32
75-79.....	7-89	11-38	8-15	6-97	7-77	4-06
80-84.....	7-36	11-66	7-57	8-34	6-64	4-03
85-89.....	6-69	11-59	7-10	6-38	6-63	4-23
90-94.....	7-12	10-90	6-84	8-11	9-02	2-07
95-99.....	4-67	10-55	1-75	9-40	7-32	2-70
100 and over.....	1-96	5-97	4-76	5-56	11-11	-

THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN

Just as an individual at one age is radically different in disposition, capacity and outlook from what he was at an earlier or will be at a later age, so a population differs materially with the changing age distribution of the people who compose it. A people with unduly large numbers in the prime of life has characteristics which are much less pronounced in a population with large numbers of small children or with a considerable proportion of men and women above middle age. In making comparisons, then, between different population groups in respect to social or anti-social behaviour, the age distribution is an important factor which must be reckoned with before valid conclusions can be reached.

To what extent differing characteristics are due to differences in age distribution is a matter for nice calculation, and can usually be estimated with very considerable accuracy when sufficient data are available. The present study is somewhat handicapped in respect of age statistics for the foreign born population. While many types of information are available for the population by country of birth, age data have been assembled for the different sections of the foreign born population only by three broad classifications, viz., Canadian born, British born, and foreign born. That information, however, is exceedingly useful when other data are also classified by the same broad nativity groups, and the present subsection is devoted to presenting the facts, making certain explanations, and suggesting some of the consequences which follow from the various types of age distribution in these different sections of the population.

Age Distribution and Nativity.—Table 39 shows the numbers and percentages of each sex found in specified age groups for the total population in Canada and the three nativity groups which compose it. Charts 19, 20, 21 and 22 (p. 80) present the same data in graphic form.

A glance will reveal great differences as between the first two and last two charts. The chart for the total population is a composite diagram of which the other three form the component parts, and since our object is the making of an analysis, attention is focussed on the latter three.

Among the Canadian born over 40 p.c. of the population is under 15 years of age. This is the first outstanding point of difference when comparison is made between the age distribution of the Canadian and either the British or the foreign born. Of the British born only 7.74 p.c. of the males and 8.58 p.c. of the females are below the age of 15 years and in the foreign born group 9.77 p.c. of the males and 12.99 p.c. of the females. Thus on June 10, 1921, the Canadian born section of our population had four to five times as large a proportion of children under the adolescent age as had either the British or foreign born.

The figures for 1921, however, rather over-emphasize the difference in age distribution for two important reasons, viz., the comparatively small immigration during the last six years of the decade 1911-1921, and the fact that children of immigrant parents are added to the Canadian born. The two causes undoubtedly result in a higher age distribution among the British and foreign born in Canada at the close of the ten-year period than would otherwise have obtained. It is worth noting that the figures in themselves do not necessarily prove an abnormal age distribution among immigrants. There might have been nearly as large a proportion of immigrants prior to 1914 under 15 years of age as was found in the total population, and a resultant age distribution of the foreign born somewhat similar to that in 1921. By 1921 the children of 1914 would have grown to adult manhood and womanhood. Their places in the community would have been taken by a new generation—not of foreign born but of Canadian born children of immigrant parentage. The proportion of children in the population group classed as of Canadian birth would thus naturally appear unduly high and at the same time there would be a gross deficiency in the lower age group of the foreign born. Such influences were at work prior to the year 1921, the effect being intensified by the comparative cessation of immigration, and the result was that neither the age distribution of the Canadian born nor that of the British nor foreign born even approximated to that of a normal population. The percentage below 15 years was abnormally large in the Canadian group and abnormally small in the other two. The chart for the population as a whole more nearly represents the normal distribution, though if even that were compared with similar charts for other European countries, marked differences would appear, especially in the lower and upper age groups.

It should also be pointed out that the comparative cessation of immigration and the obvious necessity of classifying all children of immigrants born in Canada as of Canadian birth, though the most important, were not the sole causes of the abnormal age distribution of the British and foreign born in 1921. The age of incoming immigrant people prior to the war is also an important factor, for the age distribution of immigrants is quite different

TABLE No. 39.—NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION IN CANADA, 1921, CLASSIFIED AS CANADIAN BORN, BRITISH BORN AND FOREIGN BORN.

MALES													
	Total	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
All classes.....	4,518,344	1,523,460	403,259	350,984	347,645	343,263	342,313	286,470	236,896	195,141	148,137	126,400	214,367
p.c.....	100.0	33.72	8.93	7.77	7.70	7.60	7.58	6.34	5.24	4.32	3.28	2.80	4.74
Canadian born.....	3,432,884	1,428,930	323,015	269,154	227,344	202,339	193,064	169,258	149,130	127,014	103,449	91,195	157,072
p.c.....	100.0	41.63	9.41	7.58	6.62	5.89	5.62	4.93	4.34	3.73	3.01	2.66	4.58
British born.....	566,778	43,879	40,440	43,085	53,494	70,672	80,897	65,166	47,775	38,023	25,431	19,775	38,141
p.c.....	100.0	7.74	7.14	7.60	9.44	12.47	14.27	11.50	8.43	6.71	4.49	3.49	6.73
Foreign born.....	518,702	50,660	39,804	47,745	66,807	70,252	68,352	52,046	39,991	29,204	19,257	15,430	19,154
p.c.....	100.0	9.77	7.67	9.20	12.88	13.54	13.18	10.03	7.71	5.63	3.71	2.97	3.69
FEMALES													
All classes.....	4,248,862	1,496,091	398,559	360,227	338,874	309,623	290,080	240,666	198,133	166,817	132,167	112,885	204,740
p.c.....	100.0	35.21	9.38	8.48	7.98	7.29	6.83	5.66	4.66	3.93	3.11	2.66	4.82
Canadian born.....	3,379,968	1,405,172	323,535	279,119	233,787	203,046	185,925	160,066	137,945	120,021	99,220	86,281	154,860
p.c.....	100.0	41.57	9.57	7.99	6.92	6.01	5.50	4.74	4.08	3.56	2.94	2.55	4.58
British born.....	498,209	42,756	38,278	47,539	55,628	61,094	63,213	50,773	36,842	29,195	20,358	16,924	35,609
p.c.....	100.0	8.58	7.68	9.54	11.17	12.26	12.69	10.19	7.39	5.86	4.09	3.40	7.15
Foreign born.....	370,685	48,163	36,746	42,578	49,459	45,483	40,942	29,827	23,346	17,601	12,589	9,680	14,271
p.c.....	100.0	12.99	9.91	11.49	13.34	12.27	11.04	8.05	6.30	4.73	3.40	2.61	3.85

from that of a non-migrating population. There is usually a much larger percentage of unattached adults in the prime of life, especially of men. The great bulk of immigrants consists of persons above 15 years of age, and a continuous stream of immigration into a country could not but result in the existence of a proportion of the population with an abnormal concentration in the age groups 20-45 and an abnormal deficiency in the groups under 15 years.

Now the comparative absence of children in any considerable section or community tends to be reflected very clearly in the attitude of that section both in respect to social conduct and public policy. A complete understanding of social movements and of public opinion as it expresses itself in social legislation in a new country such as ours cannot be attained without taking into account the important factor of abnormal age distribution, especially in sections where such large proportions of the population have arrived comparatively recently from overseas. Here, as in many other instances, the fields of the statistician and of the political and social philosopher come together.

To compensate for the small percentage of children among the immigrant population, both the British and foreign born show proportions very much larger than the Canadian born in the age groups from 25 to 45 years. Indeed, in all groups above 15 years the percentages both male and female for the British born are greater than for the Canadian born, and the same holds true for the foreign born except at very advanced ages. After 45 years of age, however, the differences are not so great as in the four five-year age groups preceding 45. Thus the immigrant population, while marked by a smaller percentage of children, has the second important characteristic of an abnormally large proportion in the most active years of adult life. That also reflects itself in the outlook and enterprise of a population group, and is of equal importance with the comparative paucity of children in explaining many phases of life in those districts where considerable proportions of the population are new Canadians who have recently arrived from abroad. Enterprise may be directed to social or anti-social ends. A balanced population in respect of the proportion married and having families tends to keep the activities of adult manhood and womanhood in social channels. A population unbalanced in respect to age distribution, while capable of phenomenal progress when its energies are directed along constructive lines, is peculiarly subject to anti-social action and may become a serious menace to the body politic of which it forms a part.

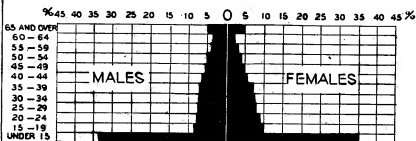
Thus age distribution is important from two points of view. First, as was pointed out at the beginning, it is necessary as a means of correcting crude data before comparing two sections of a population of entirely different age structures, in respect to a given characteristic. For example, before legitimate comparison is possible, crude statistics as to crime for the Canadian born population and the foreign born must be adjusted. Crime is far more frequent at certain ages than at others, and allowance must be made when one group has an unduly large proportion of its numbers at the ages most marked by criminal tendencies. Such corrections may be made with a great degree of accuracy, and that specific problem is dealt with in detail in a subsequent chapter.

The second point of view from which age statistics are valuable is in helping to explain such differences in behaviour of two sections of the population as may be attributed solely to the absence of people of other ages in normal proportions. Twice as large a proportion of men between 20 and 40 years of age will mean a larger amount of crime in the community merely because of the numerical addition of a large percentage among whom the crime rate is greater. But the simple numerical correction would not be enough to account for the amount of crime which would actually occur in such a community. The mere fact of age distribution tends to increase the criminality of each one of those surplus men by reducing the influences combating crime emanating from the existence of numbers of younger and older people in a neighbourhood. Unfortunately the influence of this last aspect of age distribution is very difficult of measurement, but that its existence is real cannot be doubted.

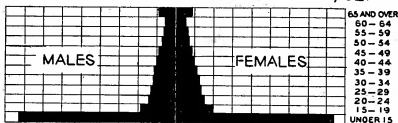
The four diagrams reveal another type of difference. The age distribution of males and females differs in the four charts. The normal distribution is for males to be slightly in excess of females in early childhood. The high mortality rate among male children

CHARTS XIX-XXII

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION IN CANADA, 1921



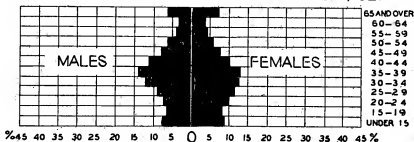
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CANADIAN BORN IN CANADA, 1921



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA, 1921



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH BORN IN CANADA, 1921



Note: In each of these four diagrams, the total number of males and the total number of females in each group is taken as 100.

tends to even up the proportions before the adult age is reached. Then from 20 to 45, owing to higher mortality among women during the child-bearing period, the proportion of men is usually greater than that of women in a population.

Now, among those of Canadian birth, the proportions at the respective ages are very nearly equal, and in that respect the age distribution tends to be closer to the normal than in the case of the British or foreign born. However, contrary to the normal expectation, the proportion of Canadian born females from 14 to 35 years is slightly greater than that of males. For the ages 20 to 35 the explanation is very obvious. First, a large number of young men were killed during the war, and the figures are for 1921, only two and one-half years after the cessation of hostilities. In the second place, emigration was probably another contributory factor, as men emigrate to a far greater extent than do women.

For the British born the differences are much larger. Below 30 years of age the females are concentrated to an appreciably more marked degree than the males. The same obtains to an even greater extent among those of foreign birth. In the group under 15 years of age almost one per cent more British born and over three per cent more foreign born females than males are found. The explanation is not hard to find. When the number of women in the population is small compared to that of men, the female children will tend to form a larger percentage of all females than will the male children of all males, the numbers of children of each sex being roughly equal. The explanation of the higher percentage of females for the years immediately above that group may be found in the tendency of larger proportions of women to immigrate in the early years of womanhood. Many come to marry men who have arrived at an earlier date, and a lag of five years in the largest female age group behind that of the largest male group is quite consistent with a normal inflow of immigration. Further, following the war, immigration from a number of countries showed an abnormally large proportion of females, so that in 1921, for which year the age distributions are charted, the surplus of foreign born women between 20 and 30 years of age resulted from the interaction of several causes with which everyone is familiar. The same phenomenon characterized to a less extent the age distribution of the British born and the same forces were operative.

An age lag also appears in the case of the adult female immigrants, who show smaller proportions than do the males in the higher age groups. The age lag in the higher groups has been handed on from immigration in previous decades, and the deficiency of females at those higher ages tends to compensate for the larger proportions of females among the groups of children 15 years of age and under.

There is one other point of interest presented in the charts. The largest percentage of men of foreign birth was in the age group 30 to 34, while the largest percentage of men of British birth appeared in the group 35 to 39. The highest percentage of women immigrants from foreign countries was in the age group 25 to 29, while the largest percentage of women of British birth appeared in the age group 35 to 39. The explanation seems to be that on the average the British immigrants either came to Canada at a later age or arrived at an earlier date than the foreign born immigrants.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DIFFERENT STOCKS IN CANADA

Table 40 shows the numbers and percentages of the principal stocks in Canada by specified age groups. In the previous subsection attention was focussed on the ages of the population by broad nativity groups, and especially on the foreign born section of our population. Detailed data for the foreign born by countries of birth were not directly available, but it has been possible to compile the present origin table showing the percentages for each

stock under 10 years of age, between 10 and 20, and 21 years and over. Much useful information is contained in this table regarding the various origins of the population of Canada, though only a partial analysis can be attempted here.

In the first place it is noteworthy to find a wide variation in the percentages. From the Chinese with less than 6 p.c. of their number under 10 years of age to the Austrians and Ukrainians with between 35 and 37 p.c. in that age group, is an exceedingly wide spread. Similar differences appear in the other age groups. Now, variation in age distribution as between different sections of the population is exceedingly significant. That has been pointed out in respect to broad nativity groups, but there is this difference when dealing with similar data for the respective stocks, namely, that when age distribution for a given stock is abnormal, the unusual distribution applies to a more or less homogeneous section of the community and not merely to the Canadian born or the foreign born portion of a stock. When the nativity groups for a given stock are combined, as they are under ordinary conditions in real life, the resulting population may constitute a fairly normal group in respect of age distribution. Table 40 shows very clearly, however, that this frequently does not occur. With many stocks in Canada, the combined influence of immigration, sex distribution, birth rate and death rate has resulted in quite unusual age groupings. In a great many cases the population of a given origin forms a very definite section within the community, and what has been said regarding social behaviour and abnormality in age distribution has considerable point when it is shown that such differences actually do exist in quite distinct population groups.

Table 41 arranges the stocks according to linguistic groups and shows the percentages of each stock and the average percentage for each group in the three specified age classes. In the first place, of all groups the British show the lowest proportion below 10 years of age and the highest in the group 21 and over. There are only two isolated cases where lower percentages are shown in the earlier ages, namely, the Bulgarians and the Chinese. In both of those stocks the numbers of males were far in excess of the females. In the case of those of Chinese origin it was found that there were fifteen times as many males as females in Canada and between four and five times as many of Bulgarian origin. This great disproportion between the sexes is the chief explanation for the percentages under 10 years of age being lower among these two peoples than for the British stock in Canada.

With those minor exceptions, then, the British stocks show the smallest number of children under 10 years of age and larger proportions 21 years and over than any other European group. The Scandinavian and Germanic stocks have a little higher proportion in the earlier age group and a little smaller in the adult age group; the age distributions of the Scandinavian and Germanic stocks are very similar. Passing to the Latins and Greeks and the Slavs, quite a radical difference is at once apparent. The former group shows 32.2 p.c. and the latter 34.5 p.c. under 10 years, proportions notably larger than for the North Western Europeans. The percentages 21 years and over are correspondingly lower, with the exception of that for the Greeks, whose age distribution is altogether unique.

It is thus clear that there are marked differences in the age distribution of the various stocks and groups of stocks in Canada. The Latin and Greek and the Slavic peoples have on the whole much larger proportions under 10 years than have the English, Scandinavians, Germans or French, and consequently smaller percentages 21 years of age and over. No generalization can be made regarding the Asiatics. The Chinese with their small proportion of women have, as one would naturally expect, a very small number of children in their population; yet the Japanese, in spite of a very considerable surplus of males, have as large a proportion under 10 years of age as the average Scandinavian or Germanic stock. A stock like the Syrian ranks along with the Slavic people in age distribution. The causes for these differences and their implications are exceedingly important, and will be dealt with in Chapter XII, where comparison will be made between the fertility of the various stocks.

TABLE 40.—PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE VARIOUS STOCKS IN CANADA IN 1921.

Origin	P.c. under 10 years	P.c. 10 to 20 years	P.c. 21 years and over
Total.....	24.86	20.90	54.23
English.....	21.61	19.55	58.84
Irish.....	20.00	19.73	60.27
Scotch.....	20.70	19.07	60.23
Welsh.....	22.33	18.52	59.15
French.....	27.79	24.56	47.95
Austrian.....	35.31	21.58	43.11
Belgian.....	23.82	21.59	54.59
Bulgarian.....	14.27	8.27	77.46
Chinese.....	5.18	8.47	86.35
Czech.....	28.17	24.01	47.83
Danish.....	25.26	19.24	54.89
Dutch.....	24.79	21.45	53.76
Finnish.....	26.54	20.53	52.93
German.....	24.90	22.38	52.72
Greek.....	26.83	9.41	63.76
Hebrew.....	25.93	25.02	48.10
Hungarian.....	33.67	23.87	42.45
Icelandic.....	22.47	22.37	55.15
Italian.....	32.04	17.81	50.16
Japanese.....	24.03	8.15	67.82
Lithuanian.....	34.64	19.81	45.55
Negro.....	21.96	19.99	58.05
Norwegian.....	26.88	20.05	53.07
Polish.....	33.70	21.30	45.00
Roumanian.....	35.31	16.82	47.87
Russian.....	32.91	23.15	43.94
Serbo-Croatian.....	27.40	17.65	54.95
Swedish.....	23.55	20.12	56.33
Swiss.....	22.60	18.82	58.58
Syrian.....	32.71	21.54	45.75
Ukrainian.....	36.60	22.93	40.47
Unspecified.....	9.98	0.99	89.03
Various.....	20.31	14.22	65.47
Indian.....	27.83	-	-

TABLE 41.—PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIFIED STOCKS IN CANADA IN 1921, BY LINGUISTIC AND OTHER GROUPINGS.

Origin	P.c. under 10 years	P.c. 10 to 20 years	P.c. 21 years and over
Total population.....	24.86	20.90	54.25
<i>British—</i>			
English.....	21.61	19.55	58.84
Irish.....	20.00	19.73	60.27
Scottish.....	20.70	19.07	60.23
Welsh.....	22.33	18.52	59.15
Total.....	21.00	19.50	59.50
<i>French.....</i>	27.79	24.56	47.65
<i>Scandinavians—</i>			
Danish.....	25.26	19.94	54.80
Icelandic.....	22.47	22.37	55.15
Norwegian.....	26.88	20.05	53.07
Swedish.....	23.55	20.12	56.33
Total.....	25.00	20.30	54.60
<i>Germanic—</i>			
Belgian.....	22.82	24.59	54.59
Dutch.....	24.79	21.45	53.78
German.....	24.90	22.38	52.72
Total.....	24.80	22.10	53.10
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>			
Greek.....	25.83	9.41	63.76
Italian.....	32.04	17.81	50.16
Roumanian.....	35.31	16.82	47.87
Total.....	32.20	17.10	50.70
<i>Slavic—</i>			
Austrian.....	35.31	21.58	43.11
Bulgarian.....	14.27	8.27	77.46
Czech.....	28.17	24.01	47.83
Lithuanian.....	34.04	19.80	45.55
Polish.....	33.70	21.30	45.00
Russian.....	32.91	23.15	43.94
Serbo-Croatian.....	27.40	17.65	54.95
Ukrainian.....	36.60	22.93	40.47
Total.....	34.50	22.30	43.20
<i>Asiatic—</i>			
Chinese.....	5.18	8.47	86.35
Japanese.....	24.03	8.15	67.82
Syrian.....	32.72	21.54	45.74
Total.....	13.40	10.10	76.50

CHAPTER IV

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION STOCKS AND NATIVITY GROUPS BY PROVINCES

In Chapter I attention was centred on the proportions of different stocks in the population of Canada as a whole. It was seen that Canada is as yet predominantly British and French, but that in the decades previous to 1921 important changes had taken place which, if continued, would definitely alter the composition of the population in a comparatively short period. The proportion of foreign born in the population was also discussed and attention directed to the newer arrivals of foreign origin. The significance of the wide fluctuations in the numbers and proportions of the foreign born was also emphasized.

In the second chapter an examination was made of the distribution of the foreign stocks from the point of view of their length of residence in Canada. First, attention was drawn to the different proportions of our population born in Canada, the United States and other countries. Then a more detailed examination was made of the foreign born portions of the foreign stocks and of their increases from decade to decade. Some conclusions were reached as to the dates of immigration for the various groups and also as to the relative magnitude and changing sources of recent immigration.

Important as are such considerations, in some ways they are overshadowed by the territorial distribution of the different stocks in Canada. The geographical distribution of the *foreign stocks* is especially significant. In dealing with this topic several questions are suggested: How are the foreign stocks and the foreign born distributed among the different provinces of Canada? What changes are taking place in those proportions? How are the foreign stocks distributed as between urban and rural districts? What is the significance of the differences appearing and how are they to be explained? This section attempts to answer the first two of the above questions and certain others incidental to them.

DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS STOCKS BY PROVINCES

Table 42A shows the percentage distribution of the various stocks in Canada at the last three census enumerations. The first column shows the percentage of British origin in the population of each province in 1921. Prince Edward Island with 85 p.c. had by far the largest proportion of British stock. Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia were also predominantly British by extraction, with a proportion of well over 70 p.c. in each case.

As is to be expected, the proportion of French origin in the province of Quebec is far greater than in any other section of the country. New Brunswick ranks second, with almost a third French. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia follow in the order named with much smaller percentages. In the West the proportion of French stock in the population is small, ranging from five to seven p.c. in the Prairie Provinces, and dropping as low as two p.c. in British Columbia. Ontario stands midway between the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces with respect to the proportion of persons of French origin in its population.

A comparison of column 2 and column 3 reveals the interesting fact that while the proportions of French stock in the eastern provinces are large as compared with the West, the reverse obtains in the case of other European origins. From Quebec east, the proportion of other European origins in the populations of the respective provinces is less than 10 p.c. In fact, Nova Scotia with 9.34 p.c. is the only province east of Ontario with a significant intermingling of foreign stocks. In Prince Edward Island the proportion is less than one p.c. Passing west, it is seen that Ontario and British Columbia have about the same proportions of other European origins, with between 11 and 12 p.c. in each, while the proportions in the three Prairie Provinces range between 30 and 40 p.c. It would be

TABLE 42A.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF VARIOUS ORIGINS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1901, 1911, 1921.

Geographical Division	1921					1911					1901				
	British Origin	French Origin	Other European	Indian Origin	Asiatic Origin	British Origin	French Origin	Other European	Indian Origin	Asiatic Origin	British Origin	French Origin	Other European	Asiatic Origin	Indian Origin
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada.....	55.40	27.91	14.16	1.26	0.75	54.08	28.52	12.81	1.46	0.60	57.03	30.70	8.51	0.41	2.38
Prince Edward Island.....	85.34	13.51	0.87	0.27	0.11	84.23	13.99	0.97	0.26	0.03	85.11	13.43	0.97	—	0.25
Nova Scotia.....	77.81	10.81	9.34	0.39	0.28	76.92	10.51	10.14	0.39	0.14	78.13	9.83	10.15	0.02	0.35
New Brunswick.....	65.23	31.22	2.33	0.34	0.21	65.33	28.02	3.08	0.44	0.09	71.73	24.15	2.84	0.02	0.44
Quebec.....	15.12	80.01	3.85	0.49	0.22	15.76	80.04	2.97	0.60	0.11	17.60	80.18	1.36	0.06	0.62
Ontario.....	77.79	8.46	11.99	0.91	0.31	76.25	8.01	12.85	1.07	0.18	79.35	7.27	11.39	0.03	1.13
Manitoba.....	57.53	6.66	32.99	2.27	0.28	57.77	6.71	28.09	2.87	0.21	64.35	6.28	22.36	0.08	6.37
Saskatchewan.....	52.86	5.56	39.14	1.70	0.43	50.97	4.72	35.85	2.38	0.25	43.92	2.89	33.30	0.05	19.43
Alberta.....	59.79	5.25	31.16	2.47	0.73	51.46	5.29	30.22	3.05	0.56	47.83	6.18	26.84	0.34	18.38
British Columbia.....	73.87	2.14	11.63	4.27	7.57	64.38	2.27	14.61	5.13	7.84	59.56	2.37	12.48	10.90	16.20

TABLE 42B.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF VARIOUS ORIGINS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1901, 1911, 1921.

Geographical Division	Per cent	British	Origin	Per cent	French	Origin	Per cent	European	Origin	Per cent	Asiatic	Origin	Per cent	Indian	Origin
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada.....	55.40	54.08	57.03	27.91	28.52	30.70	14.16	12.81	8.51	0.75	0.60	0.41	1.26	1.46	2.38
Prince Edward Island.....	85.34	84.23	85.11	13.51	13.99	13.43	0.87	0.97	0.97	0.11	0.03	—	0.27	0.26	0.25
Nova Scotia.....	77.81	76.92	78.13	10.81	10.51	9.83	9.34	10.14	10.15	0.28	0.14	0.02	0.39	0.39	0.35
New Brunswick.....	65.23	65.33	71.73	31.22	28.02	24.15	2.33	3.08	2.84	0.21	0.09	0.02	0.34	0.44	0.44
Quebec.....	15.12	15.76	17.60	80.01	80.04	80.18	3.85	2.97	1.36	0.22	0.11	0.06	0.49	0.60	0.62
Ontario.....	77.79	76.25	79.35	8.46	8.01	7.27	11.99	12.83	11.39	0.31	0.18	0.03	0.91	1.07	1.13
Manitoba.....	57.53	57.77	64.35	6.66	6.71	6.28	32.99	28.09	22.36	0.28	0.21	0.08	2.27	2.87	6.37
Saskatchewan.....	52.86	50.97	43.92	5.56	4.72	2.89	39.14	35.85	33.30	0.43	0.25	0.05	1.70	2.38	19.43
Alberta.....	59.79	51.46	47.83	5.25	5.29	6.18	31.16	30.22	26.84	0.73	0.56	0.34	2.47	3.05	18.38
British Columbia.....	73.87	64.38	59.56	2.14	2.27	2.57	11.63	14.61	12.48	7.57	7.84	10.90	4.27	5.13	16.20

difficult to over-emphasize the significance of these facts. In the middle western provinces, the relative proportion of foreign stocks is from three to thirty times greater than in other parts of the Dominion, and on the average perhaps four times greater than in the East as a whole. The structure of the population in the Prairie Provinces is thus entirely different from that in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Reference will be made below to the consequences of this fact.

The Asiatics form a far larger proportion in the population of British Columbia, where the Orient and Occident meet, than in any other province. The percentage is ten times greater than in Alberta, which stands second, and the proportions generally decline in passing eastward.

The significance of these figures may be brought out more clearly by arranging the provinces in rank according to the proportion of British, French, Other European and Asiatic stocks in their populations in 1921:—

Province	Rank	Province	Rank
<i>British Origin—</i>		<i>French Origin—</i>	
Prince Edward Island.....	1	Quebec.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	2	New Brunswick.....	2
Ontario.....	3	Prince Edward Island.....	3
British Columbia.....	4	Nova Scotia.....	4
New Brunswick.....	5	Ontario.....	5
Alberta.....	6	Manitoba.....	6
Manitoba.....	7	Saskatchewan.....	7
Saskatchewan.....	8	Alberta.....	8
Quebec.....	9	British Columbia.....	9
<i>Other European Origin—</i>		<i>Asiatic Origin—</i>	
Saskatchewan.....	1	British Columbia.....	1
Manitoba.....	2	Alberta.....	2
Alberta.....	3	Saskatchewan.....	3
Ontario.....	4	Ontario.....	4
British Columbia.....	5	Manitoba.....	5
Nova Scotia.....	6	Nova Scotia.....	6
Quebec.....	7	Quebec.....	7
New Brunswick.....	8	New Brunswick.....	8
Prince Edward Island.....	9	Prince Edward Island.....	9

The material in Table 42A is presented also in Charts 23, 24, 25 and 26.

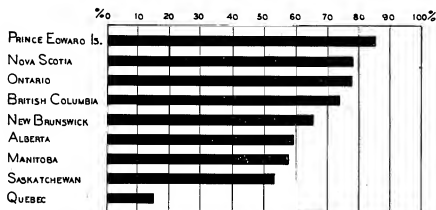
Table 42B shows the same data as presented in the previous table with the percentages of each origin grouped by years. The material is so arranged that the decennial increases or decreases in the proportions of the several stocks are easily seen. The table makes possible a comparison between the percentage of each origin in the years 1901-1911-1921.

In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia the proportion of British origin remained about the same over the period. There were *slight decreases* in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and *significant increases* in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

These differences may be explained in terms of the relative influx of British and foreign immigration, emigration, movement of population between provinces, different rates of natural increase of the British and non-British stocks and the stationary character of the native Indian population. The relative importance of these influences varies. For instance, in New Brunswick the more rapid increase of the French both by immigration and natural increase is of major importance; in Quebec the paucity of British immigration, coupled with a high rate of natural increase among the native population; in Ontario, foreign immigration and the movement of French from the adjacent province of Quebec; and in Manitoba, foreign immigration coupled with the higher rate of natural increase among the foreign stocks in that province. The latter point is especially important in Manitoba, where such large proportions of the population are of foreign origin. The increases in the proportions of British stock in the three provinces west of Manitoba are due partly to heavy immigration of British from the United States and, in the case of British Columbia, from Great Britain. Further, in the West the Indian population was of very considerable dimensions in 1901. For example, in Saskatchewan it constituted nearly 20 p.c. of the population in 1901, but in 1921 only 2 p.c. The existence of this group, which is practically stationary in numbers, would in itself make for percentage increases in the other growing stocks and cannot be neglected among the influences accounting for the relative increase of the British in the three western provinces.

CHARTS XXIII-XXV

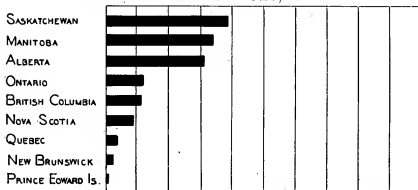
PERCENTAGE OF BRITISH STOCK IN THE POPULATION OF THE
SEVERAL PROVINCES, 1921.



PERCENTAGE OF FRENCH STOCK IN THE POPULATION OF THE
SEVERAL PROVINCES, 1921.



PERCENTAGE OF OTHER EUROPEAN STOCK IN THE POPULATION
OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES, 1921.

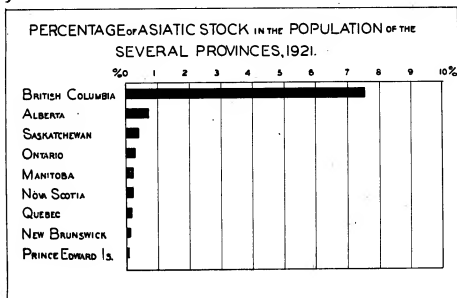


The proportion of French in Prince Edward Island, like that of British origin, showed little change. The same holds true of Quebec and Manitoba. There were slight increases in the density of French stock in Nova Scotia and Ontario and significant increases in the case of New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. In Alberta and British Columbia the proportion of French stock declined in the 20-year period, owing mainly to the disproportionate increase in British stock through immigration.

Turning to the proportions of Continental European origins, it is seen that for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia, the proportions in 1921 were very slightly different from those of 1901. In British Columbia the percentage was two p.c. higher in 1911, but with this exception there was little variation during the twenty years in these five provinces. On the other hand, in each of the provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, increases in the proportions of foreign stocks were marked. The increase was smallest in Quebec and greatest in the province of Manitoba, where the proportions changed from 22.36 p.c. in 1901 to 32.99 p.c. in 1921—an increase of between 45 and 50 p.c. The increases were also extremely significant in the other Prairie Provinces and were consistent throughout the period.

In the case of the Asiatic origins, while the proportions increased for the whole of Canada, in the province of British Columbia their relative density decreased during the period. In this respect British Columbia differs from every other province in the Dominion, for in all other provinces the proportions of the population of Asiatic origin have increased consistently since the beginning of the century. An explanation of this is found in the relatively small numbers of Asiatics in the provinces to the east of British Columbia at the beginning of the century. For instance, in Saskatchewan there were only 42 Asiatics in 1901, while British Columbia already had 19,482. In the two subsequent decades the actual number of Asiatics in British Columbia increased by 20,342, yet the total population increased more rapidly, resulting in a net decrease in the proportion of Asiatics in that province in 1921. In Saskatchewan, on the other hand, the numerical increase was only 3,252, but this represented a rate of increase on the original 42 in 1901 which was much faster than that of the total population. The absolute increase in British Columbia was between six and seven times greater than in Saskatchewan.

CHART XXVI



THE BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION BY PROVINCES

Table 43 (p. 96) shows the distribution of the population by birthplace for Canada and the provinces, in 1911 and 1921. Tables 44 and 45 arrange the data for the European born by geographical and linguistic groups and Table 46 presents a summary for Canada and the Provinces. The information in these rather formidable tables may best be presented by the use of charts.

The nine provinces, arranged in order of the percentage of their population *Canadian born* in 1921, are as follows (See chart 27):—

Province	Percentage Canadian born
Prince Edward Island.....	97.33
New Brunswick.....	94.47
Quebec.....	92.01
Nova Scotia.....	91.69
Ontario.....	78.13
Manitoba.....	63.55
Saskatchewan.....	60.44
Alberta.....	53.55
British Columbia.....	50.34

The first point to note is the wide range of fluctuations in the proportions. The percentage of Canadian born is almost twice as high in Prince Edward Island as in British Columbia. Indeed from Quebec east the proportion of native Canadians is on an entirely different level from west of Ontario. Changes in population structure in the Eastern Provinces are thus going on very slowly, but as we move westward from Ontario the population appears to be in an increasing state of flux. The percentage of Canadian born fluctuates so violently that the traveller finds on reaching the Pacific coast that he has passed from the far East where less than 3 p.c. of the population was born outside of Canada to the extreme West, where nearly half consists of immigrants.

A comparison of the proportions Canadian born in 1911 and 1921 by provinces (Table 46) shows that the provinces stand in the same rank at the last two Census dates, though the proportions of Canadian born are slightly less in 1911 than in 1921 in the East and considerably less in the provinces from Ontario west.

Chart 27 also shows the proportions of the population born in the British Isles at the date of the 1921 census. The provinces arranged in order are as follows:—

Province	Percentage British born
British Columbia.....	29.31
Manitoba.....	18.32
Alberta.....	16.57
Ontario.....	15.35
Saskatchewan.....	13.09
Quebec.....	3.59
Nova Scotia.....	3.16
New Brunswick.....	2.46
Prince Edward Island.....	0.94

Attention again is directed to the wide range of the percentages. In contrast with the previous table, the proportion of the population born in the British Isles is very much heavier from Ontario west, as compared with Quebec and the Maritimes. The proportion of British immigrants in the population of the five western provinces is four to eight times as great as in Quebec, which shows the highest percentage of any of the four eastern provinces. Thus the effect of British immigration in the past generation on the composition of the population in the various provinces has been to give a more than proportionate number of settlers to the provinces from Ontario west. In 1921 British Columbia showed the largest percentage of her population born in the British Isles. While Ontario, as will be shown later, has received a much greater total number of British immigrants than any other province, her population is several times as large as that of any western province, so that British immigrants, though great in numbers, constitute only a moderate percentage of her total population. In comparison with the other western provinces, it seems that Saskatchewan has not been receiving a proportionate share of British immigration. Table 46 shows that in 1911 Saskatchewan had a somewhat larger percentage of British immigrants than Ontario, but the situation was reversed by 1921. In all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, there was a lower proportion of the population born in the British Isles in 1921 than in 1911.

Chart 27 shows in addition the proportions of *foreign born* in the population of the respective provinces in 1921. They rank in the following order:—

Province	Percentage foreign born
Alberta.....	22-46
Saskatchewan.....	26-31
British Columbia.....	19-02
Manitoba.....	17-91
Ontario.....	6-21
Quebec.....	4-18
New Brunswick.....	2-77
Nova Scotia.....	2-67
Prince Edward Island.....	1-46

As in the case of the proportions Canadian born and of those born in the British Isles, there are wide fluctuations in the percentages foreign born in the different provinces. The four western provinces are in a class quite by themselves. While Ontario ranked with these provinces in the percentage of her population born in the British Isles, she ranks with Quebec and the Maritime provinces in the proportion foreign born in her population. From Manitoba east there is a very marked change in the proportion of foreign immigrants in the population. The percentage of the lowest of the western provinces is three times as large as the percentage in Ontario, the highest of the eastern provinces, and the difference becomes greater as we approach the extremes in each case. Such a marked difference between east and west in the proportion of foreign born in the population cannot but result in radical differences in their attitude towards the problems of government, education and business.

Another interesting fact is presented in Table 46 when comparing the proportions of foreign born at the two census dates. In Ontario and eastward there was a higher percentage foreign born in 1921 than in 1911, while in Manitoba and westward there was a lower percentage in 1921 than in 1911. Probably the immigration of United States born to the cities in the East in recent years and the comparative cessation of immigration of other foreign born to the western provinces during and subsequent to the war, together with the dying off of the older immigrants, have an important bearing on these differences.

The proportions of *North Western European* immigrants in the population of the various provinces appear below.

Province	Percentage born in North Western Europe
Alberta.....	4-53
Saskatchewan.....	4-33
Manitoba.....	3-46
British Columbia.....	2-91
Ontario.....	0-73
Quebec.....	0-47
Nova Scotia.....	0-41
New Brunswick.....	0-25
Prince Edward Island.....	0-02

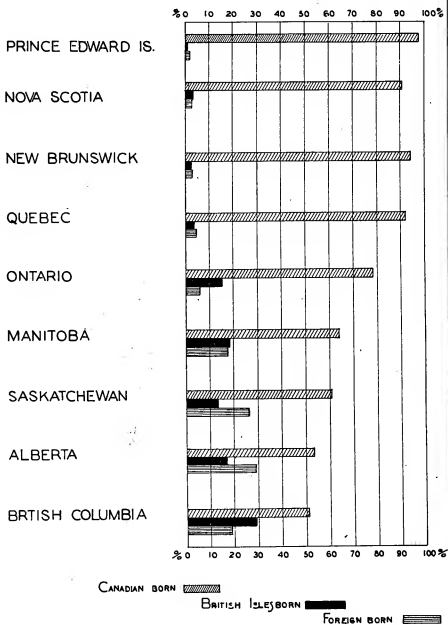
The range of fluctuations is significant in this case also. There is a distinct drop in the proportion of Northern European born, as in the case of all foreign born, as we pass from Manitoba to Ontario and eastward. It is interesting to find that Alberta had a higher proportion of North Western European immigrants in her population than any other province in the Dominion. The proportion of North Western European birth in 1921 was lower than in 1911 in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, where the actual numbers were negligible. The principal explanation is arrested immigration.

The relative density of the South, Eastern and Central European born in the various provinces was as follows:—

Province	Percentage South, Eastern and Central European born
Manitoba.....	10-87
Saskatchewan.....	9-94
Alberta.....	7-26
British Columbia.....	3-07
Ontario.....	2-74
Quebec.....	1-70
Nova Scotia.....	0-70
New Brunswick.....	0-25
Prince Edward Island.....	0-02

CHART XXVII

PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION, CANADIAN BORN, BRITISH ISLES BORN AND FOREIGN BORN, BY PROVINCES, 1921.



Notice in the first place that the variation in the percentages shows a greater range of fluctuation between the provinces than was found in the figures for North Western European immigrants. One should not infer from this that, relatively to population, North Western Europeans have been more evenly scattered over the Dominion. In fact the reverse proves to be the case. While the actual fluctuations are much smaller for the North Western group, their numbers are also much smaller; so also is their proportion of the population in the respective provinces. For purposes of comparison, then, it is necessary to take this difference into account as is done by the use of the coefficient of variation. For the North Western Europeans the coefficient was found to be 153 p.c., while for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans it was 97 p.c. The coefficients are large in both cases, but while the extremes are further apart in the case of the South, Eastern and Central European group, the coefficients indicate that on the whole they are more evenly distributed among the population in the various provinces than are the North Western European immigrants. The wide range, however, is significant as emphasizing the difference in the proportions of South, Eastern and Central Europeans in the populations of the provinces at the two extremes, *viz.*, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.

In the three Prairie Provinces, South, Eastern and Central European immigrants form a much larger proportion of the total population than in any other part of Canada. Passing eastward the decline is very marked. It may be noted also that the proportions in the four western provinces were considerably lower in 1921 than in 1911, while in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia they were somewhat higher.

In connection with provincial distribution of the *Scandinavian born*, it is rather significant that only from Manitoba westward has that group other than a very negligible place in the population. The percentages for the four western provinces are as follows:—

Province	Percentage Scandinavian born
Alberta.....	2.68
Saskatchewan.....	2.57
British Columbia.....	2.01
Manitoba.....	1.83

In all cases the proportions were smaller in 1921 than in 1911.

The proportions of the population born in *Germanic* countries in the several provinces appear below:—

Province	Percentage born in Germanic countries
Alberta.....	1.36
Saskatchewan.....	1.26
Manitoba.....	1.08
British Columbia.....	0.54
Ontario.....	0.43
Nova Scotia.....	0.19
Quebec.....	0.17
New Brunswick.....	0.07
Prince Edward Island.....	negligible

Here again we find a larger proportion in the West than in the East, though the differences are not so marked as in the case of the total North Western Europeans and especially of the South, Eastern and Central groups. In all cases the proportions were lower in 1921 than in 1911.

The data for the *Latin and Greek* group are presented in the following table, where the provinces are ranked according to the percentages of those immigrants in their respective populations:—

Province	Percentage born in Latin and Greek Countries
British Columbia.....	1.07
Saskatchewan.....	1.06
Alberta.....	0.98
Ontario.....	0.89
Manitoba.....	0.61
Quebec.....	0.61
Nova Scotia.....	0.19
New Brunswick.....	0.06
Prince Edward Island.....	0.01

As in the case of the Germanic group, greater uniformity appears to obtain in the proportionate distribution of the Latins and Greeks in the more populous provinces of the Dominion. The figures seem naturally to group themselves into three classes. British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta show the highest proportion, and between them the differences are slight. The same uniform tendency obtains for Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec. Those provinces stand on a lower level. The Maritime Provinces show very much smaller percentages than either of the other two sections of the country.

Another important fact in connection with the Latin and Greek immigrants as contrasted with the other linguistic groups, is that the proportion of the population of Canada born in those countries was higher in 1921 than in 1911, and that in every province where their numbers are significant, with the exception of British Columbia, the proportions in 1921 were either as great as or greater than in 1911.

Little need be said of the *Slavic* group* except to present the figures:—

Province	Percentage born in Slavic countries
Manitoba.....	9.72
Saskatchewan.....	8.09
Alberta.....	5.81
Ontario.....	1.64
British Columbia.....	1.58
Quebec.....	1.07
Nova Scotia.....	0.47
New Brunswick.....	0.18
Prince Edward Island.....	0.01

Fluctuations in the proportions of foreign born Slavs in the populations of the various provinces, are marked. The concentration in the Prairie Provinces is worthy of notice. While in the west the proportions in 1921 were smaller than those in 1911, two provinces in the East showed larger proportions of their population born in Slavic countries in 1921 than ten years previously. These provinces were Ontario and Nova Scotia.

The rank of the provinces according to the proportions of United States born is interesting:—

Province	Percentage United States born
Alberta.....	16.87
Saskatchewan.....	11.87
British Columbia.....	6.06
Manitoba.....	3.55
Ontario.....	2.41
New Brunswick.....	2.13
Quebec.....	1.78
Prince Edward Island.....	1.37
Nova Scotia.....	1.34

Comparing all the provinces, it is seen that Alberta and Saskatchewan had by far the largest proportions of their populations born in the United States. The percentages gradually declined elsewhere, yet unlike those for any of the groups of origins previously examined, they are by no means negligible for the Maritime Provinces. For some time there has been a considerable movement of both British and French Canadian stock from the Eastern States back to Canada, and it is believed that this migration largely accounts for the percentages of American born in the far East being larger than the percentages for other immigrants. The bulk of the American immigrants in the western provinces are of British, Scandinavian and Germanic stock.

Another interesting fact is brought to light in comparing the figures for 1921 with those for 1911. In British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan the proportions United States born were lower in 1921 than in 1911, but in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the other eastern provinces the proportions were higher.

* These immigrants born in Slavic countries include a very large number who are Hebrews by origin.

The proportions of Asiatics in the various provinces in 1921 appear below:—

Province	Percentage born in Asiatic countries
British Columbia.....	6.22
Alberta.....	0.68
Saskatchewan.....	0.40
Ontario.....	0.26
Manitoba.....	0.24
Quebec.....	0.17
Nova Scotia.....	0.14
New Brunswick.....	0.11
Prince Edward Island.....	0.04

Comment is hardly necessary in this connection except to note the rather significant fact which appears on examination of the figures in Table 46. While in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia the proportion in the respective populations born in Asia was lower in 1921 than in 1911, in all other provinces it was higher at the time of the last census.

By way of comparing the relative proportions of the population, by place of birth in 1921 and 1911, the following *résumé* is made: first, the proportion of British immigrants in the population decreased in the Prairie Provinces, while in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia the proportion increased. The same tendency characterized the foreign born on the whole, though in the case of British Columbia the proportion was lower in 1921. The North Western European born showed a lower percentage in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, while the South, Eastern and Central European immigrants, though showing a lower percentage in the four western provinces, constituted a larger percentage in Ontario and the East generally in 1921 than in 1911. Both the Scandinavian and Germanic immigrants showed smaller percentages throughout in 1921, while on the whole the proportion of Latin and Greek group increased in the decade. The increase for the latter group was most marked in the Middle West and Quebec. In Ontario the proportion remained constant. British Columbia is the outstanding exception, with a decline of approximately 50 per cent.

The Slavic born (including the bulk of those who are of Hebrew origin) show a smaller percentage in 1921 in all provinces in the West, while in Ontario and Nova Scotia the proportion born in Slavic countries increased in the decade. That difference is partly due to the fact that between 1911 and 1914 Ontario and Nova Scotia received on the whole larger proportions of the main Slavic stocks in their immigration than in the previous decade, while most of the other provinces got smaller proportions. Then since the war there was a more rapid recovery of Russian and especially of Polish immigration to Ontario than to the other provinces.

A somewhat similar situation appears to obtain as regards the United States born. In 1921 the proportion was considerably lower than in 1921 in the three western provinces but slightly higher in Eastern Canada.

TABLE 43.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, BY BIRTHPLACE, FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCES, 1911 AND 1921.

Birthplace	Canada		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921
Total population.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Canada.....	77.98	77.75	97.23	97.33	92.63	91.69	94.80	94.47	92.67	92.01	79.99	78.13	58.64	63.55	50.52	63.44	43.25	53.55	43.14	50.34
British Isles.....	11.16	11.66	1.49	0.94	3.35	3.16	2.66	2.46	3.43	3.59	13.99	15.35	20.39	18.32	16.28	13.09	18.23	16.57	28.10	29.31
British Possessions.....	0.41	0.45	0.25	0.26	1.78	2.47	0.23	0.29	0.17	0.22	0.20	0.30	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.15	0.38	0.31	1.90	1.31
Foreign born.....	10.44	10.13	1.00	1.46	2.23	2.67	2.31	2.77	3.71	4.18	5.89	6.21	20.74	17.91	33.03	26.31	38.13	29.56	26.78	19.02
Europe.....	5.62	5.23	0.08	0.04	1.06	1.13	0.58	0.52	2.05	2.21	3.44	3.51	16.92	14.09	18.50	14.30	15.70	11.85	10.22	6.04
Austria.....	0.04	0.63	-	-	0.12	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.15	0.13	0.38	0.27	5.02	2.87	3.22	2.25	2.83	1.70	1.12	0.27
Belgium.....	0.11	0.15	-	-	0.12	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.50	0.54	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.20	0.15
Bulgaria.....	0.28	0.01	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.20	-	0.11	0.02	0.48	-	1.35	0.02	0.93	0.01	0.10	0.01
Czechoslovakia.....	0.02	0.05	-	-	0.01	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.11
Denmark.....	0.07	0.08	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.23	0.37	0.41	0.19	0.18
Finland.....	0.15	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.27	0.27	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.10	0.27	0.21	0.54	0.36
France.....	0.24	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.16	0.06	0.08	0.30	0.26	0.07	0.08	0.63	0.49	0.63	0.43	0.49	0.36	0.32	0.26
Galicia.....	0.44	0.41	-	-	0.05	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.14	0.13	2.61	2.40	1.70	1.28	1.55	1.18	0.15	0.08
Germany.....	0.59	0.29	0.01	-	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.59	0.31	0.93	0.77	1.63	0.83	1.63	0.78	0.78	0.29
Greece.....	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.31	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.09
Holland.....	0.05	0.07	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.16	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.33	0.33	0.19	0.10	0.10
Hungary.....	0.15	0.09	-	-	0.07	0.02	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.23	0.10	1.12	0.62	0.31	0.12	0.17	0.04
Ireland.....	0.10	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	1.11	0.78	0.27	0.18	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06
Italy.....	0.48	0.40	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.32	0.33	0.65	0.61	0.15	0.18	0.05	0.05	0.49	0.42	2.07	0.92
Jugo-Slavia.....	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.01	-	0.04	-	0.05	-	0.09
Norway.....	0.29	0.26	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.31	0.25	1.55	1.22	1.54	1.13	0.95	0.68
Poland.....	-	0.33	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	0.02	0.12	-	0.44	-	0.94	-	0.44	-	0.56	0.17	0.17
Roumania.....	-	0.28	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.13	-	0.43	-	0.97	-	0.52	-	0.06
Russia.....	1.25	1.15	0.02	0.01	0.26	0.22	0.10	0.13	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.67	3.55	2.83	4.09	3.74	2.68	1.97	1.01	0.83
Sweden.....	0.39	0.32	0.01	-	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.11	0.84	0.65	1.20	0.97	1.70	1.11	1.81	1.09
Switzerland.....	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.03	-	0.07	-	0.07	-	0.07	-	0.13	-
Ukraine.....	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-	0.07	-	0.69	-	0.28	-	0.37	-
Other.....	0.07	0.04	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.17	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.13	0.06	0.38	0.04
Asia.....	0.57	0.61	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.14	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.31	0.40	0.50	0.68	6.88	6.22
China.....	0.37	0.42	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.24	0.35	0.48	0.58	4.83	4.10
Japan.....	0.12	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	2.01	2.08
Syria.....	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Turkey.....	0.03	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.05	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
Other.....	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	-	0.01	0.01
United States.....	4.21	4.25	0.89	1.37	0.98	1.34	1.64	2.13	1.49	1.78	2.20	2.41	3.84	3.55	14.14	11.57	21.74	16.97	9.57	6.66

NOTE.—Where percentage is omitted it is less than 1/100 of one per cent and so is negligible.

TABLE 44.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN BORN IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1911 AND 1921.

Country of Birth	Canada		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921
North Western European—																				
Belgium.....	0-11	0-12	-	-	0-12	0-11	0-02	0-03	0-07	0-10	0-02	0-08	0-50	0-54	0-26	0-28	0-27	0-28	0-20	0-15
Denmark.....	0-07	0-08	-	-	0-01	0-02	0-07	0-08	0-01	0-01	0-03	0-03	0-13	0-15	0-20	0-20	0-37	0-40	0-19	0-18
France.....	0-24	0-22	0-01	0-01	0-08	0-16	0-05	0-05	0-30	0-26	0-07	0-08	0-68	0-48	0-60	0-43	0-49	0-36	0-32	0-26
Germany.....	0-55	0-29	0-01	-	0-11	0-07	0-04	0-03	0-09	0-04	0-59	0-31	0-93	0-37	1-68	0-85	1-63	0-78	0-78	0-29
Holland.....	0-05	0-07	-	-	0-01	0-01	0-01	0-01	0-01	0-01	0-03	0-04	0-16	0-17	0-13	0-13	0-30	0-30	0-10	0-10
Iceland.....	0-10	0-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-01	-	1-11	0-78	0-27	0-18	0-06	0-04	0-06	0-06
Norway.....	0-29	0-26	0-01	0-01	0-02	0-02	0-04	0-04	0-02	0-01	0-06	0-05	0-31	0-25	1-55	1-22	1-54	1-13	0-95	0-68
Sweden.....	0-39	0-32	-	-	0-03	0-02	0-04	0-03	0-02	0-02	0-15	0-11	0-84	0-63	1-26	0-97	1-70	1-11	1-81	1-09
Switzerland.....	-	0-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-02	-	0-03	-	0-07	-	0-07	-	0-13	-	0-10
Total.....	1-80	1-51	0-03	0-02	0-38	0-41	0-27	0-25	0-52	0-47	0-96	0-73	4-66	3-44	5-95	4-33	6-36	4-53	4-41	2-91
Central, South and Eastern European—																				
Austria.....	0-94	0-61	-	-	0-12	0-07	0-01	0-02	0-15	0-13	0-38	0-27	5-02	2-87	3-22	2-83	1-70	1-12	0-27	
Bulgaria.....	0-28	0-01	-	-	0-02	0-01	0-03	0-01	0-20	-	0-11	0-02	0-48	-	1-35	0-02	0-95	0-01	0-10	0-01
Czechoslovakia.....	0-02	0-05	-	-	0-01	0-03	-	-	-	-	-	0-03	0-04	0-11	0-11	0-12	0-10	0-19	0-10	0-11
Finland.....	0-15	0-14	-	-	-	-	-	0-01	0-01	0-01	0-27	0-27	0-03	0-04	0-11	0-10	0-27	0-21	0-54	0-36
Galicia.....	0-44	0-41	-	-	0-05	0-02	-	-	0-02	0-03	0-14	0-12	2-61	2-43	1-79	1-55	1-16	0-15	0-08	
Greece.....	0-04	0-04	-	-	0-01	0-02	0-01	-	0-03	0-03	0-04	0-05	0-01	0-02	0-01	0-03	0-03	0-04	0-17	0-09
Hungary.....	0-15	0-09	-	-	0-07	0-02	-	-	0-01	0-01	0-07	0-03	0-20	0-10	1-12	0-62	0-31	0-12	0-17	0-04
Italy.....	0-48	0-43	0-01	0-01	0-14	0-15	0-08	0-05	0-32	0-33	0-65	0-61	0-15	0-16	0-05	0-05	0-49	0-42	2-07	0-92
Jugo-Slavia.....	-	0-02	-	-	-	0-01	-	-	-	-	0-02	-	0-01	-	0-04	-	0-05	-	0-05	0-09
Poland.....	-	0-33	-	-	-	0-11	-	0-02	-	0-12	-	0-44	-	0-94	-	0-44	-	0-50	-	0-17
Romania.....	-	0-26	-	-	-	0-02	-	0-01	-	0-23	-	0-13	-	0-43	-	0-97	-	0-52	-	0-06
Russia.....	1-25	1-15	0-02	0-01	0-25	0-22	0-16	0-13	0-76	0-77	0-67	0-77	3-55	2-80	4-60	3-74	2-68	1-97	1-01	0-83
Ukraine.....	-	0-13	-	-	-	0-02	-	-	-	0-02	-	0-07	-	0-69	-	0-28	-	0-37	-	0-04
Total.....	3-35	3-68	0-03	0-02	0-67	0-70	0-29	0-25	1-50	1-70	2-43	2-74	12-09	10-57	12-45	9-94	9-21	7-26	6-43	3-07

Note.—Where percentage is omitted it is less than 1/100 of one per cent.

TABLE 45.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN BORN IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1911 AND 1921.

Birthplace	Canada		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921
<i>Scandinavian—</i>																				
Denmark.....	0.07	0.08	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.37	0.40	0.19	0.18
Iceland.....	0.10	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	1.11	0.79	0.27	0.19	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.06
Norway.....	0.29	0.26	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.31	0.25	1.55	1.22	1.54	1.13	0.95	0.68
Sweden.....	0.39	0.32	-	-	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.11	0.84	0.65	1.26	0.97	1.70	1.11	1.81	1.09
Total.....	0.85	0.74	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.15	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.25	0.19	2.39	1.83	3.28	2.57	3.67	2.68	3.01	2.01
<i>Germanic—</i>																				
Belgium.....	0.11	0.15	-	-	0.12	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.50	0.54	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.20	0.15
Germany.....	0.55	0.29	0.01	-	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.59	0.31	0.93	0.37	1.68	0.86	1.63	0.78	0.78	0.29
Holland.....	0.05	0.07	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.16	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.10
Total.....	0.71	0.51	0.01	-	0.24	0.19	0.07	0.07	0.17	0.15	0.64	0.43	1.59	1.08	2.07	1.26	2.20	1.36	1.08	0.54
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>																				
Greece.....	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	-	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.09
Italy.....	0.48	0.40	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.32	0.33	0.65	0.51	0.15	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.49	0.42	2.07	0.92
Roumania.....	-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.23	-	0.13	-	0.43	-	0.97	-	0.52	-	0.06
Total.....	0.52	0.70	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.06	0.35	0.61	0.69	0.69	0.16	0.61	0.06	1.05	0.52	0.98	2.24	1.07
<i>Slavic—</i>																				
Austria.....	0.94	0.65	-	-	0.12	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.15	0.13	0.38	0.27	5.02	2.87	3.22	3.25	2.83	1.70	1.12	0.27
Russia.....	1.25	1.15	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.22	0.15	0.13	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.67	3.55	2.80	4.69	3.74	2.68	1.97	1.01	0.83
Bulgaria.....	0.28	0.01	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.29	-	0.11	0.02	0.48	-	1.35	0.02	0.95	0.01	0.19	0.01
Czechoslovakia.....	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.01	-	0.04	-	0.05	-	0.09
Galia.....	0.44	0.41	-	-	0.05	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.14	0.13	2.61	2.49	1.70	1.28	1.55	1.16	0.15	0.08
Jugo-Slavia.....	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.01	-	0.04	-	0.05	-	0.09
Poland.....	-	0.33	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.02	-	0.12	-	0.44	-	0.94	-	0.44	-	0.50	-	0.17
Ukraine.....	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.07	-	0.69	-	0.28	-	0.31	-	0.04
Total.....	2.91	2.72	0.02	0.01	0.44	0.47	0.20	0.18	1.13	1.07	1.40	1.64	11.66	9.72	11.05	8.09	8.01	5.81	2.38	1.58

NOTE.—Where percentage is omitted it is less than 1/100 of one per cent.

TABLE 46.—SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY BIRTHPLACE OF POPULATION OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCES, BY SPECIFIED GROUPINGS OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1911 AND 1921.

Birthplace	Canada		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921
Canada.....	77.98	77.75	97.25	97.33	92.63	91.69	94.80	94.47	92.67	92.01	79.90	78.13	58.04	63.55	50.52	60.44	43.25	53.55	43.14	50.34
British Isles.....	11.16	11.66	1.49	0.94	3.35	3.16	2.68	2.46	3.45	3.59	13.99	15.35	20.39	18.32	16.28	13.09	18.23	16.57	28.16	29.31
Foreign born (not in British Empire).....	10.44	10.13	1.00	1.46	2.23	2.67	2.31	2.77	3.71	4.18	5.89	6.21	20.74	17.91	33.02	26.31	38.13	29.56	26.78	19.02
Continental Europe.....	5.62	5.23	0.08	0.04	1.06	1.13	0.58	0.82	2.05	2.21	3.44	3.51	16.92	14.08	18.50	14.30	15.70	11.85	10.22	6.04
North Western Europe.....	1.80	1.51	0.03	0.02	0.38	0.41	0.27	0.25	0.52	0.47	0.96	0.73	4.66	3.46	5.95	4.33	6.36	4.53	4.41	2.91
South, Eastern and Central Europe.....	3.35	3.68	0.03	0.02	0.67	0.70	0.29	0.25	1.50	1.70	2.43	2.74	12.09	10.57	12.45	9.94	9.21	7.26	5.43	3.07
Scandinavian Countries.....	0.85	0.74	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.15	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.25	0.19	2.39	1.83	3.28	2.57	3.67	2.68	3.01	2.01
Latin and Greek Countries.....	0.52	0.70	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.19	0.06	0.06	0.35	0.61	0.69	0.69	0.16	0.61	0.06	1.05	0.52	0.98	2.24	1.07
Germanic Countries.....	0.71	0.51	0.01	-	0.24	0.19	0.07	0.07	0.17	0.15	0.64	0.43	1.59	1.08	2.07	1.28	2.20	1.36	1.08	0.54
Slavic Countries.....	2.91	2.72	0.02	0.01	0.44	0.47	0.20	0.18	1.13	1.07	1.40	1.64	11.66	9.72	11.05	8.09	8.01	5.81	2.38	1.58
Asia.....	0.57	0.61	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.14	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.31	0.40	0.59	0.68	6.88	6.22
United States.....	4.21	4.25	0.89	1.37	0.98	1.34	1.64	2.13	1.46	1.78	2.20	2.41	3.54	3.55	14.14	11.57	21.74	16.97	9.57	6.66

Table 47 presents a summary from a different point of view. It ranks the provinces according to the relative density of the population by specified countries and groups of countries of birth. A few interesting facts may be mentioned. While Prince Edward Island has the largest percentage Canadian born, it shows the lowest proportion of immigrants from all countries except the United States, in which case it cedes its place at the foot of the list to Nova Scotia. British Columbia has the highest proportion born in the British Isles, in Latin and Greek countries and in Asia. Alberta has the highest percentage foreign born; this province also leads in the proportion born in the United States and in Scandinavian and Germanic countries. Manitoba has the highest proportion of South, Eastern and Central Europeans and also the largest proportion of Slavic birth.

The summary Table 46 yields some interesting information from still another angle. It shows the relative importance of the foreign born of the various stocks in the population of the respective provinces. In Prince Edward Island, out of 1.46 p.c. foreign born, 1.37 p.c. came from the United States. It is thus seen that the only significant immigration to Prince Edward Island was from the country to the south. In Nova Scotia out of 2.67 p.c. foreign born, one-half came from the United States and a little less than half from Europe, and in New Brunswick, with a little less than 3 p.c. foreign born, some three-quarters of that number reported themselves as of United States birth. Thus, in the Maritime Provinces, while the actual percentages of foreign born are comparatively small, the great bulk of them came from the Eastern States. In the Maritimes, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, the proportion of immigrants born in the British Isles was greater than that born in all foreign countries put together.

In Quebec, on the other hand, there was a slightly larger percentage foreign born than born in the British Isles. Of the 4½ p.c. foreign born more than half were from Europe and the majority of them were born in Slavic countries. Practically the whole of the balance came from the United States.

In Ontario the proportion of British born immigrants is two and a half times as great as the foreign born, Ontario being unique in this respect. Of the 6.21 p.c. foreign born, over half were from Europe and 2.41 p.c. from the United States. Of the Continental Europeans the majority came from South, Eastern and Central countries, those born in Slavic countries contributing the largest proportion.

As we pass westward the proportion of foreign and British born is reversed. In the East, Quebec excepted, the British born formed a larger proportion of the population than did the foreign born. In Manitoba the numbers born in the British Isles and in foreign countries were approximately equal. In Saskatchewan there were twice as many foreign born as were born in the British Isles, and in Alberta the same tendency is marked, though not to quite the same extent.

In Manitoba, of the 17.9 p.c. foreign born in the population, about three-quarters were from Europe and one-quarter from the United States. In Saskatchewan, of the 26.31 p.c. foreign born, three-fifths were from Europe and two-fifths from the United States, and in Alberta the proportion born in the United States was considerably larger than the number of European birth. Thus American immigration tends to become relatively more important in passing from East to West, the percentage of American born being largest in Alberta. In British Columbia the relative importance of American immigration declines again.

Manitoba showed three-quarters of her foreign born from European countries and it is interesting to note the distribution of their places of birth. Those born in South, Eastern, and Central Europe were three times as numerous as those coming from northern and western points of the Continent, and nine-tenths of them were born in Slavic countries. Indeed, in Manitoba there were almost three times as many of Slavic birth as were born in all Northern European countries. Of the North Western Europeans those of Scandinavian birth were slightly in excess of those born in Germanic countries.

Saskatchewan had twice as many foreign born as were born in the British Isles, and considerably more than half of those were of European birth. It had a larger proportion

of North Western Europeans than had Manitoba. The South, Eastern and Central Europeans were twice as numerous as those of North Western European birth, while in Manitoba their numbers were three times as great.

In Alberta, of the foreign born, those coming from South, Eastern and Central Europe, while much more numerous than those from the North and West, did not constitute such an overwhelming percentage as in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Yet there were more Slavs than Scandinavians and more Scandinavians than Germans, just as in the other Prairie Provinces.

Because of the large percentage of British extraction among the United States born coming to Canada, Alberta, though showing by far the largest percentage foreign born of all the provinces in Canada, is not so foreign in the composition of its population as the crude figures suggest. Probably Saskatchewan and Alberta have a much larger percentage of immigrants of other than British origin, but the large proportion coming from the United States should be very carefully considered in any investigation designed to determine with precision the percentages of immigrants of foreign stocks in the western provinces.

British Columbia, showing a slightly larger percentage of foreign born than Manitoba, is unique in that the proportions of the foreign born are about equally divided between Europe, Asia and the United States. With 6.04 p.c. of European birth, 6.22 p.c. of Asiatic birth and 6.66 p.c. born in the United States, we have in this province a different alignment of immigration from foreign countries than that obtaining in any other province of Canada. Furthermore, as in Ontario, there is a far larger percentage of British born in the population than of foreign born.

That there are great differences in the distribution of immigration between the provinces must be apparent, and in so far as differences in composition make for difference in culture in the widest sense of the term, such material as has been presented seems to merit very careful consideration.

TABLE 47.—PROVINCES RANKED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OF SPECIFIED BIRTHPLACE IN 1921.

Rank	Canada	British Isles	Foreign Countries	N.W. Europe	S. E. and C. Europe	Scandinavian Countries	Germanic Countries	Latin, Greek Countries	Slavic Countries	U.S.A.	Asiatic Countries
1	P.E.I.	B.C.	Alta.	Alta.	Man.	Alta.	Alta.	B.C.	Man.	Alta.	B.C.
2	N.B.	Man.	Sask.	Sask.	Sask.	Sask.	Sask.	Sask.	Sask.	Sask.	Alta.
3	Que.	Alta.	B.C.	Man.	Alta.	B.C.	Man.	Alta.	Alta.	B.C.	Sask.
4	N.S.	Ont.	Man.	B.C.	B.C.	Man.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Man.	Man.
5	Ont.	Sask.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	—	B.C.	Man.	B.C.	Ont.	Ont.
6	Man.	Que.	Que.	Que.	Que.	1	N.S.	Que.	Que.	N.B.	Que.
7	Sask.	N.S.	N.B.	N.S.	N.S.	—	Que.	N.S.	N.S.	Que.	N.S.
8	Alta.	N.B.	N.S.	N.B.	N.B.	—	N.B.	N.B.	N.B.	P.E.I.	N.B.
9	B.C.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	—	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	N.S.	P.E.I.

¹ Negligible.

As further illustrating these differences, Table 48 divides the immigrants resident in each province in 1921 into two classes, namely, foreign and British born. While for the Dominion, over one-half of those born outside Canada came from the British Empire, slightly more than two-thirds of the immigrants to Nova Scotia were British born. In Prince Edward Island, slightly more than half were born in foreign countries—chiefly from the United States. The numbers of British born and foreign born were approximately equal in New Brunswick; a slightly larger percentage of foreign born is shown in the case of Quebec, but in Ontario nearly three-quarters of the immigrants were of British birth. In Manitoba, as in New Brunswick, the proportions were equal. On the other hand, two-thirds of the immigrants in Saskatchewan and Alberta were born in foreign countries and only one-third were of British birth. In British Columbia the percentages of Saskatchewan and Alberta are reversed; almost two-thirds of all immigrants were British born. Thus, immigration to British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia showed the largest proportions British born, and that going to Saskatchewan and Alberta the largest proportions foreign born.

TABLE 48.—PERCENTAGES OF FOREIGN BORN AND BRITISH BORN AMONG THE IMMIGRANT POPULATION, BY PROVINCES, 1921.

Province	P.c. Foreign born	P.c. British born
Canada.....	45-52	54-48
Prince Edward Island.....	54-59	45-41
Nova Scotia.....	32-15	67-85
New Brunswick.....	50-00	49-51
Quebec.....	52-35	47-65
Ontario.....	28-38	71-62
Manitoba.....	49-13	50-87
Saskatchewan.....	66-51	33-49
Alberta.....	63-64	36-36
British Columbia.....	38-30	61-70
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	62-30	37-70

THE EXTENT TO WHICH EACH PROVINCE HAS SHARED IN THE TOTAL IMMIGRATION

Hitherto our discussion has centred on the proportion of the foreign stocks among the population in each province, and more particularly of the foreign born portions of specified stocks. It is interesting further to see how the provinces have been sharing in the actual number of immigrants coming to Canada. Table 49 presents this material for British and foreign born.

Of the total, Ontario has received the largest percentage of the British immigrants resident in Canada at the date of the census—over 40 p.c.; British Columbia came second with 15 p.c. and the Prairie Provinces have received about 10 p.c. for each province. Ontario has resident within her boundaries as many immigrants from the British Isles as the whole of the West. Quebec, with 8.4 p.c., is the only other eastern province which has received any considerable number of British immigrants.

The table further shows definite grounds for the current opinion as to the very small percentage of British immigrants stopping in the Maritime Provinces. That this holds true also for the foreign immigrants is shown in the lower section of the table.

It is of considerable significance that as regards foreign born, one of the western provinces leads in the percentage of total foreign-born residents in 1921, Saskatchewan having 22.4 p.c. of all the foreign born residents of Canada. While in the case of the British born Ontario showed almost as many in actual numbers as the entire West, the four western provinces combined have three times as many foreign born residents as Ontario. Thus in this generation an overwhelming majority of the immigrants of foreign stocks have gone West. The result has been to make the composition of the population in the eastern and western parts of Canada entirely different, and it is reasonable to suppose that the cultural, educational and political consequences will be more marked as this movement proceeds.

TABLE 49.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH BORN AND FOREIGN BORN IMMIGRANTS BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN CANADA, FOR THE NINE PROVINCES, 1921.

(A) PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH IMMIGRANTS BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN CANADA.

Province	Total	1919- June 1921	1915- 1918	1911- 1914	1900- 1910	Before 1900	Year not stated
Canada.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0
Prince Edward Island.....	0-1	0-1	0-1	-	-	0-3	0-4
Nova Scotia.....	2-8	3-5	7-4	1-9	2-4	3-2	4-1
New Brunswick.....	1-0	1-2	2-0	0-7	0-7	1-6	1-9
Quebec.....	8-4	7-9	12-2	8-4	7-6	8-9	17-9
Ontario.....	43-1	45-7	39-2	43-5	37-8	52-2	42-7
Manitoba.....	10-6	9-9	8-4	10-9	11-8	9-1	5-6
Saskatchewan.....	9-4	8-8	10-2	9-4	11-5	5-7	7-9
Alberta.....	9-3	9-7	9-4	10-2	11-0	4-8	5-0
British Columbia.....	15-1	13-1	11-1	14-9	17-1	14-2	10-1
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	0-1	-	-	-	-	-	3-4

(B) PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN CANADA.

Province	Total	1910- June 1921	1915- 1918	1911- 1914	1900- 1910	Before 1900	Year not stated
Canada.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prince Edward Island.....	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
Nova Scotia.....	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.8	2.4
New Brunswick.....	1.2	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.9	3.5
Quebec.....	11.1	12.7	10.6	10.4	9.9	13.3	24.3
Ontario.....	20.5	30.1	19.5	22.5	15.4	24.8	25.4
Manitoba.....	12.3	8.2	6.8	11.5	13.5	16.2	6.9
Saskatchewan.....	22.4	13.7	20.3	24.0	26.9	15.0	11.4
Alberta.....	19.5	18.9	25.9	19.2	21.9	11.7	10.9
British Columbia.....	11.2	12.1	12.8	9.7	10.3	15.1	8.2
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	6.4

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS IN EACH PROVINCE

Before closing this chapter reference should be made to the numerical distribution of the foreign born for a few of the important countries from which Canada draws her immigrants. This is done in Table 50. Little comment is necessary in this connection, for the facts are presented very clearly in the table. However, a few points are worthy of special notice. Of the foreign born in Canada, more have come from the United States than from any other single country, and of those Alberta has received by far the most, with Saskatchewan coming second and Ontario third.

Russia has contributed to this country the second largest number of immigrants, and the province of Saskatchewan has received more of these than has any other province. Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba have received about the same numbers each, and about one-third less than Saskatchewan.

Those of Austrian birth are concentrated in the two provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in about equal numbers, each of these provinces having almost twice as many Austrian born as Alberta or Ontario.

It is rather surprising to find that those of Chinese birth stand fourth in numbers among the foreign born in Canada. As has been pointed out, the great bulk of them are in British Columbia.

The province of Ontario has almost as many Italians as the rest of Canada put together. While the largest numbers of Russians, Austrians and Galicians are either in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, the largest number of Poles is in Ontario. Ontario has twice as many Poles as any other province.

The Swedes rank eighth among the foreign born. Of all the provinces, Saskatchewan has the largest number. Alberta comes second and Manitoba third, with about half as many as the province of Saskatchewan.

Finally, the largest number of German immigrants is found in the province of Ontario, with Saskatchewan in second place.

TABLE 50.—NUMBER OF FOREIGN BORN FROM NINE MAIN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, BY PROVINCES, 1921.

Country of birth	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia
United States.....	374,024	1,215	7,016	8,268	42,124	70,729	21,644	87,617	99,879	34,926
Russia.....	161,055	6	1,129	525	18,282	19,776	17,082	28,315	11,672	4,354
Austria.....	57,555	2	375	77	3,052	8,045	17,529	17,040	9,981	1,415
China.....	35,924	12	317	177	2,186	5,394	1,279	2,613	3,422	21,523
Galicia.....	35,025	-	92	8	594	3,760	14,656	9,686	6,807	4,422
Italy.....	35,531	4	801	191	7,906	17,918	979	383	2,486	4,847
Poland.....	29,279	2	593	73	2,735	13,023	5,706	3,303	2,959	874
Sweden.....	27,700	2	115	137	455	3,302	3,948	7,381	6,535	5,735
Germany.....	25,266	2	388	112	972	8,962	2,227	6,409	4,606	1,537

CHAPTER V

THE URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF VARIOUS STOCKS IN CANADA

It is important in studying assimilation to know which stocks tend to concentrate in rural districts and those which congregate in urban parts. The influences of rural and urban surroundings are in many respects quite different, and a study of the rural and urban distribution of the various stocks and of the foreign born, will be seen to throw considerable light on such questions as intermarriage, literacy, naturalization, infant mortality and many others.

Certain outstanding questions present themselves in this connection. First, what peoples concentrate in urban districts and to what extent? Which stocks tend to congregate in large cities? How do the stocks differ in their rural and urban distribution as between provinces? Are the men or women more urban and why? To the above questions, and to some others, this chapter suggests answers.

It might be mentioned in passing that there are two extreme conditions respecting urban and rural distribution very unfavourable to the assimilation of the foreigner. First, rural isolation, and secondly, the tendency too often observed in large cities, for particular stocks to segregate in separate wards or districts. Consequently, in relating the material in this section to the aspects of the assimilation problem discussed in the latter part of this report, both of the above points should be kept clearly in mind.

In order to avoid a confusing multiplicity of figures attention is centred on the percentage urban throughout this section. A high percentage urban for a given stock naturally implies a correspondingly low percentage in rural districts and *vice versa*. Such inferences as a rule are left to the reader. The distinction between rural and urban is that followed by the census; "urban" includes those living in all incorporated cities, towns and villages, while the balance of the population is tabulated as "rural".

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN RESIDENTS AMONG THE IMMIGRANT POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

Table 51 gives the percentage urban of the immigrant population by countries of birth for Canada and for each province. Tables 52 and 53 group the European born other than British and French into geographical and linguistic classes, showing the percentage urban for the total population in each group. Finally, Table 54 presents a summary for specified groups of origins.

Beginning with Canada as a whole, it is to be remembered that during the past three or four decades there has been a radical shifting in the distribution of the population as between urban and rural districts. Table 19 in Volume I of the Census shows that while in 1891 only 31.80 p.c. of the population was urban, by 1921 just under 50 p.c. lived in incorporated cities, towns and villages. The change has been continuous throughout the period. In this shifting of the population from rural to urban districts Canada is by no means unique. The same change has characterized virtually all western nations to a greater or less degree during the past century.

In Table 51, column 1, the foreign born in Canada appear with a lower percentage urban than the population as a whole. Of the total population 49.52 p.c. were classed as resident in urban districts in 1921 and of the foreign born only 45.68 p.c. Of all foreign groups, the Asiatics show the most marked propensities for urban life. Some 65.50 p.c. of those immigrants lived in urban districts. It is perhaps surprising to find the immigrants

from the British Isles, with 64.88 p.c. urban, standing second only to the Asiatics in this respect. That British immigration up to date has been directed in such large proportions to our cities and towns is of marked significance.

In contrast with the Asiatics and also with those born in the British Isles, immigrants from Europe are less urban than the population as a whole, while those from the United States show a smaller proportion urban than the Europeans. In both cases the percentages urban are considerably below that for the total population, and if comparisons be made between immigrants from the British Isles, and from Europe and the United States, respectively, there is a difference of between 19 and 22 p.c. in the proportions urban. Obviously, Continental Europeans, as well as United States immigrants, include a larger proportion of agriculturists, while among the British large numbers follow commercial, manufacturing and professional pursuits.

Table 52 gives the percentages urban for the European born, by geographical grouping of countries of birth. North Western Europeans are considerably less urban than those from South, Eastern and Central Europe. The percentage urban in the former case is 34.50, while for the latter group it is 50.12. These figures suggest a very real difference between the people who come from these two sections of the continent, and because of the differing conditions of life in urban and rural districts, it is only to be expected that such a marked difference in territorial distribution would be reflected in the type and extent of the adjustments which the foreign born have made and are making to their new Canadian home.

TABLE 51.—PERCENTAGE URBAN OF IMMIGRANT POPULATION, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCES, 1921.

Country of Birth	Canada p.c. Urban	Prince Edward Island p.c. Urban	Nova Scotia p.c. Urban	New Brun- swick p.c. Urban	Quebec p.c. Urban	Ontario p.c. Urban	Manitoba p.c. Urban	Saskat- chewan p.c. Urban	Alberta p.c. Urban	British Columbia p.c. Urban
Total population.....	49.52	21.55	43.34	32.08	56.01	58.17	42.88	28.90	37.88	47.19
Total foreign born.....	45.08	25.33	63.56	42.64	84.70	72.09	42.16	21.48	25.81	43.88
British Isles.....	64.88	37.80	67.83	51.96	91.27	73.32	58.81	43.02	55.56	50.90
British Possessions.....	76.22	53.02	86.82	72.43	93.37	82.51	68.44	45.70	55.39	49.29
Europe.....	45.75	63.80	78.42	51.55	93.32	71.04	40.86	18.49	22.91	30.15
Austria.....	35.33	50.0	75.20	53.25	94.46	60.97	31.78	21.86	23.61	30.51
Belgium.....	40.64	-	77.87	13.04	87.74	24.06	32.81	14.75	20.90	45.57
Bulgaria.....	52.83	-	95.65	45.45	88.68	50.21	90.00	11.59	32.08	26.47
Czechoslovakia.....	41.42	-	42.69	20.00	77.27	85.30	51.25	16.72	32.19	25.81
Denmark.....	31.49	100.0	71.43	23.08	82.24	57.11	35.24	18.42	19.64	30.66
Finland.....	33.31	-	62.50	52.38	31.15	41.01	19.12	6.75	10.21	29.74
France.....	52.37	37.50	68.07	25.14	82.73	68.87	27.35	18.03	34.77	40.29
Greece.....	24.30	-	80.13	87.50	92.26	60.94	26.15	9.72	10.84	28.20
Germany.....	37.24	-	56.44	26.79	77.05	52.27	39.65	19.86	20.03	38.84
Greece.....	30.33	100.0	97.59	95.24	90.10	80.66	93.23	80.14	78.80	67.70
Holland.....	40.90	-	62.74	68.75	91.40	61.53	36.18	25.41	30.14	37.28
Hungary.....	37.50	-	80.68	-	96.89	66.90	63.19	24.80	32.61	52.01
Iceland.....	37.57	-	100.00	-	100.00	65.69	40.74	23.61	34.85	39.81
Italy.....	75.81	75.0	80.90	25.13	94.08	79.36	86.01	31.85	42.44	52.73
Jugo-Slavia.....	49.06	-	97.82	25.00	93.33	58.64	77.33	42.41	36.11	37.85
Norway.....	21.86	-	69.66	41.33	87.28	55.89	31.20	12.01	15.51	33.58
Poland.....	57.30	100.0	83.08	89.04	93.67	86.06	67.69	23.28	26.27	49.66
Roumania.....	51.12	100.0	84.30	78.00	97.28	80.07	49.16	16.07	18.45	34.97
Russia.....	56.25	100.0	92.29	91.24	97.45	86.82	58.66	20.53	30.38	22.37
Sweden.....	24.60	50.0	51.30	35.04	87.03	44.94	33.61	12.63	15.38	26.89
Switzerland.....	44.64	-	71.43	75.00	85.88	64.15	38.83	18.87	27.33	33.13
Ukraine.....	41.85	-	100.00	50.00	96.90	83.20	37.92	25.72	13.63	25.71
Others.....	56.75	-	82.65	57.50	94.01	82.26	49.82	15.89	21.30	42.01
Asia.....	65.50	88.57	90.96	84.90	96.45	92.57	85.60	87.54	74.44	50.82
China.....	71.66	-	98.11	94.92	99.04	94.77	86.94	93.99	79.05	57.70
Japan.....	38.16	-	83.33	100.00	92.00	77.55	88.10	77.32	30.90	36.98
Syria.....	85.02	-	87.38	74.18	93.76	90.50	74.17	20.87	57.80	77.67
Turkey.....	84.54	-	77.78	100.00	89.34	88.72	80.77	52.17	85.19	70.37
Other.....	75.32	-	50.00	-	89.10	78.44	73.08	62.00	50.00	50.00
United States.....	42.03	22.22	47.73	38.24	72.93	71.46	44.99	22.89	25.88	44.44

TABLE 52.—PERCENTAGE URBAN OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN BORN, FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1921.

Country of birth	Canada p.c. urban	Prince Edward Island p.c. urban	Nova Scotia p.c. urban	New Brun- swick p.c. urban	Quebec p.c. urban	Ontario p.c. urban	Manitoba p.c. urban	Saskat- chewan p.c. urban	Alberta p.c. urban	British Columbia p.c. urban
<i>North Western European—</i>										
Belgium.....	40.64	-	77.87	13.04	87.74	24.06	32.81	14.75	29.20	45.57
Denmark.....	31.49	100.00	71.43	23.08	82.24	57.11	35.24	18.42	19.64	39.66
France.....	52.37	37.60	68.67	25.14	82.73	68.87	27.35	18.03	34.77	46.29
Germany.....	37.24	-	56.44	26.79	77.06	52.27	39.65	19.86	20.63	38.84
Holland.....	40.90	-	62.74	68.75	91.40	61.53	36.18	25.41	30.14	37.28
Iceland.....	37.57	-	100.00	-	100.00	65.69	40.74	23.61	34.85	39.81
Norway.....	21.86	-	69.66	41.33	87.28	55.89	31.20	12.01	15.51	33.58
Sweden.....	24.60	50.00	51.30	35.04	87.03	44.94	33.61	12.63	15.38	26.89
Switzerland.....	44.64	-	71.43	75.00	85.88	64.15	38.83	18.87	27.33	33.13
Total.....	34.50	1	68.04	28.94	84.31	51.25	34.99	15.75	20.63	33.98
<i>South, Eastern and Central European—</i>										
Austria.....	35.33	50.00	75.20	53.25	94.46	60.97	31.78	21.86	23.61	39.51
Bulgaria.....	52.83	-	96.65	45.45	88.68	59.21	90.00	11.59	32.08	26.47
Czechoslovakia.....	41.42	-	62.69	20.00	77.27	85.30	51.25	16.72	32.19	26.81
Finland.....	33.31	-	62.50	52.38	31.15	41.01	19.12	6.75	10.21	29.74
Greece.....	24.39	-	89.13	87.50	92.26	66.94	26.15	9.72	10.84	28.20
Hungary.....	39.33	100.00	87.69	95.24	99.10	89.66	93.23	89.14	78.60	67.70
Italy.....	37.50	-	80.68	-	96.89	66.90	53.19	24.80	32.61	52.91
Italy.....	75.81	75.00	80.90	25.13	94.08	79.36	80.01	31.85	42.44	52.73
Jugo-Slavia.....	49.69	-	97.92	25.00	93.33	58.64	77.33	42.41	35.11	37.85
Poland.....	67.30	100.00	93.98	89.04	93.67	86.06	57.69	23.28	29.27	49.66
Roumania.....	51.12	100.00	94.39	78.00	97.28	80.07	49.16	16.07	18.45	34.97
Russia.....	56.25	100.00	92.29	91.24	97.46	86.82	58.66	20.53	30.38	22.37
Ukraine.....	41.85	1	100.00	50.00	96.90	83.20	37.92	26.72	13.63	23.71
Total.....	50.12	-	84.40	72.63	96.98	76.06	42.47	19.69	24.36	38.09

¹ Numbers too small for percentages to be significant.

When the foreign born are classed in linguistic groups (Table 53, p. 108), the Scandinavians are found to be the least urban of all. The German group, with a percentage of only 38.74 living in urban districts, ranks second, but there is a considerable difference between the percentages for these two groups, the figure for the Scandinavians being only 25.75 p.c. Of the Slavs and the Latins and Greeks, on the other hand, much larger percentages live in incorporated cities, towns and villages. The percentage for the former is 46.88 and for the Latins and Greeks 63.97 p.c.—just a fraction under the percentage urban for the immigrants from the British Isles. Among the Continental Europeans, the Scandinavians are by far the most rural and the Latins and Greeks by far the most urban. Just two and one-half times as large a proportion of the Latin and Greek immigrants live in urban communities as of the Scandinavians.

Turning now to a more detailed examination, attention is called to the peculiarities of the populations of the specified birthplaces. Of the North Western Europeans, immigrants from France and Switzerland are the most urban; the Belgians and the Dutch follow with between 40 and 41 p.c.; the Germans and Icelanders are still less urban. The most rural of the immigrants from the northwest of Europe are the Swedes and Norwegians. Indeed, of all stocks the Norwegians and Swedes show the largest percentages living in rural districts.

Of the immigrants from South, Eastern and Central Europe, the percentage urban of the Greeks is most marked; in fact, of all immigrant peoples coming to Canada, the Greeks show the most marked tendency to concentrate in urban districts. The Italians also show a very high figure of urbanization, with something over 75 p.c. of Italian immigrants living in incorporated cities, towns and villages. These two are in a class by themselves, in comparison with the other South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Passing from the south to the east of Europe we find that the Poles are a very urban people, that the Russians show a proportion 7 p.c. higher than the percentage urban for the total population, and that the figure for Roumanians and Bulgarians is also slightly above the average for the whole of Canada. The least urban of all South, Eastern and Central Europeans are those born in

Galicia, with a percentage practically equal to that for the Swedes. The Finns, Austrians and Hungarians, with percentages ranging between 35 and 40 p.c., are also considerably less urban than the average for the group, or for the population as a whole. The proportions for the balance of the South, Eastern and Central European group are between 40 p.c. and 50 p.c. urban.

It is difficult, therefore, to speak of the urban distribution of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a group because of the great variation in the extent to which immigrants from the respective countries in that section of Europe exhibit a predisposition to urban life. While on the average the South, Eastern and Central Europeans are much more urban than immigrants from North Western Europe, settlers from such countries as Galicia, Finland and Austria show appreciably smaller percentages of urban domicile in Canada than does the total North Western European group.

However, in turning to certain linguistic groupings (Table 53) less variation appears, which seems to suggest that the tendency to urban life is associated with peculiarities of cultural rather than geographical origin. The Scandinavian immigrants show a more or less uniformly low percentage urban. While the figure for the Icelanders is somewhat higher than the average, on the whole the immigrants from Iceland have been longer in Canada than those from any other European country, and the tendency to move cityward, which increases with residence on this side of the ocean, should be more marked in their case. It is impossible with the data at hand to trace the movement of the Icelandic population within the country, but the comparatively small immigration from Iceland since the beginning of the century would favour the cityward movement of the older settlers being reflected in the percentage of the urban to the total population in 1921.

Among the Germanic peoples the uniformity in the proportions of the immigrants urban and rural is very marked. The percentage of urban for the group is higher than that for the Scandinavians, and with the exception of very minor overlapping as between the Germans and Icelanders, the percentage for every element in the Germanic group is higher than the highest in the Scandinavian.

Among the Latins and Greeks, however, no such uniformity is discernible. The lowest percentage urban in that group is 10 points higher than the highest in the Germanic group, but the figures for the Greeks and Italians are far above those for the French and Roumanians. As a group the Latins and Greeks clearly tend toward urban life, but within the group itself the decided aversion to rural life displayed by immigrants from Greece and Italy places them in a class by themselves.

What has been said as to lack of uniformity among the Latins and Greeks in respect of percentages living in urban districts, may be reiterated of the Slavic peoples. They differ radically in concentration in urban districts. The Galician immigrants, with less than a quarter of them living in incorporated cities, towns and villages in Canada, may be contrasted with the Poles, who have over two-thirds of their numbers living in urban communities. Such differences are difficult to explain. The Poles and Russians show the highest percentages of urban immigrants, and from those two countries a very large proportion of our Jewish immigrants come. As will be shown later, of all origins in Canada, the Jews show by far the highest percentage in our largest cities, and with a considerable proportion of immigrants from those two countries of Jewish extraction it is not surprising that the percentage urban among those born in Poland and Russia should be somewhat higher than for the other Slavic countries. Just how far this accounts for the differences cannot be ascertained, and just what other forces and influences are at work to bring about the remarkable variation in percentages, can only be discovered and evaluated after careful study. It is questionable, however, whether the proportion of Polish Jews among the immigrants of Polish birth is large enough to account for the extremely high percentage of urban residents shown by that group.

TABLE 53.—PERCENTAGE URBAN OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN BORN, FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCES, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1921.

Country of birth	Canada p.c. urban	Prince Edward Island p.c. urban	Nova Scotia p.c. urban	New Brun- swick p.c. urban	Quebec p.c. urban	Ontario p.c. urban	Manitoba p.c. urban	Saskat- chewan p.c. urban	Alberta p.c. urban	British Columbia p.c. urban
<i>Scandinavian—</i>										
Denmark.....	31.49	100.00	71.43	23.08	82.24	57.11	35.24	18.42	19.64	39.66
Iceland.....	37.57	—	100.00	—	100.00	65.69	40.74	23.61	34.85	39.81
Norway.....	21.86	—	69.66	41.33	87.28	55.80	31.20	12.01	15.51	33.58
Sweden.....	24.60	50.00	51.30	35.04	87.03	44.94	33.61	12.63	15.38	26.89
Total.....	25.75	1	62.90	31.42	90.05	50.00	36.46	13.55	16.36	30.68
<i>Germanic—</i>										
Belgium (Flemish).....	40.64	—	77.87	13.04	87.74	24.06	32.81	14.75	29.20	45.57
Germany.....	37.24	—	56.44	26.79	77.06	52.27	39.65	19.83	20.63	38.84
Holland.....	40.90	—	62.74	68.75	91.40	61.53	36.18	25.41	30.14	37.28
Total.....	38.74	—	68.90	25.87	85.26	47.91	35.68	19.28	24.62	40.43
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>										
France.....	52.37	37.50	68.67	25.14	82.73	68.87	27.35	18.03	34.77	46.29
Greece.....	89.33	100.00	97.59	95.24	99.10	89.66	93.23	89.14	78.80	67.70
Italy.....	75.81	—	80.90	25.13	94.08	79.36	86.01	31.85	42.44	52.73
Roumania.....	51.12	100.00	94.39	78.00	97.28	80.07	49.16	16.07	18.45	34.97
Total.....	63.97	1	76.86	37.23	91.77	79.14	45.84	18.63	32.06	51.72
<i>Slavic—</i>										
Austria.....	35.33	50.00	75.20	53.25	94.46	60.97	31.78	21.86	23.61	39.51
Bulgaria.....	52.83	—	95.65	45.45	88.68	59.21	90.00	11.59	32.08	26.47
Czechoslovakia.....	41.42	—	42.69	20.00	77.27	85.30	51.25	16.72	32.19	25.81
Galicia.....	24.39	—	89.13	87.50	92.26	66.94	26.15	9.72	10.84	28.20
Jugo-Slavia.....	46.69	1	97.92	25.00	93.33	58.64	77.33	42.41	35.11	37.85
Ukraine.....	41.85	—	100.00	50.00	96.90	83.20	37.92	25.72	13.63	23.71
Poland.....	67.30	100.00	83.98	89.04	93.67	86.06	57.69	23.28	29.27	49.66
Russia.....	56.25	100.00	92.29	91.24	97.46	86.82	58.66	20.53	30.38	22.37
Total.....	46.88	—	84.92	84.50	96.47	70.88	41.31	19.57	23.60	29.55

¹ Numbers too small for percentages to be significant.

RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION AS BETWEEN PROVINCES

Of all provinces in the Dominion, Prince Edward Island shows the largest percentage rural and Ontario shows the largest proportion living in urban districts. The provinces with their respective percentages urban are arranged in order of rank below:—

Province	P.c. urban	Rank
Ontario.....	58.17	1
Quebec.....	56.01	2
British Columbia.....	47.19	3
Nova Scotia.....	43.34	4
Manitoba.....	42.88	5
Alberta.....	37.88	6
New Brunswick.....	32.08	7
Saskatchewan.....	28.90	8
Prince Edward Island.....	21.55	9

While the population of Ontario ranks first in respect to concentration in urban localities, that of Quebec comes a close second. It is interesting to see that British Columbia in the extreme West ranks third in the Dominion. Among the Prairie-Provinces, Manitoba is the most urban and Saskatchewan the most rural. In the Maritimes, Nova Scotia has the largest proportion of its population domiciled in incorporated cities, towns and villages.

Turning to the distribution of the total foreign born as between rural and urban districts in the various provinces, one discovers that in the five Eastern provinces they are more urban and in the four Western provinces less urban than the population as a whole. In the more urban provinces the foreign born are more urban than the population as a whole; in the rural provinces of Western Canada they are more rural than the population

as a whole. The provinces may be arranged in order of the percentages of foreign born living in urban districts as below:—

Province	P.c. of total foreign born resident in urban communities	Rank
Quebec.....	84.70	1
Ontario.....	72.09	2
Nova Scotia.....	63.56	3
British Columbia.....	43.88	4
New Brunswick.....	42.64	5
Manitoba.....	42.16	6
Alberta.....	25.81	7
Prince Edward Island.....	25.33	8
Saskatchewan.....	21.48	9

A comparison of the above table with that for the population as a whole will reveal the fact that the relative positions of the various provinces are somewhat changed. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have moved up and Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have moved down. These changes may probably be partially explained in the light of the discussion in Chapter IV, which emphasized the different population structures of the various provinces, and also by occupational differences between the Canadian and foreign born sections of the populations. For example, it was shown that in New Brunswick nearly 80 p.c. of the foreign born were from the United States. These were largely immigrants of French origin who took up other than agricultural occupations. This fact probably accounts for the change in New Brunswick's position. As opposed to New Brunswick the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan moved down. It is recalled that in these provinces there was a much larger percentage of immigrants from Scandinavian countries than in any other province in Canada. As a group the Scandinavians are the least urban and in Alberta and Saskatchewan they are almost exclusively engaged in agricultural occupations. These two examples are given merely to suggest the method of approaching the study of this phenomenon.

Attention is called also to the magnitude of the differences between the percentages urban for the foreign born and for the total population in the various provinces. Were the foreign born contrasted with the Canadian born the differences would be greater than appear above. However, in certain cases the spread shown in the tables is quite significant. Quebec leads, with the foreign born showing a 28 p.c. higher figure in urban districts than that for the population as a whole. Immigrants going to the province of Quebec obviously concentrate to a very marked degree in the cities and towns. The spread for that province is twice as great as for Ontario, which shows a difference of 14 p.c. between the percentage of the foreign born who reside in urban districts and the percentage of the total population urban. The number of immigrants in Prince Edward Island is so small that the difference of 3 p.c. for that province is not representative. In the other Maritime Provinces the spread is much greater, in Nova Scotia a 20 p.c. larger proportion of the foreign born being urban and in New Brunswick a difference of over 10 p.c. occurring. With the exception of Alberta, the contrast between the behaviour of the total population and the foreign born in the West is not nearly so marked as in the eastern provinces. The figures for Saskatchewan show the widest variation, namely, 8 p.c., which is lower than the spread for any of the eastern provinces except Prince Edward Island.

One must not immediately conclude, however, that the difference in the percentages urban for the foreign born and for the population as a whole, is a direct index of differences between the foreign born and the native born. Separate figures are not available for the native or Canadian born, and consequently the percentages for the total population include not only the Canadian born but also the foreign and the British born. In the West, the percentage of foreign birth in the population is much greater than in the East, so that the figure giving the proportion urban for the total population in the Prairie Provinces is reduced considerably by the large proportion of foreign born within the borders of those provinces. In the East, on the other hand, with much smaller percentages foreign born, the proportions living in urban districts, as given for the total populations in the various provinces, would not be so radically different from the percentages for the Canadian born alone,

were they classed separately. While such considerations minimize to some extent the distinction between the East and West in this regard, it is probable that they are not adequate to account for the whole difference, and that other important forces are at work.

The immigrants from the British Isles are more urban than the foreign born in every province in Canada. Reference has already been made to the urban propensities of immigrants from the British Isles. The difference is most marked in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In Alberta immigrants from the British Isles show a 30 p.c. higher proportion in urban districts than immigrants from foreign countries, and in Saskatchewan a proportion 22 p.c. higher. In Manitoba the difference is not so marked, amounting to only 17 p.c., and in the East the spread is, on the whole, very much smaller than in the West. The significant fact seems to be that in Canada as a whole immigration from Great Britain has become directed toward urban centres to a much more marked degree than immigration from foreign countries in general and that this tendency, while *absolutely* less marked in the West than in the East, is *relatively* more pronounced, when compared with the small percentages of both the foreign born and of the population as a whole in urban districts. In Saskatchewan foreign immigrants are slightly less urban than the population as a whole, while the British born show proportions in incorporated cities, towns and villages nearly 50 p.c. larger.

A few other striking facts are revealed when the analysis is pushed still further. The percentage urban of those immigrants coming from the South, East and Central sections of the Continent is greater for every province than the proportions urban for immigrants from the countries of North Western Europe. In Nova Scotia and Quebec immigrants from both parts of the Continent are more urban than the population as a whole. In New Brunswick and Ontario, while the South, Eastern and Central Europeans are very much more urban than the total population, those from the north and western part of Europe are decidedly less urban. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia immigrants from both sections of Europe show a greater inclination to live in rural districts than the total population resident in those provinces. These facts are very significant. From Ontario east, the South, Eastern and Central Europeans are concentrating to an abnormally marked extent in the cities, while from Manitoba west they are settling to an equally marked extent in the rural parts. The same applies to the North Western Europeans except in the case of the province of New Brunswick, where they are more rural than in the province of Manitoba.

Passing to the linguistic groups, similar differences are noted between the proportion living in urban and rural districts in the various provinces. The high percentage of 90.05 p.c. urban for the Scandinavian group in the province of Quebec represents a very small number of resident Scandinavians and is not at all typical of the group. In fact, figures of Scandinavians for provinces east of Manitoba should not be considered of great importance because of the exceptionally small percentage of Scandinavians resident in these eastern provinces. In the West, Manitoba shows the largest proportion of Scandinavians in urban centres and Saskatchewan shows the smallest. In all parts of the West the percentage urban is much lower for the Scandinavians than that for the total population.

Greater importance may be attributed to the fluctuation of the percentages urban for the Germanic group because of their more even distribution throughout the country. In the two cases of Nova Scotia and Quebec, where the percentages urban exceed the proportions for the total population, the numbers are comparatively small, but in all other cases and notably in those provinces where they form larger proportions of the total population, the Germanic people are resident in urban districts to a much smaller extent than the total population.

Of all Europeans the Latins and Greeks are the most urban, and in all but two provinces of the Dominion their percentage urban is much higher than that for the population as a whole. Those provinces are Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the explanation is simple when the actual numbers are considered. In Saskatchewan in 1921 there were 221 immigrants born in Greece, 383 in Italy, and 7,324 immigrants from Roumania. Somewhat the same proportions obtain in Alberta. Now the Roumanians are a much more rural people than

the Italians and Greeks, and with Roumanian immigrants constituting so preponderating a proportion of the total immigrants from Latin and Greek countries in those provinces, it is natural to expect that the figure showing the percentage urban for the Latin and Greek group (including the Roumanians) would be exceptionally low. It is very probable that immigrants from Italy and Greece show just as marked a tendency to concentrate in the cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta as in other parts of the Dominion.

The Slavic group is similar to the Scandinavian. In the East immigrants from those countries show an undue concentration in urban parts, while in the west they are more rural than the population as a whole. Immigrants from Asia show larger percentages urban than other classes of immigrants in every province of the Dominion except British Columbia, where the Greeks are slightly more urban than the Asiatics. Occupational differences largely account for the differences in urban and rural domicile obtaining among the Asiatics in the various provinces.

Finally, United States born immigrants coming to Canada, while displaying less disposition to live in urban districts than the total population of Canada, in all provinces from Manitoba east show a greater concentration in incorporated cities, towns and villages than is evidenced among the population as a whole. From Saskatchewan west immigration from the United States has been directed to rural areas to an unusually marked extent.

TABLE 54.—SUMMARY SHOWING PERCENTAGE URBAN OF IMMIGRANT POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCES, BY SPECIFIED GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1921.

Country of Birth	Canada p.c. urban	P.E.I. p.c. urban	Nova Scotia p.c. urban	New Brunswick p.c. urban	Quebec p.c. urban	Ontario p.c. urban	Mani- toba p.c. urban	Saskat- chewan p.c. urban	Alberta p.c. urban	British Columbia p.c. urban
Total population.....	49-52	21-55	43-34	32-08	56-01	58-17	42-88	28-90	37-88	47-19
Total foreign born.....	45-68	25-33	63-56	42-64	84-70	72-09	42-16	21-48	25-81	43-88
British Isles.....	64-88	37-80	67-83	51-96	91-27	73-32	58-81	43-02	55-56	50-09
Europe.....	45-75	63-89	78-42	51-55	93-32	71-04	40-66	18-49	22-91	36-15
Total North Western Europe.....	34-50	1	68-04	28-94	84-31	51-25	34-99	15-75	20-63	33-08
Total South, Eastern and Central Europe.....	50-12	1	84-40	72-63	95-08	76-06	42-47	19-69	24-36	38-09
Scandinavian Countries.....	25-75	1	82-00	31-42	90-05	50-00	36-46	13-55	16-36	30-58
Germanic Countries.....	38-74	1	68-00	25-87	85-26	47-91	35-68	19-28	24-62	40-43
Latin and Greek Countries.....	63-97	1	76-80	37-23	91-77	79-14	45-84	18-63	32-06	51-72
Slavic Countries.....	46-88	1	84-92	84-50	96-47	79-88	41-31	19-57	25-60	29-55
Asia.....	65-50	88-57	90-90	84-90	96-45	92-57	85-90	87-54	74-44	50-82
United States.....	42-63	22-22	47-73	38-24	72-93	71-46	44-09	22-89	25-88	44-44

¹ Numbers too small for percentage to be significant.

URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

Table 55 is presented for the purpose of showing the difference between the percentages of men and women living in urban districts, first, for the population as a whole and secondly, for the respective groups of immigrants. A cursory inspection of this table will show that where the percentage of urban males is large the percentage of the females is also large and *vice versa*; and secondly, that for immigrants from all but two countries the percentage of the females in urban districts exceeds the percentage of the males. Of those two exceptions, the Bulgarians with only 1,000 population in the whole of Canada may be dismissed as relatively unimportant. The other exception occurs in the case of the immigrants from Galicia, and while their numbers are comparatively large the difference in percentage is exceedingly small. The predominating tendency is obviously for females to concentrate in urban communities to a considerably greater extent than males. The causes of this are varied and it is impossible to weigh their relative importance. The following are suggested as possible contributories: the rigours of agricultural and pioneer life; the great mobility of immigrant males, among whom large numbers either are unmarried or have left their families across the seas; types of occupations, railroad building and maintenance, lumbering and mining, etc., which take men to the rural parts. From the women's standpoint there is greater opportunity for suitable work in urban districts. Such occupations as domestic

service, restaurant work and mercantile, factory and professional pursuits of various kinds are open to women in urban centres. Further, matrimonial opportunities and social attractions may exert considerable influence. It is obviously quite impossible to weigh the relative importance of these forces in quantitative terms.

The explanation of the differences which occur between the several stocks in respect to the behaviour of the men and women as to preference for urban and rural life, is even more difficult. They cannot be explained in terms of the excess of males among the various groups of immigrants in this country. There is a surplus of males in all groups and these surpluses vary in size, but no correlation is apparent between the percentage urban and the sex ratio. It is possible that some relationship might be found between length of residence in Canada and the tendency for the percentage of women to exceed the proportion of men. Reference will be made to this in connection with the figures for the United States born, but it is improbable that length of residence in Canada is the main explanation. It is suggested that the basic cause will be found in vocational and in cultural differences which are not subject to quantitative measurement. Interpretation of the table must be left to those who have first hand knowledge of the peculiar characteristics and important vocations of the various groups. A few interesting facts, however, are pointed out as to the rank of the foreign born from countries which are more important from the point of view of Canada's biological composition.

For the population as a whole the percentage of females living in urban districts is 4.44 p.c. greater than the proportion of males, and for all immigrants the difference is 6.05 p.c. It is apparent from these figures that immigrant women show a greater tendency to concentrate in urban districts as compared with male immigrants than do the women in the population as a whole as compared with the men in the total population. Figures for the individual countries of birth are given in Table 55. Where the surplus is small, female immigrants from a given country are found in rural parts to an unusual extent as compared with male immigrants from the same country. Where the difference is large the women concentrate in urban centres to a far greater extent than the men.

Immigrants from only six countries show a tendency for females to dwell in urban districts which exceeds that of the males to an extent less than that which obtains for the population in Canada as a whole. Two of these countries, namely, Turkey and Bulgaria, are comparatively unimportant from the standpoint of numbers, and the remaining four, namely, Russia, Austria, Ukraine and Galacia, are all in the South, Eastern and Central European section of Europe. This means that the women from that section of the Continent are exceptionally rural as compared with the men. That this should be the case and that the bulk of immigrants from those four countries should be of Slavic origin is rather significant.

In the case of seven other countries the females differ from the males in respect to concentration in urban districts to an extent less than obtains for the total immigrant population. They are Holland, Belgium, Germany and Norway in the North and West of Europe, Greece in the South, and Hungary and Roumania in the East.

The immigrants showing the greatest difference between males and females in this respect are the Jugo-Slavs, the Italians, the Japanese, the Finns and the Chinese. In all five cases the percentage of females urban exceeds by more than 10 p.c. the proportion of males living in urban districts.

The difference of 8.61 p.c. for the United States immigrants is suggestive. That figure is higher than the figure for any of the groups of origins which appear at the foot of Table 55. Immigration from the United States consists largely of British and French stock with an admixture of Scandinavian and Germanic, yet the difference between males and females of United States birth in respect to concentration in urban districts is greater than that for either the British born, the French born or those of Scandinavian or Germanic birth. Length of residence on this continent seems to be the main explanation.

Finally, on examining the data for the geographical and linguistic groups, it appears that the extent by which the females exceed the males in urban concentration is far greater for the North Western Europeans than for immigrants from the South, Eastern and Central Europe. Indeed, the figure for South, Eastern and Central Europe is smaller than that for

the population as a whole, which implies that unduly large numbers of women as compared with men from those countries were living in rural parts. Among the linguistic groups the Scandinavians show the greatest difference, while those from Slavic countries show the smallest. The surpluses for the Germanic and Latin and Greek groups are practically equal.

TABLE 55.—PERCENTAGE URBAN OF MALE AND FEMALE IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA, BY COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1921.

Birthplace	Canada Per cent urban		Per cent by which proportion of urban females exceeds proportion of urban males
	Males	Females	
Total population.....	47.40	51.80	+ 4.40
Total immigrants.....	53.68	59.73	+ 6.05
British born.....	62.65	68.32	+ 5.67
<i>Europe</i>	43.84	48.57	+ 4.73
Austria.....	34.23	36.92	+ 2.69
Belgium.....	38.11	43.99	+ 5.88
Bulgaria.....	53.66	46.55	- 7.11
Czechoslovakia.....	38.79	45.12	+ 6.33
Denmark.....	28.97	36.99	+ 8.02
Finland.....	28.87	40.28	+ 11.41
France.....	49.11	56.24	+ 7.13
Greece.....	24.52	24.20	- 0.32
Germany.....	34.68	40.55	+ 5.87
Greece.....	88.47	93.36	+ 4.89
Holland.....	38.52	44.46	+ 5.94
Hungary.....	35.26	40.27	+ 5.01
Iceland.....	33.13	41.96	+ 8.83
Italy.....	71.08	84.02	+ 12.94
Jugo-Slavia.....	46.13	60.00	+ 13.87
Norway.....	20.20	24.81	+ 4.61
Poland.....	64.24	71.46	+ 7.22
Roumania.....	49.24	53.71	+ 4.47
Russia.....	54.42	58.61	+ 4.19
Sweden.....	22.34	28.89	+ 6.55
Switzerland.....	41.17	50.63	+ 9.46
Ukraine.....	41.57	42.29	+ 0.72
Others.....	65.80	68.67	+ 2.87
<i>Asia</i>	65.55	68.11	+ 2.56
China.....	71.32	81.58	+ 10.26
Japan.....	34.84	46.39	+ 11.55
Syria.....	82.13	89.69	+ 7.56
Turkey.....	83.75	86.44	+ 2.69
Others.....	73.06	79.70	+ 6.64
United States.....	38.59	47.10	+ 8.51
North Western Europe.....	31.31	39.29	+ 7.98
South, Eastern and Central Europe.....	48.75	51.99	+ 3.24
Scandinavian Countries.....	23.25	30.12	+ 6.87
Germanic Countries.....	36.23	42.07	+ 5.84
Latin and Greek Countries.....	63.83	70.86	+ 5.03
Slavic Countries.....	45.27	48.95	+ 3.68

THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE DIFFERENT STOCKS CONGREGATE IN LARGE CITIES

Table 56 shows the proportions of specified stocks in the eighteen Canadian cities with a population of 25,000 and over. Unfortunately the data for the foreign born are not conveniently available, so attention is confined in this subsection to distribution of population by origins.

The second column of Table 56 arranges the proportion of the specified stocks in order of magnitude. A rough calculation from the recent census shows that approximately 25 p.c. of the population lives in cities of 25,000 and over in Canada. Ten of the stocks listed show a more marked tendency to concentrate in the large cities. Of all origins the Jewish is most urban; 84.06 p.c. of the Jews live in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants, a percentage exceeding that for the next highest stock, the Greeks, by approximately a third. The Hebrews had about three and a half times as large a percentage in large cities in Canada as had the population as a whole; the Italians almost twice. The percentages for the Chinese, Syrians and Japanese range from 44.87 down to 29.52. The Asiatics in Canada are thus abnormally

urban. The same applies to the Negroes, with almost 36 p.c. of their population in the large cities. While the British, Polish and Roumanian peoples show proportions higher than the population as a whole, the differences are not of great magnitude.

These figures throw a rather interesting light on the experience of many of the large cities in the United States and certain of the larger cities in Canada. Those stocks which gravitate to the larger centres to an abnormal extent are very often found in quarters or wards. There are Jewish sections, Italian sections, Chinese sections and Negro sections in a great many of the larger cities on this continent. One does not hear of a Scandinavian quarter or of a Dutch or German section of a city nearly so frequently. Segregation of particular stocks has grave social and political consequences wherever it occurs, and this tendency of certain foreign stocks to concentrate in the large cities of Canada is significant from the standpoint of assimilation.

TABLE 56.—PER CENT OF SPECIFIED ORIGINS IN CITIES OF 25,000 AND OVER IN CANADA, 1921.
NOTE.—The percentage of the total population in such cities was 25.42.

Alphabetic arrangement		Arrangement according to rank		
Origins	P.c.	Origins	P.c.	Rank
British.....	28.17	Hebrew.....	84.06	1
French.....	22.45	Greek.....	64.20	2
Austrian.....	13.24	Italian.....	47.92	3
Belgian.....	17.29	Chinese.....	44.87	4
Chinese.....	44.87	Syrian.....	41.85	5
Czech.....	10.80	Negro.....	35.97	6
Danish.....	17.82	Various.....	34.85	7
Dutch.....	11.84	Unspecified.....	33.06	8
Finnish.....	5.96	Japanese.....	29.52	9
German.....	9.39	British.....	28.17	10
Greek.....	64.20	Polish.....	28.10	11
Hebrew.....	84.06	Roumanian.....	26.15	12
Hungarian.....	10.03	Serbo-Croatian.....	23.03	13
Icelandic.....	10.06	French.....	22.45	14
Indian.....	9.53	Danish.....	17.82	15
Italian.....	47.92	Swiss.....	17.64	16
Japanese.....	29.52	Belgian.....	17.29	17
Negro.....	35.97	Icelandic.....	16.06	18
Norwegian.....	6.55	Galician.....	13.34	19
Polish.....	28.10	Austrian.....	13.24	20
Roumanian.....	26.15	Russian.....	13.14	21
Russian.....	13.14	Dutch.....	11.84	22
Serbo-Croatian.....	23.03	Ruthenian.....	11.83	23
Swedish.....	10.11	Hungarian.....	10.93	24
Swiss.....	17.64	Czech.....	10.80	25
Syrian.....	41.85	Swedish.....	10.11	26
Bukovinian.....	2.66	Indian.....	9.53	27
Galician.....	13.34	German.....	9.39	28
Ruthenian.....	11.83	Ukrainian.....	8.38	29
Ukrainian.....	8.38	Norwegian.....	6.55	30
Unspecified.....	33.06	Finnish.....	5.96	31
Various.....	34.85	Bukovinian.....	2.66	32

Table 57 arranges the data by geographical and Table 58 by linguistic classification. The percentages for all Northern Europeans in cities of 25,000 inhabitants and over are less than for the population as a whole. In the case of the Norwegians and Germans a tendency to avoid large cities is most marked. With the exception of the Greeks, the Italians, the Poles and the Roumanians, all the South Eastern Europeans likewise show smaller proportions in the large cities in Canada than does the total population. Of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, the Finns, the Ukrainians, the Czechs and Hungarians avoid the larger cities to an unusual extent. The percentages for Asiatic peoples are all higher than for the population of Canada as a whole.

Turning to Table 58 we find that irregularity in the data makes generalization difficult. The general levels of the Scandinavian and Germanic groups are practically the same, and with the exception of the Poles and the Serbo-Croatians, the tendency to concentrate in large cities is probably about as small among the Slavic peoples in Canada as among the Scandinavian and Germanic. On the other hand, the percentages of the Latin and Greek stocks in large cities are exceedingly high, except for the Roumanians, to whom reference has already been made. Of the Scandinavians, the Norwegians show the greatest aversion to large cities; of the Germanic group, the Germans; and of the Slavic group, the Ukrainians. The Poles appear to be different from other Slavic peoples in this respect. With a figure

of 28.10 p.c. in cities 25,000 and over, they are far above the general level for the group. Reference has been made to the large number of Jews among immigrants from Poland, but it is unlikely that any large numbers of Jewish origin declared themselves as of Polish origin, so that the high figure for the Polish stock cannot be attributed to the influence of an admixture of Jewish people who show such marked concentration in large cities. That this is so, is borne out by the comparatively low figures for the Austrians and the Russians. Many immigrants from those countries, and especially the latter, are of Jewish extraction, and there is no reason why the Jews from Russia would call themselves of Jewish origin while those from Poland would claim to be of Polish stock. There is apparently a clear distinction between the Poles and the other Slavs in respect to their tendency to concentrate in the larger cities on the continent.

TABLE 57.—PER CENT OF SPECIFIED ORIGINS IN CITIES 25,000 AND OVER IN CANADA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING OF ORIGINS, 1921.

Origins	Percentage in Cities 25,000 and over
<i>p.c.</i>	
<i>North Western Europe—</i>	
Belgian.....	17.29
Danish.....	17.82
French.....	22.45
German.....	9.39
Dutch.....	11.84
Icelandic.....	16.06
Norwegian.....	6.55
Swedish.....	10.11
Swiss.....	17.64
<i>South, Eastern and Central Europe—</i>	
Austrian.....	13.24
Czech.....	10.80
Finnish.....	5.96
Galician.....	13.34
Greeks.....	64.20
Hungarian.....	10.93
Italian.....	47.92
Polish.....	28.10
Roumanian.....	26.15
Russian.....	13.14
Serbo-Croatian.....	23.63
Ukrainian ¹	9.98
<i>Asia—</i>	
Chinese.....	44.87
Japanese.....	29.52
Syrian.....	41.85

TABLE 58.—PER CENT OF SPECIFIED ORIGINS IN CITIES 25,000 AND OVER, IN CANADA, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF ORIGINS, 1921.

Origins	Percentage in Cities 25,000 and over
<i>p.c.</i>	
<i>Scandinavian—</i>	
Danish.....	17.82
Icelandic.....	16.06
Norwegian.....	6.55
Swedish.....	10.11
<i>Germanic—</i>	
Belgian.....	17.29
German.....	9.39
Dutch.....	11.84
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>	
Greek.....	64.20
Italian.....	47.92
Roumanian.....	26.15
<i>Slavic—</i>	
Austrian.....	13.24
Czech.....	10.80
Galician.....	13.34
Polish.....	28.10
Russian.....	13.14
Serbo-Croatian.....	23.63
Ukrainian ¹	9.98

¹Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

CHAPTER VI

ORIGINS AND INTERMARRIAGE IN THE REGISTRATION AREA IN CANADA

INTRODUCTION

The study of the varying extents to which intermarriage has occurred between the different stocks included in the population of Canada is as complex as it is important. The first type of difficulty arises because of the limited data which are available. The census does not publish a separate classification of the married population by origins; consequently a direct approach to the study is impossible. An alternative method would be to analyze the marriages in the census year; but even were the records of origins included in the provincial official notices of marriage, it is doubtful whether the intermingling of different stocks, as indicated by marriages in a given year, would be representative of the total amount of intermarriage which had taken place. The tendency would be to over-emphasize it, due to the fact that as the length of residence of the immigrant population in Canada increases, the extent of intermarriage also increases. It would obviously be wrong to assume that the rate applying in 1921, which marriage data for that year might supply, would be applicable to people who were in this country ten or twenty years ago and contracted their marriages in those years. Further, on account of the varying inflow of immigrant peoples, the marriage data of any given year would be unreliable as a guide to the total amount of intermarriage. This is especially true of the decade 1911-1921 with its great fluctuations in immigration. However, even if these objections did not exist to the use of marriages as an index of assimilation, such procedure is impossible, since information as to origin is not available in the marriage returns.

The alternative source of information, on which of necessity this study has been based, is the origin of the parents of children born in the Registration Area of Canada in the year 1921, as given in the "First Annual Report on Vital Statistics" of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The first limitation imposed in using these data is the fact that as the province of Quebec compiled and published its own vital statistics at that time, the reports of that province are not comparable with the figures for the other provinces as compiled and edited by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Since 1926, the vital statistics for Quebec are on the same basis as those of the other provinces under the Bureau, but the present study for the census year 1921 can embrace only that part of Canada which at that time was included in the Registration Area. Another difficulty is the variations in the amount of detail in which origin classifications are given in the various tables of the Census and Vital Statistical Reports, and the absence of certain analyses important for a comparative study of this nature. The limitation of space in the census and the expense involved in compilation and publication account for this.

Offsetting these drawbacks the use of the origin of fathers and mothers of children born in 1921 has many advantages. First, it is not open to the objections applying to the use of marriage data. The parents of the children born in 1921 are much more representative of the married population with respect to origin than are the young people who were married in that single year. Further, such data are not so sensitive to the inflow of immigrant population. And finally, there were over three times as many births as marriages in the year 1921. The actual number of births reported in the Registration Area in the year of the census was 168,979. For some 22,000 of those, the origins of the parents are not given. Over 12,000 of that number occur in Alberta, making the data for that province less

representative than those of the other provinces. But the study is first concerned with the Registration Area as a whole, and when the 22,000 are deducted from the total figure, approximately 150,000 married men and 150,000 married women of child-bearing age and of various specified origins are left as the parents of the children born in the Registration Area in that year. It is suggested that this number is sufficiently large and sufficiently representative for the purpose of this study.

THE TENDENCY TO MARRIAGE WITHIN THE SAME ORIGIN GROUP

Table 6, page 58, in the "First Annual Report on Vital Statistics" published for 1921 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows the number of births in the Registration Area by origin of father and origin of mother. Table 59 below, gives a list of those fathers and mothers whose origin is specified and also the number of cases where both are of the same origin.

TABLE 59.—ORIGIN OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE REGISTRATION AREA IN 1921.

Origin	Number of fathers	Number of mothers	Number of mothers and fathers of same origin
English.....	56,662	59,180	43,348
Irish.....	18,924	17,738	8,761
Scotch.....	22,284	22,118	11,326
Welsh.....	702	651	148
British.....	98,572	99,687	90,740
French.....	17,900	18,858	15,205
Armenian.....	37	30	26
Austrian.....	2,765	2,873	2,471
Belgian.....	517	522	371
Bulgarian.....	68	37	35
Chinese.....	295	277	274
Czechoslovak.....	197	231	129
Danish.....	360	246	93
Dutch.....	1,434	1,371	674
Finnish.....	308	401	334
Galician.....	869	877	778
German.....	7,563	7,833	5,691
Greek.....	189	103	92
Hindu.....	4	3	2
Hungarian.....	362	403	310
Icelandic.....	448	528	373
Indian.....	610	714	549
Italian.....	2,162	1,789	1,744
Japanese.....	518	609	608
Jewish.....	1,554	1,529	1,489
Negro.....	338	366	314
Norwegian.....	1,313	1,384	771
Polish.....	1,663	1,645	1,330
Roumanian.....	604	594	462
Russian.....	2,202	2,064	1,700
Serbo-Croatian.....	112	91	75
Swedish.....	1,161	1,175	643
Swiss.....	190	184	50
Syrian.....	194	145	136
Ukrainian.....	2,564	2,570	2,372
Total.....	147,242	149,088	129,841
Total (less British origin).....	48,670	49,401	39,101

On the assumption that the figures above are representative of the married population as a whole, or sufficiently so for all practical purposes, by expressing the number of fathers who have married women of the same origin as a percentage of the total fathers of each origin, the extent to which the fathers have married within their respective groups is shown in comparable form. The same applies to the marriage of mothers to men of the same origin. The percentages will be rarely the same for men and women of a given group, because the number of the married males usually differs from the number of married females of the same origin.

The result of the above computation, i.e. of expressing column 3 in Table 59 as a percentage of columns 1 and 2 respectively appears in Table 60 below, with origins arranged according to the size of percentage, in each case.

TABLE 60.—PERCENTAGE OF ENDOGAMOUS MARRIAGES AMONG PARENTS OF CHILDREN BORN IN REGISTRATION AREA IN 1921.

MEN		WOMEN	
Origin	P.c. married to women of same origin	Origin	P.c. married to men of same origin
Japanese.....	99.4	Japanese.....	99.8
Jewish.....	95.8	Chinese.....	99.0
Chinese.....	92.9	Italian.....	97.5
Negro.....	92.9	Jewish.....	97.4
Ukrainian.....	92.5	Bulgarian.....	94.6
Finnish.....	90.8	Syrian.....	93.8
Indian.....	90.0	Ukrainian.....	92.3
Galician.....	89.5	Greek.....	89.3
Austrian.....	89.4	Galician.....	88.7
Hungarian.....	85.5	Armenian.....	86.7
French.....	84.9	Austrian.....	86.0
Icelandic.....	83.3	Negro.....	85.8
Italian.....	80.7	Finnish.....	83.3
Polish.....	80.0	Russian.....	82.4
Russian.....	77.2	Serbo-Croatian.....	82.4
Romanian.....	76.6	Polish.....	81.0
English.....	76.6	French.....	80.6
German.....	75.2	Romanian.....	77.8
Belgian.....	71.8	Indian.....	76.9
Armenian.....	70.3	Hungarian.....	76.9
Syrian.....	70.1	English.....	73.3
Serbo-Croatian.....	67.0	German.....	72.6
Czechoslovak.....	65.5	Belgian.....	71.1
Norwegian.....	58.7	Icelandic.....	70.6
Swedish.....	55.4	Czechoslovak.....	55.8
Bulgarian.....	51.5	Norwegian.....	55.7
Scotch.....	50.8	Swedish.....	54.7
Greek.....	48.7	Scotch.....	51.2
Dutch.....	47.0	Dutch.....	49.2
Irish.....	46.3	Irish.....	49.4
Swiss.....	36.3	Danish.....	37.8
Danish.....	25.8	Swiss.....	37.3
Welsh.....	21.1	Welsh.....	22.7
Average.....	70.6	Average.....	74.4

A very cursory examination of this table will reveal a number of interesting and important facts.

(1) The wide range over which the percentages are scattered suggests that there are very real differences between the several stocks as to the extent to which assimilation by intermarriage has taken place.

(2) The tendency for men and for women to marry within their own group fluctuates within approximately the same limits, but the average percentage is some four points higher for the women. An examination into the causes of this will be attempted in a subsequent part of this chapter.

(3) While, on the whole, much the same order obtains in the two columns of Table 60, there are a number of exceptional cases where the percentage of endogamous marriages for the men differs considerably from that for the women of the same group. For example, 83.3 p.c. of the Icelandic men were married to Icelandic women, and only 70.6 p.c. of the Icelandic women had married Icelandic men. The reverse is true for the Bulgarians, for instance, where 51.5 p.c. of the men had married within their group and 94.6 p.c. of the women. A detailed examination of this table will reveal many such differences.

The table as it stands gives the percentage for the individual origins. Further light is thrown on the differences by grouping them according to colour, geographical and linguistic divisions. Re-arranging Table 60 on the lines of this group classification the following analysis is obtained:—

TABLE 61.—ENDOGAMY AMONG PARENTS OF CHILDREN OF COLOURED RACES, 1921.

Men		Women	
Origin	Percentage married to women of same origin	Racial Origin	Percentage married to men of same origin
Japanese.....	98.4	Japanese.....	99.8
Chinese.....	92.9	Chinese.....	99.0
Negro.....	92.9	Negro.....	85.8
Indian.....	90.0	Indian.....	76.9
Average.....	93.8	Average.....	94.7

The coloured stocks are thus seen to stand very high as to percentage of both men and women marrying within their own group. Stated conversely, the tendency for the coloured to mix by marriage with the whites is remarkably small. The colour barrier seems to be the greatest of all barriers to assimilation. This applies both to men and women. That the amount of endogamous marriage is greater for the women than for the men of the yellow stocks is at least in part due to the relative scarcity of such women in Canada because of immigration difficulties; and the lower percentage of endogamous marriage among Indian women may be related to the relative scarcity of white women in certain sections of this country. The figure for the negro women is unreliable because the origin of 11 p.c. of the husbands was unstated. The point to be emphasized in this section, however, is the fact that coloured stocks have mixed least either among themselves or with the whites, up to the present time.

Passing to Table 62 it is seen that, as a class, both the men and women of South, Eastern and Central European stocks had married within their respective groups to a far greater extent than had those of stocks from the North Western parts of the continent. Marked variation appears within each group. But it is evident from comparison of the median values and the ranges over which the percentages are scattered that what applies to the total is true generally. The upper and lower limits for both sexes are lower for the North Western European group than for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, and the median values for the men are 58.7 p.c. as compared with 80.0 p.c. and for the women, 55.7 p.c. as against 83.3 p.c. These facts may be stated in terms of exogamous marriages as follows: While 16.2 p.c. of the men and 13.5 p.c. of the women of South, Eastern and Central European origin had married outside their respective groups, 33.3 p.c. of the men and 34.3 p.c. of the women of North Western European origin had done so. Thus about twice the proportion of mixed marriages had occurred in the case of the North Western Europeans.

Further light is thrown on the subject by Table 63, where the grouping is according to linguistic divisions. Attention is first directed to the males. The Slavs (85.2 p.c.) had married within their respective groups considerably more than the Latins and Greeks (77.8 p.c.); the percentage for the latter group is higher than that for the Germanic (70.8 p.c.) and that for the Germanic higher than that for the Scandinavian (57.3 p.c.). There is thus a wide spread between the figure of 57.3 p.c. for the Scandinavian group and that of 85.2 p.c. for the Slavs. Expressing the difference in terms of intermarriage, the proportions of the men of Scandinavian origin who had intermarried with other origins was 42.7 p.c. or nearly three times greater than that for the Slavs (14.8 p.c.) and twice that for the Latin and Greek group (22.2 p.c.).

Similar differences obtain between the percentages for the women. The figure for the women of Latin and Greek origin, however, is higher than that for the women of the Slavic stocks. As will be shown below, one reason for this is difference in sex distribution. There is a very large surplus of men of Latin and Greek stocks in Canada, with the result that women of marriageable age are keenly sought after by their own countrymen.

Clearly, then, assimilation by intermarriage has proceeded much farther with the North and Western Europeans than with the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, and with the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples than with the Latins and Greeks.

TABLE 62.—ENDOGAMOUS MARRIAGES AMONG THE POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN ORIGINS, BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPINGS, 1921 (AS INDICATED BY THE PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE REGISTRATION AREA).

Men			Women		
Rank	Origin	Percentage married to women of same origin	Rank	Origin	Percentage married to men of same origin
		p.c.			p.c.
1	<i>North Western Europe—</i>		1	<i>North Western Europe—</i>	
2	Icelandic.....	83.3	1	German.....	72.6
3	German.....	75.2	2	Belgian.....	71.1
4	Belgian.....	71.8	3	Icelandic.....	70.6
5	Norwegian.....	58.7	4	Norwegian.....	55.7
6	Swedish.....	55.4	5	Swedish.....	54.7
7	Dutch.....	47.0	6	Dutch.....	49.2
8	Swiss.....	25.3	7	Danish.....	37.8
	Danish.....	25.8	8	Swiss.....	37.3
	Total.....	66.7		Total.....	65.7
	<i>South, Eastern and Central Europe—</i>			<i>South, Eastern and Central Europe—</i>	
1	Ukrainian.....	92.5	1	Italian.....	87.5
2	Finnish.....	90.8	2	Bulgarian.....	94.6
3	Galician.....	89.5	3	Ukrainian.....	92.3
4	Austrian.....	89.4	4	Greek.....	89.3
5	Hungarian.....	85.6	5	Galician.....	88.7
6	Italian.....	80.7	6	Austrian.....	86.0
7	Polish.....	80.0	7	Russian.....	85.3
8	Russian.....	77.2	8	Russian.....	82.4
9	Roumanian.....	76.5	9	Serbo-Croatian.....	82.4
10	Serbo-Croatian.....	67.0	10	Polish.....	81.0
11	Czechoslovak.....	65.5	11	Roumanian.....	77.8
12	Bulgarian.....	51.5	12	Hungarian.....	76.9
13	Greek.....	48.7	13	Czechoslovak.....	55.8
	Total.....	83.8		Total.....	86.5

TABLE 63.—ENDOGAMOUS MARRIAGES AMONG THE POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN ORIGINS BY LINGUISTIC GROUPS, 1921 (AS INDICATED BY THE PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE REGISTRATION AREA).

Origin	Men P.c. married to women of same origin	Women P.c. married to men of same origin
<i>Scandinavian—</i>		
Danish.....	25.8	37.8
Icelandic.....	83.3	70.8
Norwegian.....	58.7	55.8
Swedish.....	55.4	54.7
Total.....	57.3	56.4
<i>Germanic—</i>		
Dutch.....	47.0	49.2
Flemish.....	71.8	71.1
German.....	75.2	72.6
Total.....	70.8	69.3
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>		
Greek.....	48.7	89.3
Italian.....	80.7	97.5
Roumanian.....	76.5	77.8
Total.....	77.8	92.4
<i>Slavic—</i>		
Austrian.....	89.4	86.0
Bulgarian.....	51.5	94.6
Galician.....	89.5	88.7
Polish.....	80.0	81.0
Russian.....	77.2	82.4
Serbo-Croatian.....	67.0	82.4
Czechoslovak.....	65.5	55.8
Ukrainian.....	92.5	92.3
Total.....	85.2	85.6

ASSIMILATION BY INTERMARRIAGE WITH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH

Intermarriage with Those of British Origin.—More important than intermarriage generally from the standpoint of assimilation is the progress made in intermarriage with those of British and French origin. In Table 64 are found the numbers and percentages of the fathers and mothers who had married into the British stock. Tables 65 and 66 group the data by specified territorial and linguistic divisions.

These tables repeat the story of the three preceding ones, though the differences in the proportions are many times more marked. The percentages of the North Western European married males who had married into the British stocks were *five* times greater than that for the South, Eastern and Central European married males and, in the case of the women, the proportion was *ten* times greater. Similar differences appear as between the linguistic groups. Between 20 and 25 p.c. of the Scandinavian and Germanic married men and women had married into the British stocks, as against less than 3 p.c. of the Slavs. The unusual sex distribution of the Greeks and Italians is reflected again in the data on intermarriage with the British. Practically no mixed marriages had occurred between the women of these origins and the British, but owing to the shortage of marriageable females in Canada the Italian and Greek males had in some cases taken wives of British origin. Yet the actual amount of intermarriage has not been great even for the men. Up to 1921 only 10.6 p.c. of the Latin and Greek married males had intermarried with the British. More detailed examination of the tables reveals striking differences as between particular stocks.

When the proportions of married men who had married into British stocks are arranged in rank, the Galicians and Ukrainians appear at the bottom of the list and the Dutch and Swiss at the top. Less than one in every hundred Galician and Ukrainian fathers in Canada had married a wife of British origin, while 44 out of every hundred fathers of Dutch origin and 37 of the Swiss had done so. The figure for the Dutch is 80 times larger than that for the Galicians and 60 times greater than that for the Ukrainians. (See p. 123.)

TABLE 64.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN OF DIFFERENT ORIGINS WHO HAD MARRIED INTO THE BRITISH STOCKS, AND HAD CHILDREN BORN TO THEM IN 1921.

Origin	Men			Women		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Total	Number married into British races	Per cent. (Col. 2 of Column 1)	Total	Number married into British races	Per cent. (Col. 2 of Column 1)
			p.c.			p.c.
Armenian.....	37	5	13.5	30	1	3.3
Austrian.....	2,765	37	1.3	2,873	45	1.6
Belgian.....	517	49	9.5	522	59	11.3
Bulgarian.....	68	16	23.5	37	0	—
Chinese.....	295	10	3.4	277	1	0.4
Czecho-Slovak.....	197	19	9.6	231	26	11.3
Danish.....	300	124	34.5	246	97	39.4
Dutch.....	1,434	623	43.4	1,371	552	40.3
Finnish.....	368	15	4.1	401	20	5.0
Galician.....	869	4	0.5	877	3	0.3
German.....	7,563	1,273	16.8	7,833	1,470	18.8
Greek.....	189	52	27.5	103	1	1.0
Hungarian.....	362	7	1.9	403	20	5.0
Icelandic.....	448	59	13.2	528	114	21.6
Indian.....	610	27	4.4	714	62	8.7
Italian.....	2,162	249	11.1	1,759	25	1.4
Japanese.....	618	6	1.0	609	0	—
Jewish.....	1,554	25	1.6	1,529	11	0.7
Negro.....	338	13	3.8	366	2	0.5
Norwegian.....	1,313	297	22.6	1,384	321	23.2
Polish.....	1,663	60	3.6	1,645	64	3.9
Roumanian.....	604	20	3.3	594	7	1.2
Russian.....	2,202	97	4.4	2,064	76	3.7
Serbo-Croatian.....	112	10	8.9	91	4	4.4
Swedish.....	1,161	250	21.5	1,175	290	24.7
Swiss.....	190	70	36.8	134	50	37.3
Syrian.....	194	28	14.4	145	4	2.8
Ukrainian.....	2,564	17	0.7	2,570	11	0.4

TABLE 65.—PERCENTAGES OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN ORIGIN MARRIED INTO THE BRITISH STOCKS AND HAVING CHILDREN BORN TO THEM IN 1921, BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING.

Origin	Men	Women
	P.c. married into British stocks	P.c. married into British stocks
	p.c.	p.c.
<i>North Western Europeans—</i>		
Dutch.....	43.4	40.3
Icelandic.....	13.2	21.6
German.....	16.8	18.8
Danish.....	34.5	39.4
Swiss.....	30.8	37.3
Swedish.....	21.5	24.7
Norwegian.....	22.6	23.2
Belgian.....	9.5	11.3
Total.....	21.3	22.3
<i>South, Eastern and Central Europeans—</i>		
Italian.....	11.1	1.4
Galician.....	0.5	0.3
Czechoslovak.....	9.6	11.3
Serbo-Croatian.....	8.9	4.4
Russian.....	4.4	3.7
Polish.....	3.6	3.9
Austrian.....	1.3	1.6
Hungarian.....	1.9	5.0
Greek.....	27.5	1.0
Ukrainian.....	0.7	0.4
Roumanian.....	3.3	1.2
Finnish.....	4.1	5.0
Bulgarian.....	23.5	-
Total.....	4.2	2.1

TABLE 66.—PERCENTAGES OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN ORIGIN MARRIED INTO THE BRITISH STOCKS AND HAVING CHILDREN BORN TO THEM IN 1921, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPING.

Origin	Men	Women
	Percentage married into British stocks	Percentage married into British stocks
	p.c.	p.c.
<i>Scandinavian—</i>		
Icelandic.....	13.2	21.6
Norwegian.....	22.6	23.2
Swedish.....	21.5	24.7
Danish.....	34.5	39.4
Total.....	22.2	24.7
<i>Germanic—</i>		
Dutch.....	43.4	40.3
Belgian.....	9.5	11.3
German.....	16.8	18.8
Total.....	20.5	21.4
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>		
Greek.....	27.5	1.0
Italian.....	11.1	1.4
Roumanian.....	3.3	1.2
Total.....	10.6	1.3
<i>Slavic—</i>		
Austrian.....	1.3	1.6
Bulgarian.....	23.5	-
Galician.....	0.5	0.3
Polish.....	3.6	3.9
Russian.....	4.4	3.7
Serbo-Croatian.....	8.9	4.4
Czechoslovak.....	9.6	11.3
Ukrainian.....	0.7	0.4
Total.....	2.5	2.2

Rank	Origin	Per cent of married men married into British stocks	Rank	Origin	Per cent of married men married into British stocks
1	Dutch.....	43.4	15	Serbo-Croatian.....	8.9
2	Swiss.....	36.8	16	Russian.....	4.4
3	Danish.....	34.5	17	Indian.....	4.4
4	Greeks.....	24.0	18	Finnish.....	4.1
5	Bulgarians.....	23.5	19	Negro.....	3.8
6	Norwegian.....	22.6	20	Polish.....	3.6
7	Swedish.....	21.6	21	Chinese.....	3.4
8	German.....	16.8	22	Romanian.....	3.3
9	Syrian.....	14.4	23	Hungarian.....	1.9
10	Armenian.....	13.5	24	Jewish.....	1.6
11	Icelandic.....	13.2	25	Austrian.....	1.3
12	Italian.....	11.1	26	Japanese.....	1.0
13	Czechoslovak.....	9.6	27	Ukrainian.....	0.7
14	Belgian.....	9.5	28	Galician.....	0.5

That the Bulgarians, Italians and Greeks appear in the upper half of the list is attributable to the very large surpluses of adult males in Canada. It is significant that the women of these origins showed such small percentages as 0, 1.4 and 1.0 intermarrying with the British. Generally speaking, the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples showed a relatively large amount of intermarrying with the British, while the Slavs show very low percentages. Were the figures for the women examined a similar distribution would be found. Reasons for these differences will be discussed in the next section.

Before leaving this phase of the analysis, however, attention is drawn to the absolute magnitude of the figures. Important as are the differences between the various stocks in the relative degrees to which they have mixed with British stock, the absolute magnitude of the proportions is of as great, if not greater, significance, for they indicate the amount of assimilation by marriage which has already taken place. Assimilation by this means has made some progress among most of the North Western European peoples. It has scarcely begun with the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. About one-fifth of the men and women of Scandinavian and Germanic origin had intermarried with British stock by 1921, as against less than 3 p.c. of the Slavs. About one-tenth of the Greek and Italian married men have married with the British, but only one in a hundred of their women have taken husbands from the British stocks. It is apparent that many of the ingredients in Canada's "melting pot" have not yet begun to dissolve.

TABLE 67.—SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN ORIGIN MARRIED INTO BRITISH STOCKS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPS, 1921 (AS INDICATED BY THE PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE REGISTRATION AREA).

Origin	Men	Women
	Per cent married to women of British origin	Per cent married to men of British origin
	p.c.	p.c.
North Western European.....	21.3	22.3
South, Eastern and Central European.....	4.2	2.1
Scandinavian.....	22.2	24.7
Germanic.....	20.5	21.4
Latin and Greek.....	10.6	1.3
Slavic.....	2.7	2.4

Intermarriage with those of French Origin.—As was pointed out at the beginning, the data on intermarriage do not include the province of Quebec. Next to the English speaking peoples, however, the French is the largest element numerically in the Registration Area. Yet it is questionable whether the difference in numbers alone is adequate to account for the spread between the figures in Table 68, showing the extent of intermarriage of Continental European groups with French stock, and those in Table 67 showing intermarriage of Continental Europeans with the British.

TABLE 68.—PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN ORIGIN MARRIED TO FRENCH IN THE REGISTRATION AREA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPS, 1921 (AS INDICATED BY THE PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE REGISTRATION AREA).

Origin	Men	Women
	Per cent married to women of French stock	Per cent married to men of French stock
North Western European.....	2.7	2.3
South, Eastern and Central European.....	1.0	0.4
Scandinavian.....	1.9	1.7
Germanic.....	2.8	2.4
Latin and Greek.....	2.9	0.2
Slavic.....	0.5	0.4

TABLE 69.—PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN ORIGIN MARRIED INTO FRENCH AND BRITISH STOCKS IN THE REGISTRATION AREA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPS (AS INDICATED BY THE PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE REGISTRATION AREA IN 1921).

Origin	Men	Women
	Per cent married to women of British and French stocks	Per cent married to men of British and French stocks
	p.c.	p.c.
North Western European.....	24.0	24.6
South, Eastern and Central European.....	5.2	2.5
Scandinavian.....	24.1	26.4
Germanic.....	22.8	23.8
Latin and Greek.....	13.5	1.5
Slavic.....	3.2	2.8

Table 69 is a summary of tables 67 and 68. It gives an index of the total amount of assimilation by intermarriage of the Continental European stocks with the basic stocks of this country, by geographical and linguistic groups. Combining the two tables does not alter the order found to obtain in Table 67 showing the amount of intermarriage with the British stocks alone, and the remarks made in connection with that table apply with equal force to Table 69.

While both tables¹ agree in showing a great amount of intermarriage on the part of those of North Western European origin with the French and British, there are significant differences in the behaviour of the linguistic groups. The relative amount of intermarriage for the males of the Scandinavian, Germanic and Latin and Greek origins follows the reverse order in the two tables. That is to say, those who marry least with the British, marry to the greatest extent with the French, and *vice versa*. To be specific, the men of Scandinavian extraction have intermarried with the British proportionately more than have those of Germanic origin, and they in turn more than the Latins and Greeks. On the other hand, the Latin and Greek males have intermarried to a greater extent with the French than have those of Germanic extraction, and the Germanic more than the Scandinavian. It would thus appear that the men of Scandinavian and Germanic origin are relatively more easily assimilable by marriage with the British than are the Latin and Greeks, while the Latin and Greeks more readily assimilate with the French. In this connection it may be pointed out that the data on intermarriage are based on experience outside Quebec, so that the smallness of the numbers of Scandinavians and Germans in that province does not invalidate the above conclusion.

¹ That is, Tables 67 and 68.

THE RELATION BETWEEN INTERMARRIAGE, LENGTH OF RESIDENCE, SURPLUS MALES AND SIZE OF ORIGIN GROUPS

The aim hitherto has been to examine the *extent* of intermarriage in the Registration Area in Canada. The experience of the 150,000 fathers and mothers has been taken as typical of all married men and women. The extent to which the various origins and groups of origins had intermarried up to 1921 has been noted; and particular attention was paid to the amount of assimilation by marriage which had taken place with the British and French stocks in Canada. It was found that the different stocks varied greatly in respect to the progress of this process of fusion, and an attempt will now be made to determine how far those differences were due to causes associated with the origins, and how far to extraneous causes such as length of residence, sex distribution and actual magnitude of the origin groups in Canada.

Such factors are of great importance in explaining the proportions of exogamous marriages. The mere fact of recent arrival may have precluded the possibility of intermarriage, and certain peoples which show small percentages intermarrying may not be averse to mixing with other stocks but may merely have lacked opportunity. Other things being equal, the longer a group has been resident in Canada or the United States, the larger will tend to be the percentage of intermarriage. Again, the larger the surplus of males of marriageable age in a given group, the greater will be the proportion who will have to find partners in other stocks if they intend to marry. Further, the larger the percentage a given group constitutes of the total population, the greater is the chance of that group being self-contained in respect to marriage. This may be stated conversely and made clearer by a concrete illustration such as the following: The mathematical probability of a German taking a German wife is greater if there are fifty German women in every one hundred women of the population than if there are only five or ten. Such factors are more or less independent of the characteristics of particular stocks, and we will now proceed to determine how far they account for the differences which appear.

Length of Residence.—The first problem is to secure a satisfactory index of length of residence. In Chapter III the percentages of Canadian and United States born in the several stocks were used in discussing this question. For rough comparisons they served fairly well, but while long residence is probably the most important cause of the high percentage North American born, it should be kept in mind that other factors are involved. First, birth rate: a stock with a high birth rate will show a higher percentage Canadian and United States born than one with a low birth rate, assuming that other things are equal in all respects. Further, a group of immigrants among whom the numbers of the sexes are nearly equal will show a higher percentage born in North America after a given period, than one with a large surplus of males. A surplus of unmarried males does not reproduce itself, while, when the numbers are approximately equal, the implication is that a larger percentage of the adult men and women are married and making additions to the numbers of their respective origins born on this continent. Finally, in cases where immigration has been very recent and in comparatively great volume, the percentage Canadian and United States born may be temporarily reduced. Where, on the other hand, immigration has been arrested for a few years, a moderately prolific stock may show a high proportion born on this continent within a comparatively short time. However, with all these qualifications, in most normal cases the longer the people of a particular origin have been resident in Canada or the United States, the larger will tend to be the percentage North American born. Since it is the best index available for the purpose, we will venture to use it again in examining the data on intermarriage.

It is recalled in passing that large percentages of certain origins, notably Scandinavian, have immigrated to Canada from the United States, and because of this and the similarity of the cultures in the two countries, the total Canadian and United States born was considered more suitable for the purpose of the analysis of Chapter II than the Canadian born alone. In so far as the tendency to intermarriage is related to length of residence, residence in the United States is the equivalent of residence in Canada.

The influence of length of residence as indicated by percentage North American born may be illustrated from Table 70. Some 74 p.c. of the married men of Danish extraction had married outside their own stock, and over 91 p.c. of the Danes in Canada were born on this continent. The proportions on both counts were exceptionally high. The figures for the Swiss were 73 p.c. for intermarriage and 75 p.c. North American born. On the other hand only 23.5 p.c. of the Roumanian men had contracted exogamous marriages, and that group showed the small proportion of 46 p.c. North American born. Less than 38 p.c. of the Belgians were born in Canada and the United States, and they showed the small figure of 28.2 p.c. males marrying with other peoples. From these examples it is obvious that length of residence and intermarriage are related.

Yet we have ample evidence that length of residence in itself is by no means adequate to account for the varying proportions. The colour barrier is more important. The data for the Japanese, Indians and Negroes show this fact very clearly. Further, time seems to have little effect on the Hebrew aversion to intermarriage, and as a result that people may also be regarded as permanently unassimilable by marriage with the other peoples of Canada. The Ukrainians, with nearly 55 p.c. North American born, have intermarried to an almost negligible extent. The proportion of North American born is larger than that for any other Slavic people, yet the amount of intermarriage for their men is not appreciably greater than that for the Negroes and Chinese. The percentage of their women intermarrying is also very small. Nor are considerations as to length of residence in themselves adequate to explain the intermingling of the Austrians or Galicians with other stocks. Their men have married into other stocks to an extent only equal to the aboriginal Indians and their women to a smaller extent than the Negroes. Yet over half of both of these groups are North American born. The Poles and Russians are the other two important Slavic peoples in Canada. About the same proportions of these as of the Galicians and Austrians were born on this continent, yet twice the amount of intermarriage has taken place. Further, the Swedes with virtually the same percentage North American born as the four Slavic stocks mentioned, show a proportion married outside their own stock double that of the Poles and Russians and more than four times greater than that for the Austrians and Ukrainians. Such examples could be multiplied. Important as is length of residence, other influences are at work. Causes associated with origin naturally suggest themselves, but other more or less extraneous conditions exist, and attention is next directed to sex distribution. Since this factor is subject to definite measurement it can be isolated and receive separate treatment.

Sex Distribution.—It has been suggested that sex distribution is something apart from origin, yet that is not strictly accurate. Indeed, in one sense it is primarily a matter of stocks, for, as was pointed out in Chapter III, certain peoples send as emigrants to Canada large proportions of unattached men, while emigration from other parts is composed chiefly of married men with wives and families. In some cases, however, the large surplus of males is due mainly to legal restrictions on immigration, as in the case of the Chinese and Japanese; and it might be argued that Europe furnishes many instances where the proportions of the sexes emigrating are determined by economic and other conditions in the homeland, quite apart from considerations of the stocks. But the principal reason why sex distribution was referred to above as extraneous to origin is that, given different proportions of males and females of marriageable age in a population group, the mathematical chance of a man marrying a woman of the same origin is entirely different from that of a woman choosing a husband of like stock. The men and the women are of the same origin, but the extent of endogamous marriage is influenced by their relative numbers. The differences in the rates for the two sexes are conditioned by the accident of sex distribution, even though that accident may be regarded as partially attributable to the characteristics of the particular stocks.

By way of illustrating the influences of sex, a few examples may be chosen from the data in Table 70. Nearly seven times as large a proportion of Chinese men as women intermarry, which is in part due to the fact that there are thirty-three times more adult males than females of that origin in Canada. The Greeks, with a five times greater proportion of

men intermarrying and a surplus of 370 p.c. adult males, furnish a second illustration. Other similar cases are the Bulgarians, Japanese, Serbo-Croatians and Italians. All of those peoples are characterized by large surpluses of males. Generally speaking, where the surplus of males is great, the proportion of males intermarrying is large as compared with the proportion for the women. Conversely, where the inequality in the numbers is not marked, the proportions of men and women marrying outside the group usually tend to be more nearly equal.

But there appears to be yet another factor involved, quite apart from differences in the relative numbers of the sexes. If one selects the 7 non-British and non-French peoples with the smallest surpluses of males 21 years and over in Canada, they are found to be the following: Icelandic, Indian, Hebrew, Dutch, German, Negro and Hungarian; the Icelanders with only 2 p.c. surplus males being the lowest, and the others mentioned in ascending order. Now in 5 out of those 7 cases, larger proportions of the women have contracted exogamous marriages than of the men. This points to the conclusion that when sex inequalities are eliminated women are less conservative than men in crossing the line in marriage.

However, before dwelling on that point, the two exceptions should be dealt with, *viz.*, the Jews and the Dutch. The first case, that of the Jews, is readily explained by the rigid attitude of the Jews with regard to intermarriage acting as a greater deterrent to a daughter contemplating an exogamous marriage than to a son. While other factors may be involved, it is probable that the one mentioned is the most important. At least it seems adequate to explain the situation.

With the Dutch the explanation is more difficult. The peculiarity may be a distinct characteristic of the group in respect to marriage preferences, but other factors are involved in terms of which at least a plausible explanation may be found. The Dutch in the eastern provinces are, as a group, the oldest non-British and non-French residents in Canada, and they show the largest proportions marrying with the British. Indeed in the East the Dutch have already intermarried with the British to so great an extent that they are almost indistinguishable from those appearing on the census records as of British stock. Consequently, it tends to be a matter of indifference to one of Dutch origin in Ontario whether he marries a wife of British or Dutch stock. The same tends to obtain with the women. Since there is no barrier in the case of either sex, no occasion arises for the women to appear less conservative than the men in crossing the line. Further, that the men appear to intermarry to a greater extent, can be explained by the fact that men move about and meet more people than do the women. In the West the situation as to barriers to intermarriage is entirely different. The majority of those classified as Dutch in the three prairie provinces in 1921 are Mennonites, who have intermarried to no great extent with the British or French nor indeed with any other stock in Canada. They live in more or less isolated communities and are entirely agricultural people. The women rarely leave the farms or villages, but the men are able to move about the country; and although they do not congregate in the cities in the West, the young men are seen very frequently in the towns and villages adjacent to their communities. So with the Mennonites also one would not be surprised to find the men, because of the opportunity of meeting people of other origins, marrying outside their group to a greater extent than the women.

Having disposed of the two exceptions, one again puts forward the suggestion and with greater confidence, that the tendency among women of most stocks other than British and French to marry outside their respective groups is greater than that among the men. If further research establishes the existence of such a tendency, it may prove to be the result of a true sex difference or it may be largely a matter of residence. In Chapter V it was shown that in the case of immigrants from virtually every foreign country, larger percentages of females than males live in urban districts. Urban life is more cosmopolitan, and with large proportions of women of a given origin living in incorporated cities, towns and villages, it is natural to expect, other things being equal, that they would show a large proportion marrying into other stocks. Thus, in examining Table 70 both the difference in

sex distribution and in the behaviour of the sexes (entirely apart from their relative numbers), should be kept in mind as possible factors in explaining the differences in the percentages of males and females married to wives and husbands of origins other than their own.

Attention is now directed to another aspect of sex distribution and probably the most important one. How far do differences in the proportions of surplus men account for the differences appearing in the percentages of men of the several origins who have intermarried with other stocks? Obviously they are related. The Greeks with 370 p.c. surplus males show an intermarriage figure of 51.3 p.c. for their men, while the Belgians with only 38 p.c. surplus males show the small figure of 28.2 p.c. of their married males married to wives of different origin. The length of residence of the two peoples on the North American continent is about the same. While there are instances where the connection is not so obvious, it will be demonstrated that a positive relation between surplus males and proportions intermarrying always exists.

TABLE 70.—INTERMARRIAGE, SEX DISTRIBUTION, PERCENTAGE NORTH AMERICAN BORN AND PROPORTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION IN CANADA, FOR SPECIFIED ORIGINS, 1921.

Origin	1 Per cent of married males married to wives of different origin ¹	2 Per cent of married females married to husbands of different origin ¹	3 Per cent of surplus males in population 21 years of age and over	4 Per cent of origin North American born	5 Per cent which adults of each origin constitute of total adult population of Canada
Armenian.....	29.7	13.3	—	28.4	—
Austrian.....	10.6	14.0	57	53.4	0.97
Belgian.....	28.2	28.9	38	37.0	0.23
Bulgarian.....	48.5	5.4	736	15.6	0.03
Chinese.....	7.1	1.1	3,263	7.6	0.71
Czech.....	34.5	44.2	41	55.8	0.09
Danish.....	74.2	62.2	67	91.4	0.24
Dutch.....	53.0	50.8	13	61.7	1.33
Finnish.....	9.2	16.7	61	43.6	0.24
Galician.....	10.5	11.3	—	52.6	—
German.....	24.8	27.3	15	85.3	3.26
Greek.....	51.3	10.7	370	32.8	0.08
Hebrew.....	4.2	2.6	10	44.2	1.27
Hungarian.....	14.4	23.1	28	54.4	0.12
Icelandic.....	16.7	29.4	2	61.4	0.18
Indian.....	10.0	23.1	3	99.8	—
Italian.....	19.3	2.5	116	45.9	0.70
Japanese.....	1.6	0.2	153	27.4	0.23
Negro.....	7.1	14.2	20	91.8	0.22
Norwegian.....	41.3	44.3	60	66.5	0.77
Polish.....	20.0	19.1	48	54.6	0.50
Roumanian.....	23.5	22.2	101	45.8	0.14
Russian.....	22.8	17.6	57	55.8	0.92
Serbo-Croatian.....	33.0	17.6	228	42.3	0.05
Swedish.....	44.6	45.3	74	54.2	0.73
Swiss.....	73.7	62.7	34	75.0	0.16
Syrian.....	29.9	6.2	63	52.8	0.08
Ukrainian.....	7.5	7.7	48	54.4	0.91

¹ As shown by parentage of children born in the Registration Area in 1921.

The Size of the Group.—A third factor which is in no way hereditary and at the same time can be definitely measured, is the proportion that the several groups constitute of the total population. Other things being equal, the smaller the group the more easily it will be assimilated by marriage with the numerically dominant groups among which it is placed, and conversely, the larger the group the greater the difficulty. One might cite instances from Table 70 to illustrate the point. As in the case of length of residence and sex distribution, however, there are many cases where it is submerged by other influences.

Correlation.—The method of analysis followed hitherto has obvious limitations. When the amount of intermarriage is compared with any one of the factors mentioned above, namely, length of residence, sex distribution or size of group, it is found that the other two exercise a disturbing influence sometimes counteracting and sometimes accentuating the effect of the factor under consideration. The fact is that all three are operative at the

same time. Now it is of prime importance to determine both their combined and several effects on intermarriage—their combined effect, because if they do not account for the actual proportions of intermarriage occurring other influences must be at work. The separate influence of each is significant because it assists in explaining the present situation and also constitutes a basis for prediction as to the future. The method of multiple and partial correlation enables one to generalize on the basis of the experience of the stocks examined, and the regression equation makes possible prediction of the expected amount of intermarriage for each group in terms of the three independent variables, namely, length of residence, surplus males and size of the "origin" group.

In computing the correlation, the proportion of exogamous marriages among males of each origin was taken as the dependent variable. Data for all European peoples except the Bulgarians and Greeks were used, making 20 cases in all. The Greeks and Bulgarians were omitted, because the extremely large proportions of surplus males would exercise an undue influence and distort the result. Only white stocks were included, for the colour barrier places the Negroes, Indians and Orientals in a class by themselves.

The value $R = +.76$ was obtained for the multiple coefficient and suitable tests were applied to prove its reliability. The coefficient is quite large and demonstrates that length of residence, surplus males and size of the population combine to exert a very important influence on the proportion of males who have intermarried; and what is of equal importance, it incidentally makes clear that these three factors of themselves are by no means adequate to account for the entire spread between the figures for the several stocks. There is a residuum which must be explained in terms of physical, psychological, social and other peculiarities associated with the various groups. This will be elaborated in due course.

The regression equation is as follows—

$$X_1 = 1.37X_2 + 0.12X_3 - 15.10X_4 - 46.56.$$

Where X_1 = the percentage of married males in a given stock who have intermarried.

X_2 = the percentage of the stock North American born.

X_3 = the surplus males per 100 females (21 years and over).

X_4 = the percentage which the adults of each origin constitute of the total adult population of Canada.

The equation reveals several interesting facts; first, other things being equal, an addition of one p.c. in the percentage North American born increases the expected proportion of males intermarrying 1.37 p.c., and an addition of one p.c. in the surplus of adult males increases intermarriage 0.12 p.c. As was suggested above the influence of both increasing length of residence and an excess of males is to raise the proportion of men marrying outside their own stock.

A second point of interest is that a difference of one p.c. in the percentage of North American born is between 11 and 12 times more important from the point of view of the proportion of males intermarrying than a similar percentage difference in the surplus of males (21 years of age and over).

In the third place it is made clear by the equation that other things being equal the larger the group the less marked is the tendency to intermarry. An increase of one p.c. in the proportion that the adults of a given origin constitute of the total adult population of Canada exerts a negative influence on intermarriage many times greater than the combined influence of an increase of one p.c. in the proportion North American born and one p.c. in the surplus of males.

Of course the chances of a change of one p.c. are by no means equal in the three cases. A more definite idea of their actual importance under the conditions existing in 1921 is obtained by substituting the standard deviations of X_2 , X_3 and X_4 , respectively, in the regression equation. It is found that fluctuations which actually occurred in the percentage North American born had an influence on fluctuations in intermarriage over three times greater than had differences in the proportions of surplus males. Similarly, the size of the group, though a third less important than length of residence, was twice as potent as sex distribution in determining the deviations of the proportions of males intermarrying from

the figure for the average group. One finds also that the combined positive influence of length of residence and surplus of males was a little over twice as great as was the negative influence of large numbers.

By substituting values for X_2 , X_3 and X_4 in the above equation for each of the specified stocks (using data given in Columns 3, 4 and 5 of Table 70) the expected value of X_1 was computed for each group. These are plotted in Chart 28 and the several points are connected by straight lines. The actual values of X_1 , as given in Column 1, Table 70, are also indicated on the chart and attention is directed to their distribution and its significance.

In the light of length of residence (as shown by percentage North American born), percentage surplus males and the size of the group in Canada, the expected percentage of intermarriage for the men of Swedish origin was 25 p.c.; the actual amount which had occurred was 45 p.c., a proportion four-fifths greater than expectation. On the other hand, the expected percentage of intermarriage for the men of Ukrainian origin was 20 p.c.; the actual only 9 p.c. or less than half the expected. Of the 20 stocks, 19 are listed below, with the actual amount of intermarriage expressed as a percentage of the computed expectation in each case. The twentieth is the Hebrew stock, and as the expected rate in this case worked out to practically zero, to express the 4 p.c. which actually occurred as a percentage of expectation would be meaningless.

Rank	Origin	Actual intermarriage as percentage of expected (for males)
		p.c.
1.	Belgian.....	538
2.	Swedish.....	176
3.	Danish.....	173
4.	Swiss.....	127
5.	German.....	109
6.	Czechoslovak.....	102
7.	Russian.....	101
8.	Norwegian.....	98
9.	Italian.....	97
10.	Syrian.....	92
11.	Dutch.....	89
12.	Roumanian.....	89
13.	Serbo-Croatian.....	88
14.	Polish.....	74
15.	Austrian.....	68
16.	Finnish.....	63
17.	Hungarian.....	50
18.	Icelandic.....	48
19.	Ukrainian.....	39

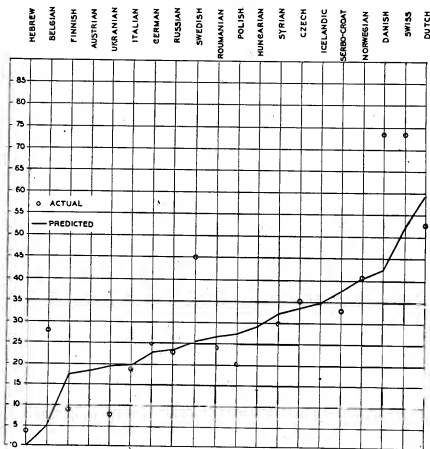
The reason the coefficient of correlation was not higher than + .76 is made evident by the above table. For many of the peoples the actual amount of intermarriage was considerably in excess of the expected; for others, the actual rate fell far short of expectation. Thus length of residence, sex distribution and numerical strength combined, are not adequate to account for the behaviour of the different stocks in respect of intermarriage. The performance of many of the groups differs very considerably from what was anticipated. The question naturally arises as to why this should be so, and in seeking an answer one finds it necessary to pass from the realm of extraneous and more or less accidental causes to a consideration of influences more intimately associated with hereditary and cultural characteristics of the various stocks. Indeed there could be no more conclusive proof that peculiarities of the different origin groups are of major importance in the matter of assimilation than the fact that these external factors are not adequate to account for the behaviour of the data.

What then are the differences in terms of which an explanation must be found? There are many types and only a few of the principal ones will be mentioned.

(1) *Physiological*.—This, coupled with associated psychological implications, occurs first to the mind of the biologist when the term "stock" is mentioned. Indeed the connotation of the word is often confined to such characteristics. We have seen that between stocks of different colour such barriers are of major importance. How important physical differences

CHART XXVIII

ACTUAL PERCENTAGE OF INTERMARRIAGE (CIRCLES) COMPARED WITH PERCENTAGES PREDICTED (SOLID LINE) FROM CONDITIONS OF EXCESS OF MALES, NORTH AMERICAN BIRTH AND SIZE OF ORIGIN GROUPS.



are in arresting intermarriage between the white stocks is a matter of opinion. They certainly exist, but there appears to be no method of isolating or measuring their influence.

(2) *Social and Cultural*.—One may include under this heading the general manner of life, social standards and ideals, customs and religions, etc. For some stocks these are very similar to those obtaining in Canada, and in such cases assimilation by intermarriage is comparatively easy. For others, differences of this sort raise almost insuperable barriers which can only be lowered by a long and tedious process, for the simple reason that intermarriage, the most potent agency of destroying them, tends to be precluded by their very existence.

(4) *Occupational*.—While occupation is not properly a characteristic of particular stocks, Canadian experience provides many illustrations of groups following certain occupations almost exclusively, and doing grades of work which the dominant stocks of Canada either avoid or are forced to relinquish. Occupational segregation is invariably a hindrance to intermarriage.

(5) *Rural and Urban Distribution.*—This is to some extent a matter of "origin", using the term, of course, in its broad sense. Certain groups, as we find them in Canada at least, are essentially urban and others are predominantly rural. Special reference will be made to this factor in the subsequent discussion.

(6) *Segregation.*—The herd instinct is much more highly developed with some of the foreign stocks in Canada than with others. It is in evidence among rural people as well as among urban. By merely reducing the chance of meeting and mixing with other people, it is a great hindrance to intermarriage, and, when coupled with social and cultural characteristics incompatible with Canadian ideas, it is a barrier of the first importance.

Returning now to the table showing the extent to which the various stocks under review had measured up to expectation in respect to intermarriage, let us first note those at the top and those at the bottom of the list, and then see what light is thrown on the subject by such of the differences as are capable of statistical treatment.

In 7 cases out of 19 the amount of intermarriage up to 1921 exceeded expectation. All of those groups, except the Czechoslovaks, are North Western Europeans. With the exception of the Dutch and Icelanders, those showing percentages less than 100 are South, Eastern and Central Europeans. The broad statement is justified that those of North Western European origin, as presently located in Canada, are distinctly more amenable to assimilation by marriage with other stocks, while with the South, Eastern and Central Europeans assimilation is abnormally difficult.

Moreover, these differences in assimilability are of no mean order. Confining attention to foreign stocks of numerical importance in Canada, one finds that intermarriage for the Swedes and Danes *exceeded* the expected amount by 75 p.c.; that for the Austrians fell short by 42 p.c., and the figure for the Ukrainians was 61 p.c. below expectation. From 75 p.c. above expectations to 61 p.c. below is a wide spread, and denotes a great gulf between such important groups as the Swedes and Ukrainians in respect to assimilability by intermarriage with other peoples in Canada.

When the several stocks are arranged in linguistic groups some interesting facts appear.

Origin	Actual intermarriage as percentage of expected (for males)
<i>Scandinavian—</i>	
Swedish.....	176
Danish.....	173
Norwegian.....	101
Icelandic.....	48
<i>Germanic—</i>	
Belgian.....	538
German.....	109
Dutch.....	89
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>	
Italian.....	97
Romanian.....	89
<i>Slavic—</i>	
Czechoslovak.....	102
Russian.....	98
Serbo-Croatian.....	88
Polish.....	74
Austrian.....	58
Ukrainian.....	39

All of Scandinavian and Germanic extraction except the Icelandic and Dutch show percentages above expectation (100 p.c.); all the Latin and Greek and Slavic peoples except the Czechoslovaks show percentages below. This seems to be conclusive evidence of the existence of differences as between the groups of stocks in regard to assimilability by intermarriage with other stocks in Canada. For the first two, racial characteristics and geographical distribution favour intermarriage and in several cases to a very marked degree; for the latter two they are unfavourable and for a number of important origins notably so.

Segregation.—The exceptional cases call for comment. Three of them, namely, the Icelanders, Ukrainians and Dutch, are splendid illustrations of the influence of segregation.

In Chapter IV it was pointed out that the bulk of the Scandinavians and Ukrainians are found in the western provinces, consequently a survey of their distribution in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is adequate for our purpose.

Of all those of foreign origin in the Prairie Provinces, the Icelanders and Ukrainians show the greatest tendency to rural segregation. In Manitoba, 55 p.c. of the Icelanders are in one out of the 15 electoral districts existing in 1921; in Saskatchewan, 65 p.c. in one out of 16; in Alberta, though their numbers are comparatively small, a total of 55 p.c. are in two out of 12 electoral districts. The Ukrainians are much more numerous than the Icelanders in each of the three provinces and there are more cases of segregation. In Manitoba, 80 p.c. of this group is found in five electoral districts, in Saskatchewan 41 p.c. in one and 83 p.c. in five, and in Alberta 55 p.c. in one and 79 p.c. in two out of the dozen districts in that province. When the analysis is carried to the smaller districts within the electoral areas, the tendency to segregate is even more marked. For example, 87 p.c. of the Ukrainians in Census Division 1 of Manitoba are located in one subdistrict of which they constitute 77 p.c. of the population. In Census Divisions 5, 12 and 13 totals of 79 p.c., 85 p.c. and 89 p.c. respectively are found in three of the subdistricts in each division. Similar cases occur in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A comparison of the Icelanders and the other Scandinavians throws further light on the subject. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the Icelanders show as high proportions as 55 p.c. and 65 p.c. of their number in one electoral district; 23 p.c. is the highest figure shown for any of the other three Scandinavian peoples and that is for the Norwegians, for whom actual intermarriage exceeded expectation by the smallest percentage. The behaviour of the different stocks in the Scandinavian group furnishes additional confirmation of the thesis that segregation is an important influence in preventing intermarriage.

The case of the Dutch provides a further illustration. There were about as many Dutch in the three Prairie Provinces as in Ontario. In Ontario they were widely scattered, but in Manitoba 64 p.c. were found in one and 76 p.c. in two electoral districts, and in Saskatchewan 38 p.c. in one. In Alberta they are more evenly divided. The figure for the Dutch is only moderately below the expected amount of intermarriage, which seems to be consistent with their segregating in two provinces and failing to do so in the others. The Mennonites called themselves Dutch in 1921, and it is in the districts where Mennonites are settled that segregation appears.

That segregation is an important influence may be illustrated in another way by the data for those of Dutch origin. The tendency to segregate becomes less marked in passing from Manitoba west. If segregation is an important influence one would expect a smaller percentage of intermarriage for the Dutch in the province of Manitoba than in Saskatchewan and in Saskatchewan than Alberta. The Annual report on Vital Statistics for 1925 shows the origin of parents of children born in that year. In Manitoba, 19 p.c. of the Dutch fathers had married into other stocks; 32 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 57 p.c. in Alberta. Segregation is not the sole explanation of these differences, but is probably a significant one.

Passing to the Czechoslovaks, it is not surprising that they exceeded expectation in respect to the amount of intermarriage, while other people from South, Eastern and Central Europe fell short. Czechs are quite different from the Russians, Austrians, Poles and Ukrainians, and appear to be much more easily assimilated.

The influence of city as opposed to country residence on intermarriage is difficult to demonstrate, as the rural and urban distribution of the various "origin" groups in Canada is not conveniently available. Other things being equal, however, people who congregate in cities would be expected to intermarry more than those who prefer rural life and follow rural occupations. On this basis, one would expect intermarriage for the Italians to far exceed expectation, because they show much larger percentages in larger cities. The failure to do so may be attributed, at least in part to the marked tendency to segregate in large cities or quarters—a tendency which also characterizes the Hebrew and other stocks.

A similar examination of the data for other stocks furnishes conclusive evidence that segregation is much less marked than in the case of those stocks which are backward in

the matter of intermarriage. It is not a coincidence that those who segregate most, fall furthest short of expectation in intermarriage.

Data are available in the census which could be used to throw considerable light on the relation between origin, religion and intermarriage, but the purpose in this chapter is not primarily to examine the various characteristics which are favourable and unfavourable to assimilation. Important as are these considerations, such detailed analysis is beyond the scope of this report. Attention, however, has been given to the influence of segregation partly because of its importance and partly by way of explaining certain exceptional results. The principal purpose of this section has been to demonstrate that aside from the extraneous influence of length of residence, sex distribution and numerical strength, particular stocks differ very radically in assimilability by intermarriage with the other stocks in Canada.

ASSIMILABILITY WITH THE BRITISH

In the previous section an attempt was made to demonstrate that the "origin" groups differ in respect to ease of assimilation by marriage with other stocks in general. This section has to do with their assimilability with the British stocks in particular. In the discussion of the general question of assimilation, it was necessary to eliminate more or less extraneous influences before the intrinsic differences could be isolated and studied. It is possible, however, to secure in a very simple manner what might be termed an index of comparative assimilability with a single stock like the British. This may be best illustrated by an example. According to the figures for 1921, 82 p.c. of the Dutch males who married outside their group married British wives, but only 12.6 p.c. of the Austrian men who intermarried chose mates of British origin.

What exactly is implied in these figures? In the first place the difference is only slightly influenced by length of residence, because the percentages are taken of those who actually married outside. It is true that length of residence is closely connected with the amount of intermarriage which has taken place at any given time, but correlation makes it clear that it has a very moderate influence on the proportion of those who married into the British rather than into the other stocks. The coefficient of correlation by method of rank differences with the percentage North America born was only +.21. Sex distribution was found to be even less closely related, and it is difficult to trace any connection between the proportion of those marrying outside their stock who married British and the numerical strength of the group in Canada. These three more or less extraneous factors, which were given prominence in discussing the general problem of intermarriage, may be considered as of minor consequence in investigating the present aspect of the problem of assimilation.

It is necessary at this point to raise the question as to what proportion of exogamous marriages should be contracted with the British on the basis of mere chance. In no province in the Registration Area was there less than 50 p.c. of the population of British origin. Consequently, assuming no discrimination against the British as compared with the other stocks and assuming no discrimination on the part of the British against any foreign stock, at least 50 p.c. of those of each foreign origin who married outside their group might be expected to have taken mates of British stock. Now, when a group shows so small a percentage as 12.6 p.c. in the face of an expected rate of at least 50 p.c., the inference is that one of two things interfered. Either hereditary barriers stood in the way or there was a lack of opportunity of meeting the British because of segregation, or both. As was pointed out above, even the tendency to segregation is largely a matter of "origins". It would seem, then, that the percentages of the several groups marrying out who married into the British stocks may be regarded as a very fair indication of relative assimilability with the British, under existing conditions of geographical distribution.

It should be kept clearly in mind that these percentages do not constitute an absolute measure of assimilability. To get an absolute index one would have to take into consideration the proportion of the total married who married British, and follow a procedure similar to that in the last subsection. Perhaps this may be made clearer as follows:—Total intermarriage may be either large or small without affecting the percentage of those crossing

the lines of their own stock who marry into Anglo-Saxon stock. The index here considered compares the barriers to marriage with the British with those to marriage with all other stock, including among such barriers those arising out of the territorial distribution of the population as at the date of the last census. The data on which the analysis is based are presented in Tables 71 and 72.

A cursory examination of the foregoing tables will be adequate to show that there is wide variation not only in the proportions of men and women who had married outside their respective "origin" groups, but also in the percentages of those who had married into the British stocks. Taking first the men as shown in Table 71, while 74 p.c. of the Danes had married outside their own stock, and 46 p.c. of these had married women of British origin, only 7.5 p.c. of the Ukrainians had married outside that "origin" group, and of these less than 9 p.c. married women of British origin. Or compare the Icelanders and Swedes. More than half the Swedes had married into other stocks, and almost half of these had married British. On the other hand, fewer than a fifth of the Icelanders had married outside their own stock, but of those who had done so, over three-quarters married women of British origin. The Finns do not mix, from the marriage standpoint, with any other stock. Only a tenth of the Galicians had contracted mixed marriages, and of these less than a twentieth married British.

Quite as diverse examples may be found in Table 72 giving the same data for the women. Half the Dutch women had intermarried, and four-fifths of them had married men of British stock. The Danes, Norwegians, Swedes and Swiss show similarly high percentages. Yet only a tenth of the Greek women had intermarried, and scarcely a tenth of these married men of British origin. Two and a half p.c. of the Jewish women had married outside the Jewish stock. Roughly, a quarter of that two and a half p.c. had married British.

If the peoples in Tables 71 and 72 be arranged in rank, according to the percentages of mixed marriages which had been contracted with men and women of British origin, and also grouped according to colour, original geographical habitat and language, a clear idea will be given as to the differences between the "origin" groups in this regard.

TABLE 71.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF MARRIED MEN MARRIED TO WIVES OF DIFFERENT ORIGINS, AND THE PROPORTION OF THOSE WHO MARRIED INTO BRITISH STOCKS.

(As indicated by parentage of children born in the Registration Area in 1921).

Origin	(1) Number of married men	(2) Number married outside their origin group	(3) Number married to British	(4) Per cent col. (2) of (1)	(5) Per cent col. (3) of col. (2)
Armenian.....	37	11	5	29.7	45.5
Austrian.....	2,705	294	37	10.6	12.6
Belgian.....	517	146	49	28.2	33.6
Bulgarian.....	68	33	16	48.5	48.5
Chinese.....	295	21	10	7.1	47.6
Czechoslovak.....	197	68	19	34.5	27.9
Danish.....	360	267	124	74.2	46.4
Dutch.....	1,434	760	623	63.0	82.0
Finnish.....	308	34	15	9.2	44.1
French.....	17,008	2,703	2,199	15.1	81.4
Galician.....	869	91	4	10.5	4.4
German.....	7,563	1,872	1,273	24.8	68.0
Greek.....	189	97	52	51.3	53.6
Hungarian.....	362	52	7	14.4	13.5
Icelandic.....	448	75	59	16.7	78.7
Indian.....	610	61	27	10.0	44.3
Italian.....	2,162	418	240	19.3	57.4
Japanese.....	618	10	6	1.6	60.0
Jewish.....	1,554	65	25	4.2	39.4
Negro.....	338	24	13	7.1	54.2
Norwegian.....	1,313	542	297	41.3	54.8
Polish.....	1,663	333	60	20.0	18.0
Romanian.....	604	142	20	23.5	14.1
Russian.....	2,202	502	97	22.8	19.3
Serbo-Croatian.....	112	37	10	33.0	27.0
Swedish.....	1,161	518	250	44.6	48.3
Swiss.....	190	140	70	73.7	50.0
Syrian.....	194	58	28	29.9	48.3
Ukrainian.....	2,564	192	17	7.5	8.9

TABLE 72.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF MARRIED WOMEN MARRIED TO HUSBANDS OF DIFFERENT ORIGIN, AND THE PROPORTION OF THOSE WHO MARRIED INTO BRITISH STOCK.
(As indicated by parentage of children born in the Registration Area in 1921)

Origin	(1) Number of married women	(2) Number married outside origin group	(3) Number married to British	(4) Per cent col. (2) of col. (1)	(5) Per cent col. (3) of col. (2)
Armenian.....	30	4	1	13.3	25.0
Austrian.....	2,873	402	45	14.0	11.1
Belgian.....	522	151	59	28.9	39.1
Bulgarian.....	37	2	0	5.4	-
Chinese.....	277	3	1	1.1	33.3
Czechoslovak.....	231	102	26	44.2	25.5
Danish.....	246	153	97	62.2	63.4
Dutch.....	1,371	697	522	50.8	79.7
Finnish.....	401	67	20	16.7	29.9
French.....	18,858	3,653	2,751	19.4	75.8
Galician.....	877	99	3	11.3	30.3
German.....	7,833	2,142	1,470	27.3	68.6
Greek.....	103	11	1	10.7	9.1
Hungarian.....	403	93	20	23.2	21.5
Icelandic.....	528	155	114	29.4	73.5
Indian.....	714	165	62	23.1	37.6
Italian.....	1,789	45	25	2.5	55.6
Japanese.....	609	1	0	-	-
Jewish.....	1,528	39	11	2.6	28.2
Negro.....	366	52	2	14.2	3.8
Norwegian.....	1,384	613	321	44.3	52.3
Polish.....	1,645	315	64	19.1	20.3
Roumanian.....	594	132	7	22.2	5.3
Russian.....	2,064	394	75	17.6	20.9
Serbo-Croatian.....	91	16	4	17.9	28.0
Swedish.....	1,175	532	290	45.3	54.5
Swiss.....	134	84	50	62.7	59.5
Syrian.....	145	9	4	6.2	44.5
Ukrainian.....	2,570	204	11	7.7	5.6

TABLE 73.—PERCENTAGES OF MIXED MARRIAGES CONTRACTED WITH MEN AND WOMEN OF BRITISH ORIGIN, ARRANGED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF MAGNITUDE.
(As indicated by parentage of children born in the Registration Area in 1921)

Origin	Men		Origin	Women	
	(1) Per cent married outside to total married	(2) Per cent of col. (1) married into British stocks		(1) Per cent married outside to total married	(2) Per cent of col. (1) married into British stocks
Dutch.....	N.	53.0	Dutch.....	N.	79.2
French.....	N.	15.1	French.....	N.	75.3
Icelandic.....	N.	16.7	Icelandic.....	N.	19.4
German.....	N.	24.8	German.....	N.	29.4
Japanese.....	N.	1.6	Danish.....	N.	27.3
Italian.....	S.	19.3	Swiss.....	N.	62.2
Norwegian.....	N.	41.3	Italian.....	S.	62.7
Negro.....	N.	7.1	Swedish.....	N.	2.5
Greek.....	S.	51.3	Swedish.....	N.	45.3
Bulgarian.....	N.	73.7	Norwegian.....	N.	44.3
Swedish.....	E.	48.5	Syrian.....	N.	6.2
Syrian.....	N.	44.6	Syrian.....	N.	28.0
Chinese.....	N.	29.9	Belgian.....	N.	44.5
Danish.....	N.	7.1	Chinese.....	N.	37.6
Armenian.....	E.	74.2	Galician.....	N.	33.3
Indian.....	N.	29.7	Finnish.....	N.E.	30.3
Finnish.....	N.E.	10.0	Jewish.....	N.	26.7
Jewish.....	N.	4.2	Czechoslovak.....	E.	28.2
Belgian.....	N.	28.2	Serbo-Croatian.....	E.	25.5
Czechoslovak.....	E.	34.5	Armenian.....	E.	25.0
Serbo-Croatian.....	E.	33.0	Hungarian.....	E.	25.0
Russian.....	E.	22.8	Russian.....	E.	21.5
Polish.....	E.	20.0	Polish.....	E.	20.9
Roumanian.....	E.	23.5	Austrian.....	E.	11.2
Hungarian.....	E.	14.4	Greek.....	S.	9.1
Ukrainian.....	E.	10.6	Ukrainian.....	E.	7.7
Galician.....	E.	7.5	Roumanian.....	E.	5.3
		4.4	Negro.....	N.	3.8
			Bulgarian.....	E.	5.4
			Japanese.....	N.	0

Note.—N—North and Western European. E—Eastern and Central European. S—Southern European.

The capital letters in the above table indicate roughly the part of Europe from which the different peoples come. The predominance of 'N's', signifying Northern Europe, in the upper half of the table where the percentages of those intermarried with the British stocks are high, is as significant as is the predominance of 'E's' for Eastern and Central Europe in the lower part of the table. The inference is very clear. The people from South, Central and Eastern Europe, not only have not intermarried as much as those from North Western Europe, but those who have intermarried, with one or two exceptions, have not married to any great extent into the British stocks. This important fact is presented more clearly in Table 74 below.

In the North Western European group, over one-third of both men and women had intermarried and from 64 p.c. to 65 p.c. of these had married into stocks of British origin. By way of contrast, the South, Eastern and Central Europeans had intermarried only to the extent of from 13.5 p.c. (women) to 16.2 p.c. (men), and of these smaller percentages, roughly from a fifth to a quarter had married men and women of British extraction. It is obvious that the North Western Europeans in Canada are several times more easily assimilated with the British stocks than are the South, Central and Eastern Europeans.

TABLE 74—PER CENT OF MIXED MARRIAGES CONTRACTED BY CONTINENTAL EUROPEANS WITH MEN AND WOMEN OF BRITISH ORIGIN, BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING.

(As indicated by parentage of children born in the Registration Area in 1921)

Origin	Men		Women	
	(1) Per cent married outside to total married	(2) Per cent of col. (1) married into British stocks	(1) Per cent married outside to total married	(2) Per cent of col. (1) married into British stocks
<i>North Western European—</i>				
Belgian.....	28.2	33.6	28.9	39.1
Danish.....	74.2	46.4	62.2	63.4
Dutch.....	53.0	82.0	50.8	79.2
German.....	24.8	68.0	27.3	68.6
Icelandic.....	16.7	78.7	29.4	73.5
Norwegian.....	41.3	54.8	44.3	52.3
Swedish.....	44.6	48.3	45.3	54.5
Swiss.....	73.7	50.0	62.7	59.5
Total.....	33.3	63.6	34.3	65.2
<i>South, Eastern and Central European—</i>				
Austrian.....	10.6	12.6	14.0	11.2
Bulgarian.....	48.5	48.5	5.5	.0
Czechoslovak.....	34.5	27.9	44.2	25.5
Finnish.....	9.2	44.1	16.7	29.9
Galician.....	10.5	4.4	11.3	30.3
Greek.....	51.3	53.6	10.7	9.1
Hungarian.....	14.4	13.5	23.0	21.6
Italian.....	19.3	37.4	2.5	55.6
Polish.....	20.0	18.0	19.1	20.3
Rumanian.....	23.5	14.1	22.2	5.3
Russian.....	22.8	19.3	17.6	20.9
Serbo-Croatian.....	33.0	27.0	17.7	25.0
Ukrainian.....	7.5	8.9	7.8	5.6
Total.....	16.2	26.4	13.5	16.9

Table 75 presents the data for the Continental Europeans by linguistic divisions. A careful study of this table will repay the reader. Suffice it to say that the preference of the Germanic and Scandinavian peoples for the British (or the preference of the British for them) is brought out clearly, as well as the existence of unusual resistance to intermarriage between those of Latin and Greek and Slavic origin and the British.

A very small proportion of the non-whites cross the colour line in marriage. When they do, the extent to which they marry into stocks of British origin varies. It is significant that in all cases the percentage of men crossing the colour line who married into the

British stocks was larger than obtained for the non-white women. (See Table 76.) It is questionable whether the terms "assimilation" or "assimilability" should be applied in respect of intermarriage between the whites and non-whites.

TABLE 75.—PER CENT OF MIXED MARRIAGES, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPING, CONTRACTED BY CONTINENTAL EUROPEANS WITH MEN AND WOMEN OF BRITISH ORIGIN.

(As indicated by parentage of children born in the Registration Area in 1921.)

Origin	Men		Women	
	(1) Per cent married outside to total married	(2) Per cent of col. (1) married into British stocks	(1) Per cent married outside to total married	(2) Per cent of col. (1) married into British stocks
<i>Germanic—</i>				
Dutch.....	53.0	82.0	50.8	79.2
Flemish.....	28.2	33.6	28.9	39.1
German.....	24.8	68.0	27.3	68.6
Total.....	29.2	70.0	30.8	69.6
<i>Scandinavian—</i>				
Icelandic.....	16.7	78.7	29.4	73.5
Norwegian.....	41.3	54.8	44.3	52.3
Swedish.....	44.6	48.3	45.3	54.5
Danish.....	74.2	46.4	62.2	63.4
Total.....	42.7	52.1	43.6	56.6
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>				
Greek.....	51.3	52.6	10.7	9.1
Italian.....	19.3	57.4	2.5	55.6
Rumanian.....	23.5	14.1	22.2	5.3
Total.....	22.2	47.4	7.6	17.6
<i>Slavic—</i>				
Austrian.....	10.6	12.8	14.0	11.2
Bulgarian.....	48.5	48.5	5.5	0.0
Czechoslovak.....	34.5	27.9	44.2	25.5
Galician.....	10.5	4.4	11.3	30.3
Polish.....	20.0	18.0	19.1	20.3
Russian.....	22.8	19.3	17.8	20.9
Serbo-Croatian.....	33.0	27.0	17.6	25.0
Ukrainian.....	7.5	8.9	7.7	5.6
Total.....	14.8	16.8	14.4	15.3

TABLE 76.—INTERMARRIAGE BETWEEN NON-WHITES AND THOSE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

(As indicated by parentage of children born in the Registration Area in 1921.)

Origin	Men		Women	
	(1) Per cent married to women of different stocks	(2) Per cent of col. (1) married to men of British stocks	(1) Per cent married to men of different stocks	(2) Per cent of col. (1) married to men of British stocks
Japanese.....	1.6	60.0	0.2	0.0
Chinese.....	7.1	47.6	1.0	33.3
Indian.....	10.0	44.3	23.1	37.6
Negro.....	7.1	54.2	14.2	3.8

THE EXTENT TO WHICH CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN STOCKS HAVE MARRIED WITHIN THEIR OWN GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS

For those of European origin who have not married to a great extent either into the French or British stocks in Canada, it is of interest to discover into what stocks they do marry when they intermarry with other peoples. The following table presents a summary for the North Western and South, Eastern and Central European groups.

TABLE 7.—PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN STOCKS WHO HAD CONTRACTED MIXED MARRIAGES, AND PERCENTAGE OF THESE CONTRACTED WITH PEOPLES FROM THE SAME PART OF EUROPE.

(As indicated by percentage of children born in the Registration Area in 1921).

Origin	Men		Women	
	(1) Per cent of total married outside their own stock	(2) Per cent of Column (1) married into stocks of same geographical group	(1) Per cent of total married outside their own stock	(2) Per cent of Column (1) married into stocks of same geographical group
North Western Europe ¹	33.3	16.9	34.3	14.2
South, Eastern and Central European.....	16.2	39.8	13.5	52.2

¹ British and French not included.

With the North Western group, over 30 p.c., of the men and women had married outside their respective stocks, and only about 15 p.c. of these had married into races from the section of Europe from which they came. In striking contrast, those in the South, Eastern and Central European group show less than half the amount of marriage outside their individual stocks and between 40 and 50 p.c. of that smaller amount has been with people coming from the same part of Continental Europe. This fact is very significant.

This concludes the analysis of the data on intermarriage, but there is one further point which should be mentioned. Little has been said of the proportions of those of British and French origin who have intermarried. They are the numerically dominant stocks in Canada. The extent of their intermarriage with those of other origins is limited by their overwhelming numbers. But in addition to that, aversion to intermarriage with certain stocks would also be an important factor in keeping the percentage low. The British and French themselves may block the assimilation by marriage of certain peoples and sometimes the onus of preventing intermarriage may rest primarily on the native Canadian stock. It is a matter of indifference, however, whether foreign stocks fail to marry with the British and French because of aversion on their own part or on the part of the British and French, or indeed for any other reason whatever except length of residence. The result is the same so far as Canadian population structure is concerned. Such stocks are inassimilable in Canada by marriage, and the preceding analysis suggests that there are many approaching that class.

CHAPTER VII

THE NATURALIZATION OF IMMIGRANT PEOPLES

THE PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN NATURALIZED IN CANADA IN 1921

Naturalization does not mean "Canadianization". It merely signifies the intention of the immigrant to make a more or less permanent home in Canada and the desire to share in determining the country's political destiny. Whether the influence of the newly naturalized immigrant will be to the best interest of Canada and whether he will be able to use the franchise wisely, is determined by many forces of far greater importance than the mere act of swearing allegiance to the adopted country and receiving thereupon the full rights and responsibilities of citizenship. Indeed it is quite possible for naturalization, when carried out prematurely, to be an actual menace to Canada's democratic ideals as well as to her political and social institutions.

However, the mere fact that an immigrant wishes to become a citizen is an assurance of his permanent interest in the country, and may normally be taken as an indication that the assimilative process has proceeded to a moderate extent at least. The fact of naturalization is indicative of an attitude towards the country very different from that of the immigrant who shows no desire to take out naturalization papers. Other things being equal, therefore, immigrants from those countries and of those stocks which are readily naturalized are to be preferred as settlers to those among whom naturalization is unduly delayed, or among whom naturalization is the exception rather than the rule.

This chapter analyses the extent to which naturalization has progressed among the different types of immigrants, examines the causes of the differences and compares the various nationalities as to the speed with which naturalization has taken place. The study, of course, includes only foreign born; those born in Great Britain or in other dominions or dependencies of the Empire are not required to "take out papers".

It might be well before proceeding with the analysis to mention a few of the general provisions of the Canadian naturalization laws which should be kept in mind in reading this chapter. First, if the head of the family is naturalized, the children under 21 years of age automatically become Canadian citizens. Second, if the husband is naturalized, the wife is automatically a citizen. Third, if the head of the family immigrates into Canada unaccompanied and afterwards becomes naturalized, the wife and dependants under 21 become naturalized on arrival in Canada. Fourth, if a Canadian woman marries an alien, she becomes an alien. Five years' residence is required of those applying for naturalization.

Table 78 shows the percentages naturalized of the foreign born by country of birth. The percentages measure the extent to which naturalization had taken place by 1921; and in so far as naturalization is an index of political assimilation the percentages, when compared one with another, indicate the relative degrees to which that process had advanced in the different groups of immigrant peoples up to that date.

The outstanding fact in Table 78 is the remarkable difference between the various immigrants. At the top stand the Icelanders with 86.4 p.c. naturalized; at the bottom are the Chinese with only 4.8 p.c. With percentages varying between such wide limits, the proportions naturalized of immigrants from 25 other foreign countries are arranged in order. Along with the Orientals at the bottom of the list are the Greeks and the Italians. The Scandinavians and Germans are at the top, where also are found the Hungarians.

Let it be thought that inclusion of women and children who are *ipso facto* naturalized when the husband or father takes out Canadian citizenship has an appreciable effect on the rank of the nationalities as shown in Table 78, a second table is presented (Table 79) which shows the proportions naturalized of foreign born male immigrants over 21 years of age

for the several countries of birth. The order of the different nationalities is practically the same in the two tables. In fact the identity is so close that the rank coefficient of correlation works out to the high figure of + .98. There are only three marked exceptions out of the 27 countries. Syria moves up four places in Table 79 and France moves up three, while Jugo-Slavia moves down three ranks. The close correspondence between the percentages naturalized, as shown in the two tables for Syria and France, respectively, reveals the fact that these two exceptions are purely incidental. Not only is the somewhat lower proportion of males over 21 naturalized among the Jugo-Slavs unimportant because of their small numbers, but the disturbing influence of the lower figure on the averages discussed in the succeeding tables is insignificant. Thus, after removing the influence of children and married females, the relative progress of the different nationalities in the matter of naturalization is practically the same as when both sexes and all ages are included. We will proceed then to a further examination of Table 78, keeping in mind that the conclusions reached apply to adult males as well as to the whole population, including women and children.

TABLE 78.—PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN BORN NATURALIZED, FOR CANADA, 1921, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

Country of birth	Per cent naturalized	Country of birth	Per cent naturalized
Iceland.....	86.4	Ukraine.....	54.7
Hungary.....	72.3	Switzerland.....	53.9
Norway.....	71.7	Poland.....	51.0
Sweden.....	67.4	Holland.....	48.4
Germany.....	65.9	Turkey.....	46.6
Galicia.....	65.3	Finland.....	45.7
United States.....	63.3	Belgium.....	42.1
Russia.....	62.4	Jugo-Slavia.....	38.7
Roumania.....	60.6	Japan.....	33.5
Austria.....	59.4	Italy.....	30.2
Syria.....	58.4	Greece.....	29.3
Denmark.....	56.3	Bulgaria.....	22.4
Czechoslovakia.....	55.7	China.....	4.8
France.....	55.2		

TABLE 79.—PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN BORN MALES, 21 YEARS AND OVER, NATURALIZED, FOR CANADA, 1921, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

Country of birth	Per cent naturalized	Country of birth	Per cent naturalized
Iceland.....	88.5	Switzerland.....	52.9
Hungary.....	72.3	Holland.....	49.7
Norway.....	70.3	Ukraine.....	49.2
Germany.....	65.8	Poland.....	47.0
Sweden.....	64.2	Belgium.....	44.2
Galicia.....	62.0	Turkey.....	41.9
Syria.....	60.6	Finland.....	41.0
Russia.....	59.3	Japan.....	32.8
United States.....	57.7	Greece.....	28.5
Roumania.....	56.9	Italy.....	28.2
France.....	56.2	Jugo-Slavia.....	28.1
Austria.....	55.6	Bulgaria.....	16.4
Denmark.....	54.6	China.....	3.8
Czechoslovakia.....	54.4		

Table 80 classifies the Europeans by geographical groups. The percentage naturalized for the average North Western European is considerably higher than that for the average South, Eastern and Central European country. In the former case the percentages range between 42.1 p.c. and 86.4 p.c., and in the latter between 22.4 p.c. and 72.3 p.c. Both the upper and lower limits are higher for the North Western European group. Thus, in so far as naturalization is an index, political assimilation has proceeded further in the case of the immigrants from the average North Western European country than for those from the average South, Eastern and Central European country.

Yet with so wide a range within each group and with such marked overlapping, the contrast between North Western and South, Eastern and Central Europe, though valid on the whole, is unfair to certain groups of immigrants. While, for example, the percentages for the Jugo-Slavs, Italians, Greeks and Bulgarians are below any of those for the North Western Europeans, the proportions naturalized for many of the other countries in the South, Eastern and Central group compare very favourably with those from the North Western countries. The percentage for the Hungarians is larger than that for any North Western European country except Iceland; the proportion of the Galicians naturalized is almost as great as that of the Germans; those for the Russians, Roumanians, Austrians, Czechs and Ukrainians are about on a par with the centre group in the North Western section of the Continent, and much higher than the percentage for the immigrants from Holland and Belgium.

Table 81, which classifies the European countries by linguistic groups, further emphasizes the danger of generalization. While it is safe to say that the Scandinavians as a group have naturalized to a greater extent than the Latins and Greeks, one must keep in mind that, unlike the immigrants from the south of Europe, those from Roumania have become Canadian citizens to an extent even more marked than the Danes. And when comparing the Germanic and Slavic groups one cannot go much further than to state that the Germans have shown a higher percentage than any of the Slavs, and that the Dutch and Flemish have smaller proportions naturalized than the six Slavic countries from which the bulk of our Eastern and Central European immigrants come.

The tables must be studied in detail, and the relative rank of each of the important countries noted. Certain suggestions by way of explanation of the marked differences are made below. A complete explanation of a high or low percentage is a most difficult matter, but among the chief causes are probably biological and cultural differences in the people from the various countries, occupational differences in this country (naturalization or intention to naturalize being required of homesteaders), varying distribution as between rural and urban districts, diverse proportions of males and females, and that most important factor, differences in length of residence in Canada.

TABLE 80.—PERCENTAGE OF EUROPEAN BORN NATURALIZED, BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS, 1921.

Country of birth	Percentage naturalized	Country of birth	Percentage naturalized
	p.c.		p.c.
<i>North Western Europe—</i>		<i>South, Eastern and Central Europe—</i>	
Iceland.....	86.4	Hungary.....	72.3
Norway.....	71.7	Galicia.....	65.3
Sweden.....	67.4	Russia.....	62.4
Germany.....	65.9	Roumania.....	60.5
Denmark.....	56.3	Austria.....	59.4
France.....	55.2	Czechoslovakia.....	55.7
Switzerland.....	53.9	Ukraine.....	54.7
Holland.....	48.4	Poland.....	45.7
Belgium.....	42.1	Finland.....	33.7
		Jugo-Slavia.....	30.2
Percentage for all North Western Europeans.....	62.7	Italy.....	29.3
		Greece.....	22.4
		Bulgaria.....	
		Percentage for all South, Eastern and Central Europeans.....	56.1

TABLE 81.—PERCENTAGE OF EUROPEAN BORN NATURALIZED, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPS, 1921.

Groups and countries of birth	Percentage naturalized	Groups and countries of birth	Percentage naturalized
	p.c.		p.c.
<i>Scandinavian—</i>		<i>Latin and Greek—</i>	
Iceland.....	86.4	Roumania.....	60.5
Norway.....	71.7	Italy.....	30.2
Sweden.....	67.4	Greece.....	29.3
Denmark.....	56.3		
Average.....	69.7	Average.....	41.3
<i>Germanic—</i>		<i>Slavic—</i>	
Germany.....	65.9	Gallia.....	65.3
Netherlands.....	48.4	Russia.....	62.4
Belgium.....	42.1	Austria.....	59.4
Average.....	56.5	Czechoslovakia.....	55.7
		Ukraine.....	54.7
		Poland.....	51.0
		Yugo-Slavia.....	33.7
		Bulgaria.....	22.4
		Average.....	59.9

NATURALIZATION AMONG IMMIGRANT PEOPLES FROM THE UNITED STATES

Data on the naturalization of the United States born immigrants are presented by origin in Column 1 of Table 82 (p. 145). Those of French origin show the highest proportion. This fact is not unexpected, in view of the rather marked movement of the children of French Canadian emigrants to the Eastern and Southern States back to the Canadian soil, and especially to the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick. The Icelandic stock, with a proportion of 73.4 p.c. naturalized, ranks second, and the Norwegians, Roumanians, British, Swedish and Hungarians follow closely behind in the order named. The Greeks and Italians again appear at the foot of the list.

But the significance of this table is not so much in the rank of the various stocks as in a comparison between the United States born immigrants and the foreign immigrants who come directly to Canada from their ancestral home, without a generation of residence in the United States. Column 2 shows the percentage of the immigrant population naturalized in 1921 by countries of birth, corresponding to the specified origins. In a previous chapter, the difficulties involved in comparing data of origin and country of birth data were discussed, and the reader is recommended to refer again to page 68, Chapter III, before proceeding further.

Were the two columns of percentages strictly comparable, one would expect the United States born to have assimilated to a much greater extent than those coming from other foreign countries. A Swede, for instance, born and brought up in the United States, attending the schools of the republic and speaking the English language, would seem much more easily assimilated than one coming direct from Sweden, speaking a different language and trained under a different educational system. Other things being equal, one would look for the percentages in column 3 to be normally positive and of considerable magnitude. That result obviously does not obtain in about half of the cases, and the problem presents itself as to whether a generation of residence in the United States is favourable or unfavourable to naturalization for immigrants of foreign stocks coming to Canada.

Table 83 shows the differences, by linguistic groups, in the percentages naturalized of United States born immigrants of *European* stocks and the percentages of immigrants naturalized who have come direct from the countries corresponding to the specified origins. It is pointed out that the percentages are negative for all the Scandinavians, which means that a smaller percentage of the Scandinavians born in the United States and emigrated to Canada have become Canadian citizens, than immigrants who have come direct from the Scandinavian countries. The same remark applies to the Dutch and Germans in the Germanic group and to the Austrians, Poles and Russians among the Slavs. It will be seen also by referring to the previous table that negative percentages obtained in the cases of the Hungarians, Swiss and Syrians. In the Latin and Greek group, on the other hand, those

born in the United States appear to have naturalized to a greater extent than immigrants from the corresponding countries in Europe. The same holds true for the Czechs, Serbo-Croatians and Ukrainians in the Slavic group, and for the Belgians and the Finns.

To the question as to whether a generation's residence in the United States for those of foreign extraction is or is not favourable to naturalization, it is difficult to give any categorical answer. The chief difficulties appear to be the following:—first, in certain cases the figures for origins and countries of birth are not comparable without making great allowances for admixtures of other stocks among the immigrants from the corresponding countries of birth. A second important difficulty is in respect to date of arrival, for no material is available showing the comparative length of residence for immigrants of the various origins born in the United States and of those who have come direct from overseas. Finally, there is in some cases a marked difference in the occupation followed by settlers from across the water and those of the same origin from across the land frontier. An examination of the figures in detail will illustrate the interplay of these factors.

The more recent nature of Scandinavian immigration from the United States is probably an important factor in explaining the negative percentages for the Scandinavian group. This applies with special force to the Icelanders, who, as a group, have been longer in Canada than any other of the Scandinavian peoples. Then a large number of the Scandinavians coming to Canada from the United States work in the lumber woods, in contrast with the agricultural occupation of those who come direct from the Scandinavian peninsula. As compared with agriculture the work of a lumber-jack is obviously comparatively unfavourable to naturalization.

As with the Scandinavians, it is also probable that there is a considerable spread between the length of the time that the United States and European born Dutch and Germans have been in this country, which in some measure may account for the smaller percentage naturalized among the immigrants of those origins from across the line. Further, it is probable that a larger percentage of those from the United States go to cities and pursue commercial occupations than of those who come direct from Europe. Whether the atmosphere of, say, Illinois is such as to predispose immigrants of German extraction from that state to assimilate readily in Canada is a further matter for consideration.

It is not surprising that immigrants from Austria, with such a considerable admixture of German stock, show the same characteristics as the Germans themselves. Yet immigration from both Austria and Russia contains a large percentage of Jews who, as a stock, have naturalized to a much smaller extent than immigrants of either Austrian or Russian origin. The influence of this group would operate in the opposite direction, tending to reduce the percentage naturalized of those coming direct from Austria and Russia, as compared with the figure for the Slavs listed among the United States born immigrants as of Austrian and Russian origin. Just how far length of residence is a factor cannot be determined, though probably it is important. The negative figure for the Poles may be explained in part by the probability that those who come from the United States include a larger percentage of the wandering type found in our cities and in certain of our mining districts. A larger percentage of such men is probably found also in many of the other groups of immigrants of United States birth. The difficulty of weighing the relative influence of these factors must be obvious.

The immigrants from Finland, on the other hand, are almost entirely of Finnish stock, and the Finns from the United States as from Europe are primarily an agricultural people. That they show a larger percentage naturalized seems to substantiate the logical assumption that the influence of a generation's residence in the United States normally is to make the political assimilation of immigrants to Canada easier. The occupations of the Italians are the same whether they come from the United States or from Italy. Italian immigrants are also free from admixture of other stocks, and it is probable that there is no great difference in the length of residence of United States and European born Italians in Canada. There we have a case where most of the disturbing factors are inoperative, and it is found that those born in the United States are naturalized to a considerably greater extent than those who have come from overseas. Similar remarks apply to the Roumanians. The comparison for the United States born French and the European born French immigrants,

though very favourable to the above thesis, is not valid because the former are mostly the children of French Canadians who are merely returning to the country of their own people.

In conclusion it may be stated that where the European born have naturalized to a greater extent than the United States born immigrants of the same stocks, various outside factors have entered in which suggest that such cases are abnormal. On the other hand, where outside influence is a minimum the percentages appear to be positive. It is probable, therefore, other things being equal, that a generation's residence in the United States makes political assimilation of foreign stocks in Canada somewhat easier. It must be kept in mind, however, that the above generalization is tentative pending further investigation.

TABLE 82.—NATURALIZATION OF UNITED STATES BORN IMMIGRANTS, BY ORIGINS, AND OF OTHER FOREIGN BORN BY CORRESPONDING COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1921.

Origin	(1) Percentage of immigrant U.S. born population naturalized, 1921	(2) Percentage of immigrant population naturalized, by countries of birth corresponding to origins, 1921	(3) Difference Col.(1)-Col. (2), Per cent	(4) Percentage of population of various origins U.S. born
British.....	63.1	-	-	-
French.....	77.3	55.2	22.1	2.06
Austrian.....	56.7	59.4	- 2.7	1.30
Belgian.....	45.2	42.1	3.1	3.63
Czech.....	56.5	55.7	0.8	11.81
Danish.....	55.7	56.3	- 0.6	19.61
Dutch.....	56.1	48.4	7.7	8.66
Finnish.....	56.0	45.7	10.3	9.64
German.....	57.9	65.9	- 8.0	13.58
Greek.....	33.6	29.3	4.0	2.13
Hebrew.....	48.5	-	-	3.84
Hungarian.....	61.4	72.3	-10.9	4.36
Icelandic.....	73.4	86.4	-13.0	6.35
Italian.....	39.4	30.2	9.2	2.86
Negro.....	45.1	-	-	16.94
Norwegian.....	69.0	71.7	- 2.7	32.22
Polish.....	46.3	51.0	- 4.7	2.82
Romanian.....	63.9	60.5	3.4	1.07
Russian.....	59.0	62.4	- 3.4	6.16
Serbo-Croatian.....	59.8	33.7	26.1	5.99
Spanish.....	45.9	-	-	13.99
Swedish.....	62.5	67.4	- 4.9	18.90
Swiss.....	53.6	53.9	- 0.3	13.17
Syrian.....	44.3	58.4	-14.1	3.05
Ukrainian.....	58.9	54.7	4.2	0.28

TABLE 83.—DATA IN COLUMN 3, TABLE 82, ARRANGED BY LINGUISTIC GROUPS.

<i>Scandinavian—</i>		<i>Latin and Greek—</i>	
Danish.....	- 0.8	French.....	22.1
Icelandic.....	-13.0	Greek.....	4.0
Norwegian.....	- 2.7	Italian.....	9.2
Swedish.....	- 4.9	Romanian.....	3.4
<i>Germanic—</i>		<i>Slavic—</i>	
Belgian.....	3.1	Austrian.....	- 2.7
Dutch.....	7.7	Czech.....	0.8
German.....	- 8.0	Polish.....	- 4.7
		Russian.....	- 3.4
		Serbo-Croatian.....	26.1
		Ukrainian.....	4.2

THE EFFECT OF URBAN RESIDENCE ON NATURALIZATION

Somewhat more definite conclusions may be drawn as to the effect of urban as opposed to rural residence on the naturalization of any people. Table 84 (p. 147) shows the percentages of immigrants naturalized in cities 25,000 and over by countries of birth and the proportions of all immigrants (that is, both rural and urban) from these countries who have become Canadian citizens. Column 3 gives the percentages by which the proportion naturalized of the total foreign born (rural and urban) differs from the proportion naturalized among the residents of large cities, for each country of birth.

For immigrants from all but five of the specified countries, the percentage naturalized in cities 25,000 and over is smaller than that naturalized in urban and rural communities combined. The same holds true for the total foreign born. Were separate figures available for the rural population, greater differences would be expected. Either living in large cities is generally less favourable to naturalization or a radical change occurred between 1911 and 1921 in the nature of immigration from foreign countries in respect of rural and urban distribution. For example, if immigration in the decade had been continuous on the same scale and if during the last five years of the decade all the new arrivals had gone to the large cities, such cities would show a larger percentage unnaturalized merely because they had a disproportionate number of the newer immigrants. This, of course, did not happen. There is no reason to believe that there was a radical change in the rural and urban distribution of immigrants arriving between 1911 and 1914, and from that time to 1921 immigration greatly declined. The first alternative is obviously the principal explanation—viz., that residence in large cities is less favourable to naturalization. Moreover, the fact that the average of the negative deviations in Column 3 is only — 1.41 p.c. as against an average of + 7.30 p.c. for the positive deviations is additional evidence that ordinarily that section of an immigrant population which lives in large cities naturalizes less rapidly than the section residing in rural districts and smaller communities.

The variation in the differences between Column 1 and Column 2 is worthy of passing notice. A 22.06 p.c. *larger* proportion of all Galicians in Canada had naturalized than of the Galicians living in the larger cities, as against a 2.96 p.c. *smaller* proportion for the Jugo-Slavs. The question as to why this spread is so large is a subject for further investigation.

With the exception of immigrants from France the foreign born who show large positive deviations are essentially rural. Positive deviations greater than 9 p.c. occur in the following cases, the Galicians, Norwegians, French, Hungarians, Austrians, Ukrainians, Belgians, Swedish and Dutch. The figure for the Galicians is the highest and the countries are arranged in descending order. It is recalled that the foreign born Galicians, with only 24.39 p.c. of their numbers in all urban communities, and the Norwegians, with 21.86 p.c. urban, were mentioned as being the most rural immigrants in Canada. Further, in none of the nine cases, except that of the French, did as high a proportion as 42 p.c. live in urban centres, while the percentage urban for the total immigrant born population in Canada was 56.4 p.c. Even the percentage urban for those born in France (52.40 p.c.) was 4 p.c. lower than the average for all immigrants. The position of the French immigrants is peculiar because of the presence of so large a body of their own people among the basic stocks of Canada. In the districts to which they go they are foreign in none but the legal sense of the term. Their behaviour, therefore, is not important from the point of view of assimilation nor is it any criterion for the others. They constitute no problem. The data for the *bona fide* foreigners suggest that residence in large cities is relatively more unfavourable to naturalization in the case of those immigrants who show marked rural proclivities.

The five groups of foreign born showing negative deviations are the Jugo-Slavs, Italians, Finns, Poles and Chinese. Two of these cases are not significant because of the smallness of the numbers on which the percentages are based. In 1921 there were only 182 naturalized Jugo-Slavs in cities 25,000 and over and some 400 Finns, representing only between 3 and 4 p.c. of all Finns in Canada. The other three classes of immigrants, namely, Italians, Chinese and Poles, are among the most urban in Canada, with 75.8 p.c., 71.7 p.c. and 67.3 p.c. respectively in incorporated cities, towns and villages. This suggests the correlative hypothesis, that residence in urban communities is relatively less unfavourable (and in these extreme cases actually favourable), to naturalization for those who naturally congregate there. Both these suggestions have been confirmed by a more complete analysis of the data, but the matter does not appear to be of sufficient consequence to occupy further space in this report.

In conclusion, attention is recalled to the essential point of the discussion in this section. Immigrants settling in large cities show a smaller percentage naturalized than immigrants from the same country who have settled in rural districts and in small urban centres. Urban

residence *per se* appears to be unfavourable to naturalization, if only because urban populations are generally more mobile than rural populations.

Turning now to a comparison between immigrants from the different countries of origin, it will be demonstrated that those nationalities which show a preference for residence in cities show smaller percentages naturalized than those among whom large proportions are rural.

TABLE 84.—PERCENTAGE NATURALIZED OF ALL FOREIGN BORN, COMPARED WITH PERCENTAGE NATURALIZED IN CITIES 25,000 AND OVER, 1921.

Birthplace	(1) P.c. naturalized in cities 25,000 and over	(2) P.c. of total foreign born population naturalized (Urban and Rural)	(3) Excess Col. (2) over Col. (1)
All Foreign Countries.....	49.48	57.75	8.27
Europe.....	54.88	57.88	3.00
Austria.....	47.56	59.39	11.83
Belgium.....	32.41	42.08	9.67
Bulgaria.....	20.32	22.39	2.07
Czechoslovakia.....	48.32	55.71	7.39
Denmark.....	55.46	56.34	0.88
France.....	46.49	45.72	- 0.77
Galicia.....	40.70	55.16	14.46
Germany.....	43.22	45.28	22.06
Greece.....	59.63	65.89	6.26
Holland.....	28.52	29.32	0.80
Hungary.....	38.85	48.39	9.54
Iceland.....	59.89	72.32	12.43
Italy.....	79.74	86.36	6.62
Jugo-Slavia.....	33.15	30.22	- 2.93
Norway.....	36.62	33.66	- 2.96
Poland.....	55.31	71.65	16.34
Romania.....	51.40	51.04	- 0.36
Russia.....	55.84	60.62	4.78
Sweden.....	59.63	62.40	2.77
Switzerland.....	57.79	67.43	9.64
Ukraine.....	48.41	53.92	5.51
Other European Countries.....	44.50	54.73	10.23
Asia.....	34.11	42.92	8.81
China.....	13.07	15.86	2.79
Japan.....	4.80	4.78	- 0.02
Syria.....	25.43	33.49	8.06
Turkey.....	54.72	58.39	3.67
Other Asiatic Countries.....	45.81	46.63	0.82
United States.....	41.77	49.74	7.97
West Indies.....	57.22	63.63	6.41
Other Countries.....	45.24	51.22	5.98
	52.39	55.16	2.77

Table 85 shows the percentage of foreign born naturalized for each country of birth and the corresponding percentage dwelling in urban districts in Canada. The census definition of the term 'urban' includes all incorporated cities, towns and villages. The percentages naturalized are arranged in order of size, Iceland standing at the top with the highest, and China at the bottom with the lowest.

While the coefficient of correlation between the two series was found to be only $r = -.386 \pm .16$, the conclusion is not warranted that no relation exists. There are many forces at work other than urbanization, which affect different peoples in different ways and in different degrees, sometimes diminishing and sometimes increasing the influence of urban environment on naturalization. For example, difference in length of residence, in sex distribution, and in occupation are most potent disturbing factors, as is the diversity of cultures. Yet in spite of the interference of all those factors, the fact that a coefficient of correlation was obtained of even such moderate size suggests that there is an appreciable inverse relationship between urban residence and the extent of naturalization, when comparing immigrants from one country with those from another.

A cruder method of determining whether any relationship exists is by comparing the averages for the upper and lower halves of the table. The percentage naturalized for the average of the upper 13 countries was found to be 65.0 p.c., while the percentage for the

average country in the lower half of the table was only 39.4 p.c. When the proportions of 40.5 p.c. urban for the average country in the upper section, and 55.9 p.c. urban for the average country in the lower section, are compared with the averages for Column 1, a high percentage naturalized (65.0 p.c.) is associated with a comparatively small percentage urban (40.5 p.c.) and a low percentage naturalized (39.4 p.c.) with a high percentage urban (55.9 p.c.). Of course, there are many exceptions where extraneous forces arrest or intensify the operation of urban influences on naturalization. There seems to be little doubt, however, that, on the whole, the tendency has been for the countries whose immigrants have shown a higher percentage living in urban districts in Canada, to have a smaller proportion naturalized and *vice versa*. This conclusion seems to go hand in hand with the thesis established in the earlier part of this section that urban life *per se* is comparatively unfavourable to naturalization.

TABLE 85.—PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN BORN (1) NATURALIZED AND (2) URBAN, IN CANADA, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1921.

Country of Birth	(1) P.c. naturalized	(2) P.c. Urban
Total Foreign Born.....	57.8	56.4
Iceland.....	86.4	37.6
Hungary.....	72.3	37.5
Norway.....	71.7	21.9
Sweden.....	67.4	24.6
Germany.....	65.9	37.2
Galicia.....	65.3	24.4
United States.....	63.6	42.6
Russia.....	62.4	56.3
Roumania.....	59.4	51.1
Austria.....	58.4	35.3
Syria.....	56.3	31.5
Denmark.....	55.7	41.4
Czechoslovakia.....	55.2	52.4
France.....	54.7	41.9
Ukraine.....	53.9	44.6
Switzerland.....	51.0	67.3
Holland.....	48.4	40.9
Turkey.....	46.8	84.5
Finland.....	45.7	33.3
Belgium.....	42.1	40.6
Jugo-Slavia.....	39.7	49.7
Japan.....	35.5	38.2
Italy.....	30.2	75.8
Greece.....	29.3	89.3
Bulgaria.....	22.4	52.8
China.....	4.8	71.7
Average for first 13.....	65.0	40.5
Average for last 14.....	39.4	55.9

PERCENTAGES NATURALIZED BY SEX

Table 86 shows the percentage of males and females naturalized by countries of birth. At first glance it may appear singular that in every country except Iceland and Syria a larger proportion of the females than of the males have become Canadian citizens. Yet that is only to be expected. The foreign born females in Canada over 15 years of age show a percentage married some 17 p.c. greater than do the males of the same age group, and it is generally conceded that married immigrants with homes and families are much more permanent settlers and should normally show a higher percentage naturalized. It is to be remembered also that females are naturalized by the mere fact of marriage with a Canadian citizen.

A word in reference to the two exceptions mentioned above will not be out of place. The case of the Syrians is unimportant, for their numbers are very small in Canada, but the figure for the Icelanders, showing a smaller proportion of females naturalized than of males, is remarkable. It is recalled, however, that Icelandic immigration is unique in other respects and in particular as to the relative number of males and females in the population. It is the one important country from which the numbers of females in Canada was greater in 1921 than the number of males. That being the case, there is probably a small surplus of unattached females which accounts for the lower percentage of that sex naturalized, just

as in the case of the other nations the excess of males in the population may be considered as having a direct relation to the higher percentage of females who have become Canadian citizens.

That there is a connection between the proportion of surplus males (or females) and the percentages of each naturalized, may be seen by comparing the percentages given in this table and Tables 87 and 88 with those in Table 35 in Chapter III. With only minor variations, which are more or less to be expected because of the differing characteristics of the various stocks and the varying degrees to which disturbing factors enter in, the rank of the countries, when arranged according to the percentage surplus of males, follows very closely the order of arrangement of the percentages by which the proportions of females naturalized exceeds the proportion of males.

To test this out superficially, the cases of Denmark and Sweden may be taken, being the two countries in North Western Europe showing the highest surpluses of women naturalized. The surplus of men among those immigrants amounts to 132 p.c. and 102 p.c. respectively, the highest for North Western European countries. A like test applied to South, Eastern and Central European groups would show similarly high percentages of surplus males in the foreign born population where the proportions of females naturalized exceeded that of the males by the largest percentage. And so with the linguistic groups, with certain exceptions which are more or less easily explained.

To pursue this analysis further would be of interest, but the main object of this section is to emphasize the importance of the difference between immigrant men and women in respect to naturalization. Tables 87 and 88 have been inserted merely to show that the degree to which females have surpassed males in respect to naturalization is not directly related to geographical origin nor to linguistic characteristics. There is no uniformity within the geographical or linguistic groups. Each origin is virtually a law unto itself.

TABLE 86.—CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN CANADA, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE AND SEX, 1921.

Country of Birth	P.c. of foreign born males naturalized	P.c. of foreign born females naturalized	Percentage excess of naturalized females over naturalized males
All Foreign Countries.....	52.4	65.3	+12.9
Europe.....	54.6	62.8	+ 8.2
Austria.....	55.3	65.1	+ 9.6
Belgium.....	41.3	43.2	+ 1.9
Bulgaria.....	17.6	59.5	+41.9
Czechoslovakia.....	53.7	58.6	+ 4.9
Denmark.....	62.8	64.0	+11.2
Finland.....	41.4	52.4	+11.0
France.....	54.5	55.9	+ 1.4
Germany.....	62.3	69.4	+ 7.1
Greece.....	64.2	68.0	+ 3.8
Greece.....	28.2	34.4	+ 6.2
Holland.....	47.5	49.7	+ 2.2
Hungary.....	71.5	73.3	+ 1.8
Iceland.....	87.1	85.7	- 1.4
Italy.....	27.8	35.4	+ 7.6
Jugo-Slavia.....	29.3	40.2	+10.9
Norway.....	69.9	74.7	+ 4.8
Poland.....	48.0	55.2	+ 7.2
Roumania.....	50.8	65.6	+ 14.8
Russia.....	59.5	66.2	+ 6.7
Sweden.....	64.0	74.0	+10.0
Switzerland.....	51.6	57.9	+ 6.3
Ukraine.....	50.4	61.6	+11.2
Other European Countries.....	39.5	49.7	+10.2
Asia.....	12.4	41.5	+29.1
China.....	4.0	27.2	+23.2
Japan.....	31.7	38.0	+ 6.3
Syria.....	59.2	57.1	- 2.1
Turkey.....	42.1	57.6	+15.5
Other Asiatic Countries.....	46.1	56.8	+10.7
United States.....	58.9	68.9	+10.0
West Indies.....	39.6	60.0	+20.4
Others.....	51.3	60.8	+ 9.5

TABLE 87.—PERCENTAGE BY WHICH THE PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN FEMALES NATURALIZED EXCEEDS THE PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN MALES NATURALIZED IN CANADA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1921.

Country of Birth	Per cent
<i>North Western Europe—</i>	
Belgium.....	+ 1.9
Denmark.....	+11.2
France.....	+ 1.4
Germany.....	+ 3.8
Holland.....	+ 2.2
Iceland.....	+ 1.4
Norway.....	+ 4.8
Sweden.....	+10.0
Switzerland.....	+ 6.3
<i>South, Eastern and Central Europe—</i>	
Austria.....	+ 9.6
Bulgaria.....	+41.9
Czechoslovakia.....	+ 4.9
Finland.....	+11.0
Galicia.....	+ 7.1
Greece.....	+ 6.2
Hungary.....	+ 1.8
Italy.....	+ 7.6
Jugo-Slavia.....	+16.9
Poland.....	+ 7.2
Romania.....	+ 8.8
Russia.....	+ 6.7
Ukraine.....	+11.2

TABLE 88.—PERCENTAGE BY WHICH THE PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN FEMALES NATURALIZED EXCEEDS THE PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN MALES NATURALIZED, IN CANADA, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPS OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1921.

Country of Birth	Per cent
<i>Scandinavian—</i>	
Denmark.....	+ 11.2
Iceland.....	+ 1.4
Norway.....	+ 4.8
Sweden.....	+ 10.0
<i>Germanic—</i>	
Belgium.....	+ 1.9
Germany.....	+ 3.8
Holland.....	+ 2.2
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>	
Greece.....	+ 6.2
Italy.....	+ 7.6
Romania.....	+ 8.8
<i>Slavic—</i>	
Austria.....	+ 9.6
Bulgaria.....	+41.9
Czechoslovakia.....	+ 4.9
Galicia.....	+ 7.1
Jugo-Slavia.....	+16.9
Poland.....	+ 7.2
Russia.....	+ 6.7
Ukraine.....	+11.2

PERCENTAGES NATURALIZED BY PROVINCES

Table 89 shows the percentages of immigrants naturalized for Canada and for the respective provinces in 1921, by country of birth. Attention is first directed to the percentages for the total foreign born. Considerable fluctuation is shown as between the various provinces. For Canada the proportion naturalized was 57.8 p.c. In Prince Edward Island the proportion was 81.3 p.c., while in British Columbia only 40.5 p.c. of the foreign born had been naturalized by 1921. Thus, while Prince Edward Island shows a 23.5 p.c. (81.3 p.c.—57.8 p.c.) larger proportion of foreign born naturalized than the Dominion as a whole, British Columbia shows a percentage naturalized some 17.3 p.c. (57.8 p.c.—40.5 p.c.) smaller than that for the Dominion. It is apparent that the extent to which naturalization has proceeded in the various provinces fluctuates very violently, and it is extremely significant, for example, that twice as large a proportion of the foreign born are naturalized in Prince Edward Island as in British Columbia, and over half again as large a proportion in Saskatchewan as in Ontario.

TABLE 89.—PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN BORN NATURALIZED, FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCES, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1921.

Birthplace	Canada Per cent natural- ized	Prince Edward Island Per cent natural- ized	Nova Scotia Per cent natural- ized	New Brun- swick Per cent natural- ized	Quebec Per cent natural- ized	Ontario Per cent natural- ized	Mani- toba Per cent natural- ized	Saskat- chewan Per cent natural- ized	Alberta Per cent natural- ized	British Colum- bia Per cent natural- ized
Europe.....	57.9	80.6	29.7	47.4	43.6	39.6	67.3	74.0	65.5	49.9
Austria.....	59.4	-	12.8	40.3	45.8	24.2	63.1	73.3	65.8	43.8
Belgium.....	42.1	-	17.3	27.8	28.8	18.5	49.8	61.9	53.8	60.1
Bulgaria.....	22.4	-	-	-	30.1	10.3	-	63.0	49.1	20.6
Czechoslovakia.....	55.7	-	28.7	-	33.3	31.6	63.2	72.1	60.7	53.7
Denmark.....	56.3	-	52.0	58.1	45.1	47.8	58.2	65.7	53.7	57.6
Finland.....	45.7	-	-	-	36.0	35.4	48.5	72.3	76.1	57.5
France.....	55.2	-	26.5	47.5	33.7	51.5	77.1	79.2	63.6	58.2
Galicin.....	65.3	-	18.5	-	18.2	22.1	69.6	76.2	71.7	25.1
Germany.....	65.9	-	28.4	45.5	45.5	66.6	69.2	72.8	64.1	58.6
Greece.....	29.3	-	31.3	14.3	23.0	32.0	30.8	40.3	34.6	28.8
Holland.....	48.4	-	15.7	21.9	28.0	41.1	44.3	67.1	48.7	53.2
Hungary.....	72.3	-	30.7	-	45.6	34.8	76.3	82.5	73.2	52.4
Iceland.....	86.4	-	-	-	-	67.7	87.6	85.8	90.9	73.8
Italy.....	30.2	-	17.4	14.1	26.8	28.1	44.3	51.7	40.0	36.8
Jugo-Slavin.....	33.7	-	56.3	-	33.3	17.4	58.7	63.0	31.9	30.6
Norway.....	71.7	-	61.8	58.7	38.5	52.6	71.3	79.8	74.4	58.5
Poland.....	51.0	-	25.8	58.9	34.4	43.7	65.8	67.7	58.7	44.4
Roumania.....	60.5	-	22.4	44.0	55.7	29.9	65.5	76.8	67.8	45.8
Russia.....	62.4	-	50.0	60.4	57.6	51.4	69.0	71.0	65.4	45.7
Sweden.....	67.4	-	57.4	50.4	42.0	48.6	74.3	78.8	73.7	55.2
Switzerland.....	53.9	-	-	-	37.7	54.7	54.9	61.4	60.2	51.0
Ukraine.....	54.7	-	13.9	-	24.8	16.7	63.6	73.6	66.0	38.4
China.....	4.8	-	6.0	18.1	6.7	9.3	5.9	5.6	7.8	2.7
Japan.....	33.5	-	-	-	40.0	40.8	23.8	50.5	29.1	33.4
Syria.....	58.4	-	71.3	65.6	45.4	57.4	80.0	83.7	68.8	73.8
Turkey.....	46.6	-	-	-	39.3	45.9	73.1	-	42.6	37.0
United States.....	63.6	82.2	70.2	73.1	71.1	58.7	55.1	69.0	61.4	57.0
Total.....	57.8	81.3	55.5	67.2	54.5	46.3	64.1	70.9	61.9	40.5

Table 90 (p. 154) presents the differences between the provinces in a striking manner. Where the proportion naturalized for the foreign born from a given country of birth is greater than the figure for the Dominion, the difference is recorded with a positive sign. Where the reverse holds true the difference is prefixed with the negative sign. When the immigrants in Prince Edward Island are distributed to their respective countries of birth their numbers are not sufficiently great to be representative, so deviations in detail are given only for provinces from Nova Scotia west.

The first feature to catch the eye in the table is the preponderance of negative signs in the case of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, and the frequency of positive signs in the case of each of the Prairie Provinces. What is generally applicable to the various immigrant groups in each province holds true for the total foreign born with one exception, viz., New Brunswick. While naturalization has not advanced so far in New Brunswick as in Canada as a whole for the great majority of immigrant peoples, it has proceeded to a very marked extent among the United States immigrants, who are largely the returning sons and daughters of French Canadian emigrants. Under the existing laws, naturalization is unusually rapid and easy for such immigrants, and when it is recalled that 60 p.c. of the total foreign born immigrants in New Brunswick are from the United States, it is easily understood how that province, while showing lower proportions naturalized for most of the immigrant stocks, shows on the total a higher average than the Dominion. The influence of the rapid naturalization among so large a body of United States born French immigrants outweighs the backwardness of the other foreign people in assimilating politically. The case of New Brunswick is unique among the provinces of Canada.

Reverting then to the main line of our analysis, in respect to naturalization British Columbia lags farthest behind the average for Canada and Ontario comes next, while Prince Edward Island, at the other extreme, is far ahead of the other provinces. Saskatchewan stands second highest in the Dominion.

It is of interest to relate the figures on naturalization for the provinces to the figures showing the percentages of foreign born in the population of each provincial jurisdiction. This is presented in Table 91, as is also the percentage in each province that the naturalized foreign born citizens constitute of the total population. For the statesman and political scientist this table is fraught with great significance. In the three Prairie Provinces, not only is the naturalized percentage of foreign born about half again as large as in a province like Ontario, but the proportion which the foreign born constitute of the total population is from three to five times as great. The result is that the naturalized foreign born form almost four times the percentage of the population in Manitoba that they do in Ontario, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta over six times. These differences would be even more marked were the naturalized foreign born expressed as percentages of the native and British born for each province.

Further, were allowances made for the preponderance of adults among the foreign born, using the data in Chapter III, it would be found that the percentages that the foreign born votes constitute of the total vote would be considerably higher than the figures shown in Column 3 of Table 91. Yet even taking that factor into consideration, in the East the voting power of the foreign born is a very small fraction of the total vote. In the West, on the other hand, it represents well over one-fifth of the total votes in one province and very considerable proportions in the others.

Attention has already been called to the vital national significance of such a radical difference as exists between East and West in the "origin" structure of the population of the provinces, and it was pointed out that while the proportion of non-British and non-French stocks in Canada as a whole is as yet comparatively small, its distribution is such as to make for a marked difference in the composition of the population in various provinces, which cannot but reflect itself in differences of culture and of educational and political outlook. Further, emphasis was laid on the fact that those differences are becoming more marked. Attention is now directed to the distribution of that proportion of the foreign stocks born abroad. When certain sections of the Dominion have so marked a concentration of foreign-born citizens accustomed to different systems of government and finding it difficult to understand the genius of British political institutions, the situation is undoubtedly one which demands attention not only in the present, but as to what lies ahead—the more so as, with the United States enforcing a rigorous policy of exclusion, the pressure of immigration during the coming years bids fair to be heavy. If the progressively uneven distribution of incoming foreign people continues, and the uneven rate of naturalization also persists, a problem of serious import will almost certainly emerge.

Passing now to a more detailed examination of Table 90, if we discard those figures which represent less than 500 immigrants of a given nativity resident in a province as being unimportant, in Nova Scotia there is only one case of an exceptionally large percentage naturalized, *viz.*, the United States born. They show a percentage naturalized above the average for Canada. That is easily understood, however, for what has been said of the United States born in New Brunswick applies also to Nova Scotia, though perhaps not to so marked an extent. In New Brunswick also, the United States born constitute the only significant exception to the general rule for the province. In Quebec there are two, the Chinese and the United States born. In respect to the latter the same explanation applies as in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. That the Chinese should show a slightly larger percentage naturalized in that province than the average for Canada may be due to longer residence and a relatively high percentage of females. There are four significant exceptions to the general rule for Ontario. First, a higher percentage naturalized for the Chinese is due, in part at least, to length of residence (as in Quebec) and also to a relatively large proportion of females. The percentage of females in the Chinese population in Ontario is second only to that in British Columbia. The second case is the Swiss, among whom the percentage of females in Ontario is higher than in any province west of Quebec; this alone would be adequate to account for the slight positive deviation. Probably length of residence is the principal explanation of the Greeks showing a higher percentage naturalized in Ontario

than in Canada as a whole, though numerical strength may also be a factor. All the influences mentioned above are operative in fixing the percentage for the fourth case above the average in the province of Ontario, that of the Germans.

In Manitoba, the Dutch, Norwegians and United States immigrants, contrary to the general rule for the province, show lower percentages naturalized than for Canada as a whole. No explanation is offered in the case of the immigration from the Netherlands, though the fact that the Dutch are much more urban in Manitoba than in Alberta and Saskatchewan may have considerable influence. Probably a difference in occupation might also help to explain the case, but occupational data by countries of birth are unfortunately not available. The same remarks apply to the Norwegians. However, in comparison with such large negative deviations in the eastern provinces, the small negative deviation of minus 0.4 p.c. indicates a situation very much more favourable to naturalization in Manitoba, and that is the significant thing. The Japanese in Manitoba are abnormally urban and have a relatively small percentage of females as compared with other provinces. These two facts seem adequate to explain the behaviour of these immigrants there, though of course other factors may enter in.

In Saskatchewan only one group fails to run true to type, namely, the Icelanders. For them Saskatchewan appears to be slightly unfavourable to naturalization, but that fact may be explained on the basis of an unduly large surplus of males in that province. Of the three important groups of immigrants for whom Alberta has a smaller percentage naturalized than for Canada as a whole, the figures for the Danes and Germans seem explicable only on the grounds of recent arrival, and the figure for the United States may be attributed to recent arrival, coupled with a comparatively small percentage of females among the immigrants to that province. The exceptions are more difficult to explain in British Columbia, and in the absence of occupational data a detailed analysis of the figures for that province is left to those who are familiar with the conditions there and in particular with the vocations of the various groups of immigrants.

If the percentage naturalized for each group of foreign born be traced through the provincial figures, it will be seen that on passing from east to west the percentages fluctuate with remarkable uniformity of direction though not as to extent. As will be emphasized below, the several immigrant groups show marked differences in the amount of fluctuation, but the point of emphasis here is on the fact that in passing from one province to another, the direction of fluctuation tends to be the same for virtually all groups of immigrants. The exceptions are comparatively few, and in most cases are traceable to very obvious causes.

If it be true, then, that for most groups of immigrants naturalization has proceeded further in the three Prairie Provinces and to an unduly small extent in British Columbia and the older provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the question arises as to what underlying forces are at work. The following suggestions are made: In the first place, the provinces differ as to rural and urban distribution of the foreign born. The people in cities are more mobile. A greater percentage might be described as a "floating population." In the rural districts, on the other hand, and especially in the Prairie Provinces under the homesteading system of acquiring land, permanency of residence is more marked, and a much more definite interest is to be expected in the local and ultimately in the provincial and Dominion Governments. Besides, the homestead laws have definitely stimulated naturalization. The above factors are suggested as the main explanation of the general differences between provinces, though length of residence, proportion of men and women, occupational differences and many other factors are important in explaining the differing behaviour in respect to naturalization of the different sections of a given nativity group in the various parts of the Dominion.

TABLE 90.—PERCENTAGE BY WHICH THE PROPORTIONS OF FOREIGN BORN NATURALIZED IN EACH PROVINCE DIFFERED FROM THE PROPORTION NATURALIZED FOR CANADA, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1921.

Country of Birth	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Europe.....	+22.7	-28.2	-10.5	-14.3	-18.3	+9.4	+16.1	+7.6	-8.0
Austria.....	-	-46.6	-19.1	-13.6	-35.2	+3.7	+13.9	+6.4	-15.6
Belgium.....	-	-24.8	-14.3	-13.2	-23.6	+7.7	+19.8	+11.7	+18.0
Bulgaria.....	-	-	-	+7.8	-12.1	-	+40.6	+26.7	-1.8
Czechoslovakia.....	-	-27.0	-	-22.4	-24.1	+7.5	+16.4	+5.0	-2.0
Denmark.....	-	-4.3	+1.8	-11.1	-8.5	+1.9	+9.4	-2.6	+1.3
Finland.....	-	-	-	-9.6	-10.3	+2.8	+26.6	+30.4	+11.8
France.....	-	-28.7	-7.7	-21.5	-3.7	+21.9	+24.0	+8.4	+3.0
Galicia.....	-	-46.8	-	-47.1	-43.2	+4.3	+10.9	+6.4	-40.2
Germany.....	-	-37.5	-20.4	-20.4	+0.7	+3.3	+6.9	-1.8	-7.3
Greece.....	-	+2.0	-15.0	-6.3	+2.7	+1.5	+11.0	+5.3	-0.5
Holland.....	-	-32.7	-26.5	-20.4	-7.3	-4.1	+18.7	+0.3	+4.8
Hungary.....	-	-41.6	-	-26.7	-37.5	+4.0	+10.2	+0.9	-19.9
Iceland.....	-	-	-	-	-18.7	+1.2	-0.6	+4.5	-12.6
Italy.....	-	-12.8	-16.1	-3.4	-2.1	+14.1	+21.5	+9.8	+6.6
Jugo-Slavia.....	-	+22.6	-	-0.4	-16.3	+23.0	+29.3	-1.8	-3.1
Norway.....	-	-9.9	-13.0	-33.2	-19.1	-0.4	+8.1	+2.7	-13.2
Poland.....	-	-25.2	+7.9	-16.6	-7.3	+14.8	+16.7	+7.7	-6.6
Romania.....	-	-38.1	-16.5	-4.8	-30.6	+5.0	+16.3	+7.3	-14.7
Russia.....	-	-12.4	-2.0	-4.8	-11.0	+6.6	+8.6	+3.0	-16.7
Sweden.....	-	-10.0	-17.0	-25.4	-18.8	+6.9	+11.4	+6.3	-12.2
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-16.2	+0.8	+1.0	+7.5	+6.3	-2.9
Ukraine.....	-	-40.8	-	-29.9	-38.0	+8.9	+18.9	+11.3	-16.3
China.....	-	+1.2	+13.3	+1.9	+4.5	+1.1	+0.8	+3.0	-2.1
Japan.....	-	-	-	+0.5	+7.3	+9.7	+17.0	+4.4	-0.1
Syria.....	-	+12.9	+7.2	-13.0	-1.0	+21.6	+25.3	+10.4	+15.4
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-7.3	-0.7	+26.5	-	-4.0	-9.6
United States.....	+18.6	+15.6	+9.5	+7.5	-4.9	-8.5	+5.4	-2.2	-6.6
Total.....	+23.5	-2.3	+9.4	-3.3	-11.5	+6.3	+13.1	+4.1	-17.3

TABLE 91.—PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN BORN NATURALIZED, BY PROVINCES, AND THE FOREIGN BORN AND NATURALIZED FOREIGN BORN AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH PROVINCE, 1921.

Province	Percentage of Foreign born naturalized	Foreign born as percentage of total population	Naturalized Foreign born as percentage of total population
Prince Edward Island.....	81.3	1.46	1.19
Nova Scotia.....	55.5	2.67	1.48
New Brunswick.....	67.2	2.77	1.86
Quebec.....	54.5	4.18	2.28
Ontario.....	46.3	6.21	2.87
Manitoba.....	64.1	17.91	11.48
Saskatchewan.....	70.9	26.31	18.65
Alberta.....	61.9	29.56	18.30
British Columbia.....	40.5	19.02	7.71
Canada.....	57.8	10.13	5.86

It is of interest in passing to compare the immigrants from the different countries as to consistency of behaviour in respect to naturalization in the various parts of Canada. Table 92 shows the range of fluctuations by country of birth. The range is admittedly a very crude index of consistency or dispersion, and were the subject of sufficient importance from the point of view of this study, the average or standard deviations would have been computed. However, our purpose here is merely to show that marked differences do appear in the consistency of behaviour of the various foreign born people in respect to naturalization as between different sections of the country; or, to put it in another way, that the naturalization of certain peoples is influenced to a great extent by differences in rural and urban distribution, geographical and occupational environment, and distribution as to time of arrival, etc., while in other cases the influence of these factors is comparatively small.

The range of 60.5 p.c. for the Austrians in Table 92 was computed by taking the lowest percentage of that immigrant group naturalized for any province, from the highest. In that case the lowest occurred in Nova Scotia, where only 12.8 p.c. were naturalized in

1921 and the highest in Saskatchewan, where the figure was 73.3 p.c. The difference is 60.5 p.c. (73.3 p.c. minus 12.8 p.c.), which figure indicated that the Austrians differ widely between provinces as to percentage naturalized.

The ranges of 20.5 p.c. for the Danes and 23.2 p.c. for the Icelanders are at the other extreme. The small magnitude of the range of fluctuations indicate marked consistency in respect to naturalization in the case of each of these immigrant peoples. With them naturalization has advanced not only to a marked extent but to a very uniform degree in all provinces. In the case of the Greeks with a 25 p.c. range, consistency, but of a different sort, is shown. The Greeks have been consistent throughout Canada in the small percentage naturalized up to 1921. The same applies to an even more marked extent to the Chinese, and so the tables may be examined. Tables 93 and 94 show the countries of birth of the European born, grouped into geographical and linguistic classes.

TABLE 92.—RANGE OF FLUCTUATIONS OF PERCENTAGES OF FOREIGN BORN NATURALIZED, AS BETWEEN PROVINCES, BY COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1921.

Country of Birth	Percentage range of fluctuation	Country of Birth	Percentage range of fluctuation
Austria.....	60.5	Jugo-Slavia.....	45.6
Belgium.....	44.6	Norway.....	41.3
Bulgaria.....	52.7	Poland.....	41.9
Czechoslovakia.....	43.4	Roumania.....	54.4
Denmark.....	20.5	Russia.....	25.3
Finland.....	40.7	Sweden.....	36.8
France.....	52.7	Switzerland.....	25.7
Galicia.....	58.0	Ukraine.....	59.7
Germany.....	44.4	China.....	15.4
Greece.....	25.0	Japan.....	26.7
Holland.....	51.2	Syria.....	35.3
Hungary.....	51.8	Turkey.....	38.8
Iceland.....	23.2	U.S.A.....	24.1
Italy.....	38.3		

TABLE 93.—RANGE OF FLUCTUATIONS OF PERCENTAGES OF FOREIGN BORN NATURALIZED AS BETWEEN PROVINCES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1921.

Country of Birth	Percentage range of fluctuation	Country of Birth	Percentage range of fluctuation
<i>North Western Europe—</i>		<i>South, Eastern and Central Europe—</i>	
Belgium.....	44.6	Austria.....	60.5
Denmark.....	20.5	Bulgaria.....	52.7
France.....	52.7	Czechoslovakia.....	43.4
Germany.....	44.4	Finland.....	40.7
Holland.....	51.2	Galicia.....	58.0
Iceland.....	23.2	Greece.....	25.0
Norway.....	41.3	Hungary.....	51.8
Sweden.....	36.8	Italy.....	38.3
Switzerland.....	25.7	Italy.....	45.6
		Jugo-Slavia.....	41.9
		Poland.....	54.4
		Roumania.....	25.3
		Russia.....	59.7
		Ukraine.....	

TABLE 94.—RANGE OF FLUCTUATIONS OF PERCENTAGES OF FOREIGN BORN NATURALIZED AS BETWEEN PROVINCES, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1921.

Country of Birth	Percentage range of fluctuation	Country of Birth	Percentage range of fluctuation
<i>Scandinavians—</i>		<i>Latin and Greek—</i>	
Denmark.....	20.5	Greece.....	25.0
Iceland.....	23.2	Italy.....	38.3
Norway.....	41.3	Roumanin.....	54.4
Sweden.....	36.8		
<i>Germanic—</i>		<i>Slavic—</i>	
Belgium.....	44.6	Austria.....	60.5
Germany.....	44.4	Bulgaria.....	52.7
Holland.....	51.2	Czechoslovakia.....	43.4
		Galicia.....	58.0
		Jugo-Slavia.....	45.6
		Poland.....	41.9
		Russia.....	25.3
		Ukraine.....	59.7

SPEED OF NATURALIZATION

No adequate record is at present available of immigrants who have come to Canada and, after remaining a time, have returned home or passed on to some other country. So when it is stated that 59.4 p.c. of the Austrians in Canada on June 1, 1921, were naturalized citizens, reference is made only to those who were actually here at that time and no *direct* account is taken of the thousands of immigrants from that country who during the preceding years had come and gone. Certain individuals we know come to Canada to stay; others come with the idea of remaining only a short time. It is popularly assumed, for instance, that the Italians and Greeks are of the latter type. While not a direct measure, the low percentage naturalized for such peoples indirectly reflects the tendency of large numbers to leave the country after a few years, as well as being directly related to the average time required for naturalization on the part of those who remain. The reason for that is explained below. The crude percentage naturalized is thus the result of several factors. An attempt is made in this subsection to eliminate the time element and to present a rough idea of what may be called, for want of a better term, the speed of naturalization.

When immigrants from a given country show relatively high proportions naturalized for the specified dates of arrival, the inference is not only that they naturalized more rapidly but, because of that fact, that larger proportions come to the country to stay. Unless it happens that there has been a radical change in the type of immigration from a country, the one type coming to stay and the other to leave after a short time, the validity of the above inference seems beyond question. One knows of no such change taking place during the latter part of the period under review. Of course, it is possible that, say, larger proportions of the Russians or Poles immigrating between 1880 and 1900 and perhaps during the early years of the present century came merely to build railways and left in greater numbers than the more recent immigrants from those countries. If such be the case, their presence in Canada at that time is not reflected in the percentage naturalized among those resident in Canada in 1921. Consequently in certain exceptional cases the percentages naturalized for the earlier years may be somewhat unreliable in so far as they are expected to reflect the presence of temporary immigration. By the same token they would measure more accurately the speed of naturalization of those who remained.

Aside from such a possibility, it is a matter of common knowledge that some immigrants in most groups come to this country with the idea of leaving after having won the smile of fortune. Many find that the winning takes 10, 20 or more years. They are not permanent settlers. Canada is not their home and the presence of such a group reduces the percentage naturalized all along the line. Certain immigrant peoples, as has been said, have larger proportions of this temporary type than have others, and when one speaks of speed of naturalization, the influence of such classes must be kept in mind, as well as the rapidity with which those who come to stay take out naturalization papers.

Another point should also be made clear in connection with the speed of naturalization. Up to 1914 the law required a minimum of three years' residence in Canada prior to naturalization. In that year the residence requirement was changed to five years, and after the war a ten year clause was inserted to apply to all subjects of enemy States. Further, naturalization was arrested during the war period for all enemy peoples. Thus the percentages naturalized from 1914 on must be interpreted with great caution.

It may appear strange that in spite of the five year requirement Table 95 (p. 159) shows that certain proportions arriving after 1919 were naturalized by 1921. The majority of such cases are women and children who have joined their husbands and fathers who had previously come to this country, and had by that time completed all necessary residence requirements. There are also a certain number of repatriated Canadians in the group, but no new male immigrants of foreign birth.

Passing now to the analysis and comparison of the speed of naturalization of the various immigrant peoples, we have in Table 95 the percentage naturalized of foreign born in

Canada in 1921 by date of arrival and country of birth. At the foot of the table will also be found the percentages for specified groups of countries of birth. These have been compiled from the census table showing the actual numbers for the separate nationalities.

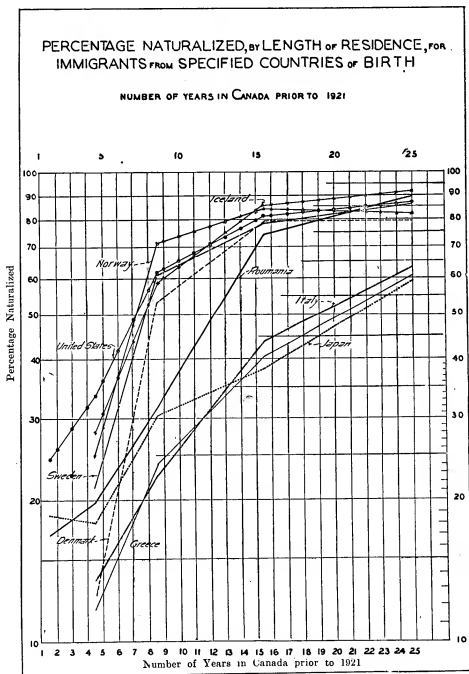
The data are grouped into four periods of arrival. The figures for separate years were not available, so in the chart which presents the material in graphic form it was necessary to choose some date within each period at which the percentage might most fittingly be plotted. For the first two periods the middle point was chosen in all cases, that is, for the periods 1919 to June, 1921, and 1915 to 1918 inclusive. The error in following that procedure was considered unimportant, first, because the immigration laws make comparisons invalid as between many of the groups of immigrants arriving during those years and secondly, because those years are relatively unimportant from the standpoint of actual numbers coming to Canada. For the periods 1911 to 1914 and 1901 to 1910, the yearly immigration figures were examined for each country of birth and the date was found at which half of those coming within each period had arrived. The percentages were plotted in each case at the point so determined. Immigration figures for individual countries of birth were not available prior to 1897, so it was impossible to follow the same procedure for those classed as arriving prior to 1901. The only alternative was to arbitrarily choose some date and apply it to all. The date chosen was January 1, 1895. Of course, in many cases that may be wide of the mark, but two or three years make little difference to naturalization after settlers have been in the country more than two decades. Such an assumption, therefore, is sufficiently accurate for the present purpose.

The data so charted appear on the semi-logarithmic Chart 29. For those who are familiar with interpreting graphs of this kind the following comments will be unnecessary. The meaning and implication of the curves will be seen at a glance. However, the following explanations may not be out of place. Chart 29 shows the percentage naturalized of specified immigrants in Canada in 1921, by length of residence. The fact that the curves ascend from left to right indicates that larger percentages are naturalized of those who have been in the country for a greater length of time than obtain for the recent arrivals.

Approximately the same proportion naturalized is shown for present residents who arrived in Canada prior to 1901 from North Western Europe as for those from South, Eastern and Central Europe, but of the immigrants who have come between 1901 and 1919, considerably larger proportions of the North Western Europeans have naturalized than of immigrants from the South, Eastern and Central parts of the continent. Since 1919, the record shows that large numbers of women and children have come from Slavic countries to join their husbands and fathers. The same does not hold for the Germanic and Scandinavian countries, so the percentage naturalized for the South, Eastern and Central European group appears higher than for the North Western European group in recent years. That fact, however, is purely accidental. It may be said that, *as a group*, the South, Eastern and Central Europeans have naturalized less readily than those from North Western Europe, yet the unqualified statement is misleading.

Further light is thrown on the subject by an examination of the language classification. Of the linguistic groups the Scandinavians have naturalized most rapidly, and it is very significant that next to the Scandinavians, the Slavs show the greatest speed in becoming Canadian citizens. They naturalize more rapidly than the Germanic immigrants, and did so even before the war was in sight. Actually higher percentages of the Slavs who arrived before 1911 and were still resident in Canada in 1921, had been naturalized by that date than occurred for the immigrants from the Germanic countries as a group. Of all four linguistic groups of Europe the immigrants from the Latin and Greek countries are the slowest to naturalize, and a large proportion of them never naturalize at all. The latter applies especially to the Italians and Greeks, who, as we have seen, are essentially urban people. It is largely due to their inclusion that the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a group appeared averse to naturalization. The Roumanians are quite different; they are

CHART XXIX



dominantly rural and their behaviour in respect of naturalization is more similar to that of the Slavic people than to that of the Italian and Greeks. They naturalize comparatively rapidly.

Other things being equal, immigrants who settle in rural parts naturalize more rapidly than those going to cities. That is only to be expected from the homestead laws and the tendency for settlers on the land to be more permanent than those following most other occupations.

The chart also presents the curve for the immigrants from the United States. The United States immigrants naturalize as rapidly as the Scandinavians. Indeed, those coming in recent years have naturalized more rapidly. That is due probably to the large percentage of British stock and repatriated French Canadians included in the United States immigration, to which reference has been made in an earlier section. A detailed analysis of this chart is left to the reader.

It is interesting to note, in conclusion, that the data presented in Table 95 substantiate the thesis postulated earlier in this chapter, that immigrants who settle in rural parts naturalize more rapidly than those who congregate in cities.

TABLE 95.—PERCENTAGE NATURALIZED OF FOREIGN BORN RESIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1921, BY DATE OF ARRIVAL.

Birthplace	Total naturalized	1919 to June, 1921	1915 to 1918	1911 to 1914	1901 to 1910	Before 1901
Austria.....	60.4	17.8	21.0	27.8	70.8	90.3
Belgium.....	42.1	10.0	16.0	35.8	63.1	79.2
Bulgaria.....	22.4	28.6	13.3	12.3	49.5	86.4
Czechoslovakia.....	55.7	13.3	28.1	31.4	68.7	81.4
Denmark.....	56.3	5.3	12.6	53.2	79.8	79.6
Finland.....	45.7	7.1	11.9	37.5	58.6	73.7
France.....	55.2	25.4	27.9	43.7	62.5	74.2
Gallia.....	65.3	19.0	35.0	31.1	77.3	83.2
Germany.....	65.9	13.4	16.8	33.7	77.8	78.5
Greece.....	29.3	9.7	11.9	24.1	40.2	60.5
Holland.....	48.4	7.7	16.5	41.6	70.6	75.9
Hungary.....	72.3	13.1	28.6	35.0	83.9	89.6
Iceland.....	86.4	6.8	27.8	59.4	88.9	93.9
Italy.....	30.2	5.9	13.4	22.6	43.8	63.2
Jugo-Slavia.....	33.7	18.3	17.4	19.9	47.6	75.5
Norway.....	71.7	9.4	25.0	70.8	84.8	82.5
Poland.....	51.0	33.4	18.4	33.7	65.9	80.9
Roumania.....	60.5	16.9	19.8	31.9	74.0	89.6
Russia.....	62.4	21.8	19.5	43.1	78.1	77.0
Sweden.....	67.4	7.7	21.4	61.6	79.0	85.3
Switzerland.....	53.9	8.8	17.9	44.1	71.6	79.6
Ukraine.....	54.7	20.9	28.6	24.3	69.1	91.1
China.....	4.8	4.9	3.4	3.7	4.7	7.6
Japan.....	33.5	18.7	18.0	30.3	38.1	59.3
Syria.....	58.4	17.9	23.4	45.7	65.7	76.6
Turkey.....	46.6	42.3	23.5	29.7	64.1	66.7
United States.....	63.6	24.6	33.6	62.4	80.9	85.9
West Indies.....	51.2	22.6	50.0	67.7	50.0	100.0
North Western Europe.....	62.70	12.28	21.05	50.79	76.26	81.37
South, Eastern and Central Europe.....	56.07	15.96	17.76	33.48	70.95	82.50
Scandinavian group.....	69.69	7.64	21.61	64.00	81.98	87.31
Germanic group.....	56.47	10.00	16.32	35.82	72.47	78.82
Latin and Greek group.....	41.28	7.20	14.01	25.98	57.66	75.77
Slavic group.....	59.87	24.67	20.60	35.17	74.00	83.70

CHAPTER VIII

ORIGIN AND LANGUAGE—USE OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH BY IMMIGRANT PEOPLES

Canada is the meeting place of many peoples. Within her boundaries many tongues are spoken. The development and use of a common medium of communication has in the past, as the sociologist avers, conditioned the emergence of human societies. Unless individuals can make known to the other members of the group their feelings and thoughts, and unless they in turn are able to understand and appreciate the emotions and ideas of their fellows, a group consciousness is impossible. The "animated moderation" which has gradually been replacing the rule of force is based on discussion which, in turn, is conditioned by the ability of converse. Common media of communication are as important in modern democracies as with primitive peoples.

In Canada, there are two official languages, French and English. Before considering the extent to which immigrants from other countries are learning one or both of these, it is of interest to examine how far those of French origin have learned to speak English and those of British origin to speak French. The following percentages have been computed from the tables on language spoken by the population 10 years and over, resident in Canada, June 1, 1921, (Census, Vol. 2, page 514):—

TABLE 96.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF BRITISH ORIGIN REPORTED AS ABLE TO SPEAK FRENCH. PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF FRENCH ORIGIN REPORTED AS ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH, 1921.

Origin		Percentage reported as being able to speak English	Percentage reported as being able to speak French
French.....	Males.....	57.7	
	Females.....	45.0	
	Total.....	50.8	
English speaking.....			Males..... 5.1 Females..... 4.4 Total..... 4.8

Two points are of interest in the above table. First, the striking difference between the proportion of French who have learned English, and the proportion of those of English speaking origins who have learned French. While approximately half of the French people 10 years of age and over reported themselves as able to speak English, less than one-twentieth of the English of similar age claimed to be able to speak French at the time of the Census. However, this comparison is somewhat misleading. The learning of a language other than the mother tongue is largely a matter of social and especially of economic convenience, and the proportions of the British and French stocks among whom it is a matter of convenience to learn the other language are very different. While 23.0 p.c. of the French in Canada are domiciled outside Quebec, i.e., in provinces where English is the dominant language of the people, only 7.3 p.c. of the English speaking peoples are resident in the province of Quebec where French is the native language of the vast majority of the population. When the number of English who have acquired French is expressed as a proportion of the total of English speaking origins in Canada, of whom perhaps only 10 to 15 p.c. ever come into contact with French-speaking Canadians, the result is hardly comparable with that for the French, with 25 to 30 p.c. living among English-speaking Canadians.

A much fairer comparison is between the English-speaking stocks in the province of Quebec, and the French in parts of Canada outside that province. Of the former, 30.7 p.c. (10 years and over) were able to speak French at the date of the Census; of the latter,

83.3 p.c. (10 years and over) reported themselves as being able to speak English. These percentages are much more representative, for they apply where conditions affecting the learning of the other language are more or less equal.

The second point of note in Table 96 is that in each case the percentage of males able to speak the language of the other was greater than the percentage of females reported as able to do so. The influence of business and economic forces in stimulating among the males the learning of the language of the other dominant stock is undoubtedly of considerable moment.

PROPORTION UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH OR FRENCH

Turning now to the extent to which the immigrant peoples have related themselves to the language spoken by those of French and British origins in Canada, Table 97 shows the percentages, 10 years of age and over, unable to speak (1) English and (2) English or French, for the principal non-British, non-French origins. The Indians, Japanese and Chinese show the highest proportions. As in the case of assimilation by intermarriage with the basic stock in the country, so in the matter of learning the languages of the nation, these stocks are far behind the others. In respect of language, they are in a class quite by themselves, within the neighbourhood of 40 p.c. unable to speak French or English. The Syrians have learned one of the languages to within a very small percentage of their population 10 years and over in the country. Many of them have learned French. Of the Jewish residents, 5.4 p.c. are still unable to speak either of the languages.

Over five times as large a proportion of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans were unable to speak either English or French as of the North Western European group. In the North Western group the proportion of the Belgians unable to speak English was exceptionally high at 17.1 p.c. The great majority of these, however, spoke French as their mother tongue. Thus, the percentage unable to speak either French or English is quite small, being 4.1 p.c.

Of the stocks from South, Eastern and Central Europe, the Czechs and Greeks are exceptional in having comparatively small numbers unable to speak one of the languages of this country. The others in this group show considerably higher proportions unable to speak French or English than any of the peoples from the North and West of Europe. Those of Ukrainian origin seem to have made least progress in learning the Canadian languages; the Austrians and Russians have made considerably more progress on the whole, though the percentage unable to speak either is still very high. As far as inability to speak English is concerned, the Italians stood second in the group, but quite large numbers of them speak French, so when both languages are counted their position is much more favourable than either the Austrians or Russians.

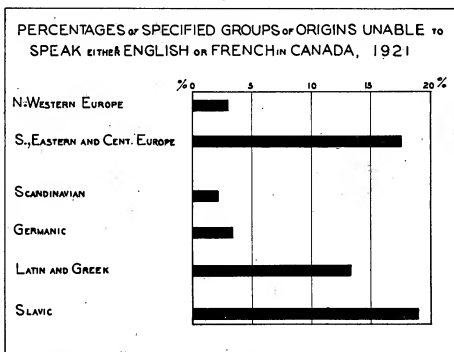
It is instructive to reclassify the origins according to linguistic groups. Such classification is shown in the lower part of Table 98. The Flemish were omitted from the Germanic group because, while 60 p.c. of the Belgians by origin classification speak Flemish as their native language, the major part of the balance speak French as the mother tongue. Large numbers of these have not learned English, and their inclusion with the Germanic group would be misleading when considering the question of language. It appears from the table that those of Scandinavian origin on the whole speak either English or French in the largest numbers. Indeed most of them speak English, and comparatively few speak French. Of the Scandinavian stocks, the Icelandic shows the largest percentage unable to speak the languages of the country. It is interesting to recall that they also showed the least tendency to intermarry with the native British or French stock in Canada.

The Germans came next to the Danes and Norwegians, showing only a very slightly larger percentage unable to speak English or French. In all three cases the proportions were very small. The Dutch were on a par with the Greeks in the Latin and Greek group, where considerably larger percentages were unable to speak the dominant languages of Canada than in the Germanic group. The Slavic group had the highest percentage of all. Of the Slavs, the Czechs showed the lowest proportion unable to speak our languages, and in this respect were ahead even of the Dutch and Greeks.

TABLE 97.—PERCENTAGES, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, UNABLE TO SPEAK (1) ENGLISH, (2) FRENCH OR ENGLISH, FOR THE PRINCIPAL NON-BRITISH, NON-FRENCH ORIGINS IN CANADA, 1921.

Origin	Per cent 10 yrs. and over unable to speak English	Per cent 10 yrs. and over unable to speak French or English
Austrian.....	18.3	18.2
Belgian.....	17.1	4.1
Bulgarian.....	18.0	18.0
Chinese.....	38.2	32.1
Czechoslovak.....	6.4	6.2
Danish.....	1.4	1.4
Dutch.....	7.7	7.7
Finnish.....	14.8	14.1
German.....	1.9	1.7
Greek.....	7.6	6.5
Hungarian.....	10.5	10.4
Icelandic.....	5.9	5.9
Indian.....	45.6	43.9
Italian.....	19.0	12.3
Japanese.....	41.1	41.1
Jewish.....	5.7	5.4
Norwegian.....	1.4	1.3
Polish.....	13.8	13.6
Roumanian.....	13.7	13.4
Russian.....	17.0	16.9
Serbo-Croatian.....	8.9	8.9
Swedish.....	2.3	2.2
Swiss.....	2.5	0.6
Syrian.....	9.2	3.9
Ukrainian.....	26.2	26.2

CHART XXX



The totals in Table 98 are presented graphically in Chart 30.

The differences between the other stocks in respect to the extent to which they were assimilated linguistically in 1921, is brought out in Table 98, which arranges the data by original geographic habitat and broad language groups.

TABLE 98.—PERCENTAGES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER UNABLE TO SPEAK (1) ENGLISH (2) FRENCH OR ENGLISH, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPS OF NON-BRITISH AND NON-FRENCH ORIGINS, 1921.

Origin	Per cent 10 yrs. and over unable to speak English	Per cent 10 yrs. and over unable to speak French or English
	p.c.	p.c.
<i>North Western European—</i>		
Belgian ¹	17.1	4.1
Danish.....	1.4	1.4
Dutch.....	7.7	7.7
German.....	1.9	1.7
Icelandic.....	5.9	5.9
Norwegian.....	1.4	1.3
Swedish.....	2.3	2.2
Swiss.....	2.5	0.6
Total ¹	3.6	3.0
<i>South, Eastern and Central European—</i>		
Austrian.....	18.3	18.2
Czechoslovaks.....	6.4	6.2
Finnish.....	14.8	14.1
Greek.....	7.6	6.5
Hungarian.....	10.5	10.4
Italian.....	19.0	14.0
Polish.....	13.8	13.6
Roumanian.....	13.7	13.4
Russian.....	17.0	16.9
Ukrainian.....	26.2	26.2
Total.....	18.3	17.5
<i>Scandinavian—</i>		
Danish.....	1.4	1.4
Icelandic.....	5.9	5.9
Norwegian.....	1.4	1.3
Swedish.....	2.3	2.2
Total.....	2.1	2.1
<i>Germanic²—</i>		
Dutch.....	7.7	7.7
German.....	1.9	1.7
Total.....	3.6	3.4
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>		
Greek.....	7.6	6.5
Italian.....	19.0	12.3
Roumanian.....	13.7	13.4
Total.....	17.3	13.3
<i>Slavic—</i>		
Austrian.....	18.3	18.2
Bulgarian.....	18.0	18.0
Czechoslovaks.....	6.4	6.2
Polish.....	13.8	13.6
Russian.....	17.0	16.9
Serbo-Croatian.....	8.9	8.9
Ukrainian.....	26.2	26.2
Total.....	19.0	18.9

Notes:—¹ 40 p.c. of the Belgians speak French as mother tongue; the figure 17.1 omitted from average.

² Flemish omitted as it is impossible to separate them from the total for Belgians.

PROPORTIONS OF NON-BRITISH AND NON-FRENCH ORIGINS ACQUIRING ENGLISH

Larger percentages of the Dutch and Germans and Swiss and Danes, for instance, spoke English or French as their mother tongue than of the Bulgarians and Finns and Hungarians and Ukrainians. So, while the figures in Table 98 above constitute an index of the amount of linguistic assimilation already having taken place, they indicate nothing definite as to the progress made by those who did not speak English or French in the home. Table 99 gives the numbers and percentages of the principal European stocks, 10 years of age and over, who did not speak English as the mother tongue yet had learned it by June 1, 1921, the date of the census.

TABLE 99.—NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF PRINCIPAL NON-BRITISH AND NON-FRENCH ORIGINS, 10 YEARS AND OVER, IN CANADA, WHO HAD ACQUIRED ENGLISH BY 1921.

Origin	(1) Total 10 years and over	(2) Number unable to speak English	(3) Number speaking English as mother tongue	(4) Number who did not speak English as mother tongue	(5) Number who had acquired English	(6) Per cent of those not knowing English as mother tongue who had acquired it
Austrian.....	69,653	12,726	2,398	(Col. 1-Col. 3)	(Col. 4-Col. 2)	81.1
Belgian.....	15,416	2,637	3,852	67,215	54,529	77.2
Czechoslovak.....	6,351	408	659	11,563	8,926	92.8
Danish.....	15,798	221	4,917	5,692	5,294	98.0
Dutch.....	88,881	6,823	63,782	24,599	17,776	72.3
Finnish.....	15,796	2,339	470	15,325	12,980	84.7
German.....	221,280	4,220	101,437	199,843	115,623	96.5
Greek.....	4,201	317	358	3,843	3,525	91.8
Hungarian.....	8,742	916	280	8,462	7,546	89.2
Icelandic.....	12,308	727	748	11,560	10,833	93.7
Italian.....	45,886	8,099	2,518	42,868	34,269	80.0
Jewish.....	95,412	5,277	3,264	90,148	84,871	94.2
Norwegian.....	50,379	5,685	8,579	41,800	41,118	98.4
Polish.....	35,412	4,878	1,928	33,484	28,806	85.4
Roumanian.....	8,715	1,190	245	8,470	7,280	85.0
Russian.....	67,131	11,405	2,798	64,333	52,927	82.3
Swedish.....	47,041	1,061	8,189	38,853	37,792	97.3
Swiss.....	9,935	245	6,005	-3,927	3,682	93.8
Syrian.....	5,573	515	432	5,141	4,626	90.0
Ukrainian.....	67,654	17,753	395	67,259	49,406	73.6

The significance of the above table becomes clearer when the percentages in Column 6 are arranged in descending order of magnitude.

TABLE 100.—PERCENTAGES OF PRINCIPAL ORIGINS, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, WHO DID NOT KNOW ENGLISH AS THE MOTHER TONGUE BUT HAD LEARNED IT BY 1921.

Origin	P.c.
Norwegian.....	N 98.4
Danish.....	N 98.0
Swedish.....	N 97.3
German.....	N 96.5
Jewish.....	N 94.2
Swiss.....	N 93.8
Czechoslovak.....	E 92.8
Icelandic.....	N 93.7
Greek.....	S 91.8
Syrian.....	N 90.0
Hungarian.....	E 89.2
Roumanian.....	E 86.0
Polish.....	E 85.4
Finnish.....	E 84.7
Russian.....	E 82.3
Austrian.....	E 81.1
Italian.....	S 80.0
Ukrainian.....	E 73.6
Dutch.....	N 72.3

N=North Western, S=Southern, E=Eastern European stocks.

The figure of 77.1 p.c. for the Belgians is omitted for the reason referred to in connection with the previous tables, *viz.*, some 40 p.c. of those classed as of that origin speak French as the mother tongue and many of them have not learned English because they already knew one of the official languages of the country. To the extent that the Belgians know French, they are linguistically assimilated in Canada though they may be ignorant of English.

Table 98 indicates the actual extent to which assimilation in the matter of language had taken place; Tables 99 and 100 show the extent to which those who did not speak English in the home, had learned that language outside the home,—in school or in business. The capital letters following the origin names indicate roughly the part of Europe from which the several stocks have come. The predominance of "N's" in the top part of the table is balanced by the predominance of "E's" in the lower part. Not only do marked differences

appear between the individual peoples in the matter of learning the languages of Canada, but those from the North Western part of Europe, as a group, show proportions much larger than do those of South, Eastern and Central European origins.

That the Dutch, a northern people, should be so exceptional as to appear at the bottom of the list in Table 100, can only be explained by the practice among the Mennonites in the West of reporting themselves as of Dutch origin. This was very common, especially in the 1921 Census. The attitude of that people toward Canadian schools and other Canadian institutions is well known.

How far these differences are due to distinctively "origin" causes and how far they are due to length of residence in the country, etc., is discussed in detail later in this section.

English and French as Mother Tongue.—An additional aspect of the relation between origin and language in Canada, is the extent to which the non-British and non-French stocks speak English and French as the *Mother Tongue*, to which a passing reference has already been made. One would expect the data on this point to show a somewhat marked relation to the figures for intermarriage with the two Canadian basic stocks. Where English or French is spoken in the home as the mother tongue, the inference is that intermarriage has taken place and also that a larger percentage of the stock has lived for a considerable time in Canada. While the relation between length of residence and amount of intermarriage will not be examined at this point, the data in respect to the numbers of the non-British and non-French origins who speak English or French as the mother tongue, are presented in Tables 101, 102 and 103 below.

Had the Japanese, Chinese and Indians been shown in the above table the percentages for those origins would have appeared as very small. Only 3.0 p.c. of the Finns and 3.5 p.c. of the Hebrew or Jewish origin spoke English or French as the mother tongue. The Syrians showed a somewhat higher proportion, and it is noted that a number of them spoke French as mother tongue, which is in accordance with the fact mentioned above, that quite a proportion spoke French rather than English.

The difference between the peoples of North Western Europe and those of the South, East and Centre, is more marked here than in any table presented heretofore. The Icelanders are the outstanding exception in the North. Their proportion of 6.1 p.c. speaking English or French as the mother tongue, is below that of either the Czechs (10.5 p.c.) or Greeks (8.8 p.c.). With those exceptions, however, there is no overlapping of the groups. The balance of the northern stocks showed proportions several times as great as the Icelandic, and the percentages for the other South, Eastern and Central European peoples were all below those of the Czechs and Greeks. The percentages for the North Western Europeans as a group were more than ten times greater than for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans.

The Swiss, with a percentage of 60.5 speaking English as mother tongue (and of 61.8 speaking either English or French as mother tongue), came second only to the Dutch for the whole group of immigrant stocks. It is significant in this connection that Table 73 in Chapter VI places the Swiss women at the top of the list in respect to marrying outside their "origin" group and the men of that origin just below the Danes who top the list for the men.

Table 103 below, classifies the principal European stocks by linguistic groups. In this table the Belgians are shown as Flemish and, as is to be expected, they reduce the average for the Germanic group.

A marked disparity is indicated between those of Scandinavian and Germanic origin in respect to speaking English or French as their mother tongue. The percentages for those of Dutch and German origin are considerably higher than are those for the Scandinavians. Yet the strange point is that, with the exception of the Icelanders, the Scandinavian peoples on the average show a percentage unable to speak either French or English, about as low as the Germans and lower than the Dutch. (See Table 98.) The explanation is found in the fact that somewhat larger proportions of the Norwegians, Swedes and Danes had learned English outside the home, than was found in the case of the Germans, and far larger proportions than in the case of the Dutch.

Both the Northern groups (the Germanic and Scandinavian) speak English or French as the mother language to a far greater extent than do the Southern and Eastern groups. There is not much difference between the Latin and Greek and the Slavic peoples in this respect. The Czechs are quite exceptional among the Slavs with a percentage of 10.5, which is also higher than that for any in the Latin and Greek group. The Ukrainians had the lowest proportion of all European origins speaking one of the Canadian languages in the home, 0.6 p.c., and it is recalled that of those coming from Europe they showed the smallest percentage marrying outside their own group. Further, when they did marry outside, they showed the smallest percentage marrying into the British stocks.

TABLE 101.—PERCENTAGES 10 YEARS AND OVER OF PRINCIPAL NON-FRENCH OR NON-BRITISH ORIGINS SPEAKING (1) ENGLISH (2) ENGLISH OR FRENCH, AS MOTHER TONGUE, 1921.

Origins	Percentage speaking English as mother tongue	Percentage speaking English or French as mother tongue
Austrian.....	3.4	3.5
Belgian.....	25.0	37.8
Bulgarian.....	3.2	3.4
Czechoslovak.....	10.4	10.5
Danish.....	31.1	31.2
Dutch.....	72.2	72.3
Finnish.....	3.0	3.0
German.....	45.9	46.0
Greek.....	8.5	8.8
Hebrew.....	3.5	3.5
Hungarian.....	3.2	3.2
Icelandic.....	0.1	0.1
Italian.....	5.5	5.5
Norwegian.....	17.0	17.1
Polish.....	5.5	5.5
Roumanian.....	2.8	2.9
Russian.....	4.2	4.2
Serbo-Croatian.....	5.0	5.1
Swedish.....	17.4	17.4
Swiss.....	60.5	61.8
Syrian.....	7.8	9.5
Ukrainian.....	0.6	0.6

TABLE 102.—PERCENTAGES 10 YEARS AND OVER OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN ORIGINS SPEAKING (1) ENGLISH AND (2) ENGLISH OR FRENCH AS MOTHER TONGUE, BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS 1921.

Origins	Percentage speaking English as mother tongue	Percentage speaking English or French as mother tongue
<i>North Western Europeans—</i>		
Belgian.....	25.0	37.8
Danish.....	31.1	31.2
Dutch.....	72.2	72.3
German.....	45.9	46.0
Icelandic.....	0.1	0.1
Norwegian.....	17.0	17.1
Swedish.....	17.4	17.4
Swiss.....	60.5	61.8
Total.....	42.9	43.4
<i>South, Eastern and Central Europeans—</i>		
Austrian.....	3.4	3.5
Bulgarian.....	3.2	3.4
Czechoslovak.....	10.4	10.5
Finnish.....	3.0	3.0
Greek.....	8.5	8.8
Hungarian.....	3.2	3.2
Italian.....	5.5	5.5
Polish.....	5.5	5.5
Roumanian.....	2.8	2.9
Russian.....	4.2	4.2
Serbo-Croatian.....	5.0	5.1
Ukrainian.....	0.6	0.6
Total.....	3.7	4.0

TABLE 103.—PERCENTAGE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN ORIGINS SPEAKING (1) ENGLISH AND (2) ENGLISH OR FRENCH AS MOTHER TONGUE, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPS, 1921.

Origin	Percentage speaking English as mother tongue	Percentage speaking English or French as mother tongue
	p.c.	p.c.
<i>Scandinavian—</i>		
Danish.....	31.1	31.2
Icelandic.....	6.1	6.1
Norwegian.....	17.0	17.1
Swedish.....	17.4	17.4
Total.....	17.9	17.9
<i>Germanic—</i>		
Flemish.....	25.0	37.8
Dutch.....	72.2	72.3
German.....	45.9	46.0
Total.....	52.0	52.7
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>		
Greek.....	8.5	8.8
Italian.....	5.5	7.5
Roumanian.....	2.8	2.9
Total.....	5.4	6.9
<i>Slavic—</i>		
Austrian.....	3.4	3.5
Bulgarian.....	3.2	3.4
Czechoslovak.....	10.4	10.5
Russian.....	4.2	4.2
Polish.....	5.5	5.5
Serbo-Croatian.....	5.0	5.1
Ukrainian.....	0.6	0.6
Total.....	3.3	3.4

LANGUAGE, INTERMARRIAGE AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

Table 104 (p. 169) presents for specified non-British and non-French stocks (1) the percentages 10 years of age and over unable to speak either English or French, (2) the percentage speaking English or French as mother tongue, (3) the percentages of those who did not know English as mother tongue, but had learned to speak it by 1921, (4) the percentages North American born, (5) the percentage of males intermarried with British and French, (6) the percentage of males intermarried with British stocks, (7) the percentages of Canadian born in cities of 25,000 and over, and (8) the average number of years immigrants arriving since 1901 from the corresponding countries of birth had been in Canada in 1921.

Intermarriage and Mother Tongue.—That intermarriage and the proportions speaking English and French as the mother tongue are very closely connected may be seen at a glance on comparing Columns No. 2 and No. 5. With four exceptions, a high percentage speaking the official languages of Canada in the home, is associated with a large amount of intermarriage and *vice versa*. The four cases where the relationship does not hold are the Bulgarians, Greeks, Italians and Icelanders. In each of the first three origins there are very large surpluses of males in the population, and for each of these origins the men have intermarried with the British and French several times as freely as the women. By using the data for the males only, the amount of intermarriage for the group as a whole is thus grossly overestimated, and were a table computed to measure the total amount of intermarriage for both sexes, the correlation would be quite as marked in the case of those stocks as for any of the others. The Icelanders are harder to account for, and indeed the only suggestion that one can put forward without further investigation, is that there is a marked tendency to preserve the Icelandic language in the home when either their men or women contract exogamous marriages.

The Learning of English.—Passing to Column 3, which shows the number in each origin who had acquired English as a percentage of those who did not speak it as the mother

tongue, we have an index of the keenness of the respective foreign stocks in learning the English language. As an index it is crude, and the question arises as to what other factors besides pure differences of "origin" are involved and how far they interfere with its use as a measure of speed in acquiring the language. If we compare the percentages in Column 3 with the proportions of the respective stocks living in cities 25,000 and over by the method of rank correlation, a coefficient of $+ .04$ is found, which indicates that whether a people is predominantly rural or urban has little or no effect on the readiness with which they learn English.

Some relationship appears, however, between the percentage of a stock North American born (a crude index of length of residence among English speaking people) and the proportions of those speaking foreign languages who had learned English. The rank coefficient was found to be $+ .29$.

More significant correlation would be expected were comparison made with the length of time the foreign born sections of the different "origin" groups had been in Canada. Unfortunately data as to length of residence of immigrants are not available by origins, but in Chapter II a table was shown, giving the average number of years the immigrants who had arrived from foreign countries since January 1, 1901, had been resident in Canada at the date of the last census. Such a table, however, has its limitations. In the first place, it could be prepared only for those nationalities whose geographical boundaries had not been radically changed during the last two decades, and in the second place, as has already been pointed out, origin and birthplace are in many cases by no means identical. However, keeping in mind the necessity of caution in comparing such data, if the origins be ranked according to the percentage of those of foreign mother tongue who had learned English outside the home and the average for the upper and lower half of the table be compared with the corresponding figures for length of residence of immigrants by country of birth, there appears to be a year's difference between the upper and lower group. Further, the coefficient of correlation by the method of rank differences was found to be $+ .37$ and would probably be somewhat higher were the data on immigration available by origins. The implication, is that the length of time the new arrivals have been in Canada is a significant factor in determining the proportions who have learned to speak English.

The correlation, however, is only moderate, which implies that date of arrival, though exerting an appreciable influence on the data in Column 3, is far from adequate to account for the differences between the figures for the various origins. One is driven, therefore, to the conclusion that differences in origins are of major importance in the acquiring of English. The several stocks show by no means the same keenness nor aptitude. Many examples of such differences are revealed by a detailed comparison of Column 3 and Column 8. For instance, it is obvious from the data that the Danes, Swiss and Greeks learn English comparatively rapidly, while the Austrians, Roumanians, Hungarians and Icelanders are slow in acquiring it.

The above conclusion, namely, that speed in acquiring English is largely a matter of origin, is confirmed by the appearance of a marked relationship between the tendency to intermarriage with the British stocks and the percentage learning English. Omitting the figure for the Dutch, where the percentage learning to speak English is unduly reduced by the Mennonites in the Prairie Provinces, and that for the Hebrews, where a very small proportion intermarrying is coupled with a very large percentage learning English for occupational reasons,—omitting these two exceptional cases—a coefficient of correlation by the method of rank differences of $+ .77$ is found to exist between the two series. Were the figures on intermarriage in Column 6 representative of both sexes, the correlation would probably be higher. It is evident, therefore, that those stocks which tend to intermarriage with the British learn English most rapidly.

Turning now from the question of speed in acquiring English to the proportions of the various peoples unable to speak either English or French at the date of the last census, one finds, as in the former case, no correlation with the proportions in cities 25,000 and over. That length of residence among English and French speaking people has a bearing on the percentages of foreign stocks unable to speak either of these languages is shown by

a co-efficient of correlation by rank differences of $-.44$ between the proportions unable to speak either language and the percentages North American born, and one of $-.58$ with the length of residence in Canada of the various groups of immigrants arriving from corresponding countries of birth since the beginning of the century (Column 8).

Undoubtedly there are a number of forces exerting their influence on the proportions who have learned and are learning the French language. A minimum time requirement is certainly necessary, and the proportions speaking our languages normally increase with the years, but the time element is by no means adequate to account for the differences either in the extent or speed of linguistic assimilation. The alternative seems to be that both the extent to which the languages of Canada have been acquired and the speed in learning them are largely matters of origin and possibly in some cases of cognate languages. What holds true for intermarriage holds true for language and, as we shall see in the next chapter, obtains for illiteracy and school attendance. In their reaction to assimilative forces, the various stocks differ greatly.

TABLE 104.—SUMMARY SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE LEARNING OF THE LANGUAGES OF CANADA AND (1) INTERMARRIAGE WITH THE BASIC STOCKS OF CANADA, (2) URBAN DOMICILE AND (3) LENGTH OF CANADIAN RESIDENCE, BY ORIGINS, 1921.

Origin	Percentage 10 years of age and over unable to speak English or French	Percentage speaking English or French as their mother tongue	Percentage of those not knowing English as mother tongue who had acquired it	Percentage North American born	Percentage of males married into British and French stocks	Percentage of males married into English stock	Percentage of population in cities 25,000 and over	Average number of years immigrants arriving since 1901 from corresponding countries of birth had been in Canada in 1921
Austrian.....	18.2	3.5	81.1	53.42	1.55	1.34	13.24	11.9
Belgian.....	4.1	37.8	77.2	27.04	27.90	9.48	17.29	8.5
Bulgarian.....	18.0	3.4	—	15.58	27.94	23.52	—	9.6
Chinese.....	32.1	—	—	7.58	4.08	3.38	44.87	8.9
Czech.....	6.2	10.5	92.8	55.81	11.66	9.62	10.80	—
Danish.....	1.4	31.2	98.0	61.69	38.05	34.38	17.82	9.7
Dutch.....	7.7	72.3	72.3	91.43	46.23	43.46	11.84	9.5
Finnish.....	14.1	3.0	84.7	43.60	4.89	4.06	5.96	10.9
German.....	1.7	46.0	96.5	85.32	18.92	16.83	9.39	12.3
Greek.....	6.5	8.8	91.8	32.77	31.22	27.50	64.20	9.5
Hebrew.....	5.4	3.5	94.6	44.17	1.67	1.46	84.08	—
Hungarian.....	10.4	3.2	89.2	54.37	2.21	1.94	10.93	12.6
Icelandic.....	5.9	6.1	93.7	61.41	14.29	13.17	16.06	14.8
Indian.....	43.9	—	—	99.76	8.03	4.42	9.53	—
Italian.....	12.3	7.5	80.0	45.89	14.43	11.10	47.92	9.5
Japanese.....	41.2	—	—	27.41	1.13	0.96	29.52	9.3
Negro.....	—	—	—	91.76	4.73	3.85	35.97	—
Norwegian.....	1.3	17.1	98.4	66.45	24.14	22.63	6.55	11.6
Polish.....	13.6	5.5	85.4	54.60	4.50	3.60	28.10	10.3
Roumanian.....	13.4	2.9	89.0	45.82	4.47	3.40	26.15	12.0
Russian.....	16.9	4.2	82.3	55.80	5.36	4.40	13.14	10.9
Serbo-Croatian.....	8.9	5.1	—	42.32	8.93	8.93	23.63	—
Swedish.....	2.2	17.4	97.3	54.23	23.69	23.43	10.11	11.9
Swiss.....	0.6	61.8	93.8	75.03	44.74	36.85	17.69	9.3
Ukrainian.....	26.2	0.6	73.6	54.43	0.78	0.67	8.38	—

CHAPTER IX

ILLITERACY AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AS AFFECTED BY THE ORIGINS OF THE POPULATION

A comprehensive monograph by Mr. M. C. MacLean, M.A., Chief of the Education Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, has been issued by the Bureau, dealing with the many-sided problem of illiteracy and school attendance in Canada. Certain conclusions reached are vitally related to a general survey of the Canadian population from the point of view of birthplace and origin, and this chapter does little more than recapitulate such parts of that report as are considered pertinent to the main thesis of the present monograph. Certain rearrangements of tables have been made, also minor changes in the method of analysis and presentation, for the purpose of preserving unity in the present report. Virtually all the material incorporated in this chapter, however, may be obtained in greater detail in the report on illiteracy.

ILLITERACY AMONG THE FOREIGN BORN OF NON-BRITISH AND NON-FRENCH ORIGINS

Table 105 shows the percentage illiterate of the immigrants of non-British and non-French stock in Canada as at the date of the census, 1921. The percentages are arranged in order of magnitude and the rank of each origin is indicated. That there is considerable variation between the immigrants of different origins in respect of illiteracy, is obvious at a glance. The foreign born Ukrainians, showing nearly 40 p.c. (10 years of age and over) illiterate, stand at the top of the table, while the Norwegians, with only 1.40 p.c. illiterate, are at the bottom. That such great variation as is indicated by the spread of approximately 38 p.c. should exist in the proportions unable to read or write in any language cannot but be a matter of grave concern for those who are interested in the development of an enlightened Canadian people.

The bearing of these figures on immigration is obvious. Of the ten most illiterate peoples coming to Canada, nine are from South, Eastern and Central Europe, and the tenth, namely, the Chinese, from the Orient. On the other hand, among the ten least illiterate of the foreign stocks coming to Canada are included all the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples.

TABLE 105.—PERCENTAGES ILLITERATE AMONG THE FOREIGN-BORN OF THE PRINCIPAL NON-BRITISH AND NON-FRENCH ORIGINS IN CANADA, 1921.

Rank	Origin	Percentage illiterate of 10 years of age and over
1.	Ukrainian.....	39.46
2.	Austrian.....	35.08
3.	Chinese.....	31.15
4.	Rumanian.....	27.03
5.	Polish.....	24.46
6.	Russian.....	23.92
7.	Lithuanian.....	23.74
8.	Italian.....	23.68
9.	Bulgarian.....	23.56
10.	Serbo-Croatian.....	22.72
11.	Syrian.....	22.22
12.	Japanese.....	20.40
13.	Hungarian.....	15.73
14.	Various.....	13.95
15.	Finnish.....	12.59
16.	Czech.....	11.94
17.	Greek.....	11.59
18.	Hebrew.....	9.83
19.	Belgian.....	6.59
20.	German.....	4.99
21.	Icelandic.....	3.16
22.	Swedish.....	2.67
23.	Danish.....	1.74
24.	Dutch.....	1.68
25.	Swiss.....	1.52
26.	Norwegian.....	1.40

Table 106 distributes the Europeans according to geographical and linguistic groups and presents these differences even more clearly. The percentage illiterate for the most illiterate stock from North Western Europe is approximately half the size of the percentage for the least illiterate from South, Eastern and Central Europe. The percentage for the North Western European group is 2.66 p.c., while that for the South, Eastern and Central group is 22.31 p.c. Such a marked difference is obviously not a matter of chance.

That illiteracy is to a considerable extent a matter of stocks or origins, is further established when an examination is made of the percentages for the linguistic groups. The percentage illiterate for the Scandinavian group is the lowest and, with the exception of the Swiss and the Dutch, the proportion unable to read and write for each of the Scandinavian peoples is lower than that for any other European stock. As a group the Latins and Greeks are much more illiterate than either the Scandinavian or Germanic peoples. The percentage for the Greeks, the lowest in that group, is approximately twice, and the percentages for the Italians and Roumanians about four times greater than that for the Belgians, the highest among the Northern Europeans. While there is considerable overlapping of percentages between those of Latin and Greek and Slavic origin, the percentage illiterate for the Slavs as a group is even higher than that for the Latin and Greek group. The figure for the Slavs is increased by the extremely large percentage illiterate among the Austrians and Ukrainians, who form a very large proportion of the Slavic immigrants to Canada. The percentage for the Czechs is about as low as that for the Greeks, while the proportions illiterate among the other Slavic peoples approximate the percentages illiterate for the other two Latin and Greek peoples, namely, the Italians and Roumanians. The data in Table 105 are presented graphically in Chart 31.

TABLE 106.—PERCENTAGES ILLITERATE AMONG THE FOREIGN BORN OF THE PRINCIPAL NON-BRITISH AND NON-FRENCH ORIGINS IN CANADA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPS, 1921.

Origin	Percentage illiterate 10 years of age and over	Origin	Percentage illiterate 10 years of age and over
North Western Europe—		Scandinavian—	
Belgian.....	6.59	Danish.....	1.74
Danish.....	1.74	Icelandic.....	3.16
German.....	4.90	Norwegian.....	1.40
Dutch.....	1.68	Swedish.....	2.67
Icelandic.....	3.16	Total.....	1.81
Norwegian.....	1.40	Germanic—	
Swiss.....	1.52	Belgian.....	6.59
Swedish.....	2.67	German.....	4.90
Total.....	2.66	Dutch.....	1.68
		Total.....	3.03
		Latin and Greek—	
South, Eastern and Central Europe—		Greek.....	11.59
Austrian.....	35.08	Italian.....	23.08
Bulgarian.....	23.56	Roumanian.....	27.08
Czech.....	11.94	Total.....	19.45
Greek.....	12.59	Slavic—	
Finnish.....	11.59	Austrian.....	35.08
.....	15.73	Bulgarian.....	23.56
Italian.....	23.68	Czech.....	11.94
Serbo-Croatian.....	22.72	Serbo-Croatian.....	22.72
Polish.....	24.46	Polish.....	24.46
Roumanian.....	27.08	Russian.....	23.02
Russian.....	23.02	Ukrainian.....	39.46
Ukrainian.....	39.46	Total.....	24.45
Total.....	22.31		

CHART XXXI

PERCENTAGES ILLITERATE AMONG THE FOREIGN-BORN, 10 YRS.
AND OVER, OF THE PRINCIPAL NON-BRITISH AND NON-FRENCH
ORIGINS IN CANADA, 1921.

% 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50%

UKRAINIAN

AUSTRIAN

CHINESE

ROUMANIA

POLISH

RUSSIAN

LITHUANIAN

ITALIAN

BULGARIAN

SERBO-CROATIAN

SYRIAN

JAPANESE

HUNGARIAN

FINNISH

CZECHO-SLOVAK

GREEK

HEBREW

BELGIAN

GERMAN

ICELANDIC

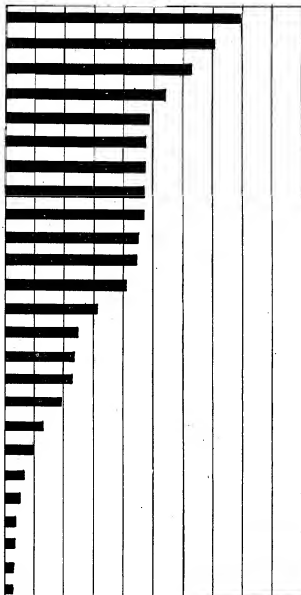
SWEDISH

DANISH

DUTCH

SWISS

NORWEGIAN



RELATION OF ILLITERACY TO ORIGIN AND OTHER FACTORS

That illiteracy is largely a matter of origin has been established in a second way in the report referred to above. It was found that immigrants of different origins tended to show *relatively* the same proportions illiterate whether they were of foreign or British birth. Further, it was found that similar differences persist as between the various age groups of the respective foreign stocks. The reader is referred to page 67 of "Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada" for a detailed discussion of these correlations.

A third method of showing that illiteracy is largely a matter of origin is discussed on page 114 of the same report. A study was made of 49 selected census districts in the Prairie Provinces, and a very marked relationship was found between the percentage of the 8 most illiterate peoples and the total illiteracy in the population of the various districts. The correlation between the percentage of those stocks and the amount of illiteracy in the 49 districts was found to be +.98. "It might be said that illiteracy and the presence of those stocks was practically an identity. It is not necessary to resort to elaborate statistical analysis to show that this is true. Definite statistics for those stocks have been given in the census of 1921, the relevant portion of which may be summarized for the 49 divisions in question as follows":—

TABLE 107A.—NON-LITERATE STOCKS IN 49 CENSUS DIVISIONS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

Items	Non-literate stocks	All classes	All classes except non-literate stocks
Population 10 years and over.....	253,386	1,431,974	1,178,588
Number illiterate.....	67,127	76,359	9,232
Percentage illiterate.....	26.5	5.3	0.79

"The non-literate stocks enumerated above represented only 8 different origins. If several other origins designated 'various' and including certain Asiatics, etc., had been included among the non-literate group it would seem that the illiteracy of the rest of the population was negligible."

As a result of the above analysis the following conclusions were reached in connection with the relationship of origin and illiteracy. "The element of origin would seem to be the largest factor in illiteracy in Canada. The percentage of illiterates among the people of Canada is raised from one per cent to five per cent by stocks other than British. Some deductions have to be made on the score of favourable distribution (urban, etc.) but the 'origin' element in illiteracy remains paramount."

Illiteracy as affected by Birthplace.—The following summary statement is presented as representing the findings of the same report on the relationship of birthplace and illiteracy: "The element of nativity, although somewhat involved with that of origin, has an independent bearing upon illiteracy. The foreign born of the same origin at the same age and in the same locality are considerably more illiterate (with certain exceptions) than the native born, while persons born in other parts of the Empire are less illiterate than the native born. Further, the nativity of the parents has an independent bearing upon illiteracy, the least illiterate being persons with one parent Canadian, the other British. The effects of nativity are particularly noticeable in the case of females."

Illiteracy and Rural and Urban Distribution.—In this connection the following quotation is taken from the report: "The element of rural and urban residence is found on close analysis to be much less important than appears from the crude figures. The differentiation between the percentage of illiterates among the rural and urban populations is partly due to favourable nativity distribution in urban centres, especially of foreign born females; partly to favourable 'origin' distribution, and somewhat, but very little, to sex distribution. Age distribution is slightly in favour of rural centres, but this is perhaps more than counter-balanced by the fact that increase in the proportion of children of school age to the rest of

the population operates against completeness of school attendance. The balance of the difference is genuinely caused by the superior educational advantages of urban residence. Rural conditions generally applied would raise the illiteracy of Canada no more than 1 per cent."

Sex and Illiteracy.—It was found that females were less illiterate than males, because (1) they were younger; (2) they tended to live in urban communities rather than in rural; and (3) because they tended to come from literate rather than illiterate countries. The difference between the sexes in respect to illiteracy is thus not a sex differentiation, but is due to "the nature of the distribution of the sexes in respect to age, nativity, origin and rural and urban residence."

Illiteracy and Inability to Speak English and French.—Table 107B shows the percentage 10 years of age and over illiterate for immigrants of specified foreign origins in Canada, and the corresponding percentages unable to speak English or French. The correlation between two series may be measured mathematically by the use of the Pearsonian coefficient of correlation, which in the above case was found to be $+ .65$; $\pm .115$. That so large a positive coefficient was obtained is more or less conclusive evidence that there is a very definite relationship between illiteracy and inability to speak either of the native tongues of Canada. The following further conclusion in respect to the relationship between illiteracy and the learning of English or French is arrived at: "It would also seem that the persistence of 'origin' characteristics of illiteracy is greater than that of inability to learn English or French." For the grounds on which this assertion is based, the reader is referred to Chapter 8 in the original report.

TABLE 107B—PERCENTAGES ILLITERATE AND PERCENTAGES UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH OR FRENCH AMONG THE FOREIGN BORN OF THE PRINCIPAL NON-BRITISH AND NON-FRENCH ORIGINS IN CANADA IN 1921.

Origin	Percentage illiterate, 10 years of age and over	Percentage unable to speak English or French 10 years of age and over
Norwegian.....	1-40	1-41
Swiss.....	1-52	1-15
Dutch.....	1-68	8-70
Danish.....	1-74	1-84
Swedish.....	2-67	2-68
Icelandic.....	3-16	10-09
German.....	4-00	4-02
Belgian.....	6-59	4-94
Hebrew.....	9-83	7-24
Greek.....	11-59	7-05
Czech.....	11-94	8-00
Finnish.....	12-59	17-31
Various.....	13-95	-
Hungarian.....	15-73	13-78
Japanese.....	20-40	42-50
Syrian.....	22-22	5-32
Serbo-Croatian.....	22-72	10-27
Bulgarian.....	23-56	18-08
Italian.....	23-68	17-19
Lithuanian.....	23-74	9-61
Russian.....	23-62	18-47
Polish.....	24-46	17-26
Romanian.....	27-03	14-55
Chinese.....	31-15	32-60
Austrian.....	35-08	22-68
Ukrainian.....	39-46	32-98

School Attendance and Illiteracy.—It was found that "under present conditions in Canada there is a decided connection between the illiteracy of a community and the school attendance of children, 7 to 14 years of age." It was also established that there was a "less and somewhat uncertain relationship between school attendance and physical environment which caused school attendance to be necessarily poorer in rural than in

adjoining urban areas." It was made very clear, however, that the determining factor in respect to school attendance was illiteracy, and *in communities where the amount of illiteracy was marked, there was also a tendency either "to fail to provide school accommodation for the children or to fail to send them to schools where accommodation had been provided."* The Pearsonian coefficient of correlation between percentages illiterate and percentages not at school by census divisions was found to be $+ .92$ in essentially rural districts and $+ .75$ in urban areas. That such large coefficients are rather unusual in measuring correlation between social phenomena gives added significance to the relationships which they measure. "Illiteracy and other mental, social or 'origin' factors, kept more children out of school in 1921 than climate, thin and new settlements, etc., combined."

An illiterate community thus shows a marked tendency to remain illiterate, and that fact is exceedingly important in the light of the previous conclusions of the study which identified illiteracy with the presence of certain non-Canadian elements among the population in the various parts of Canada.

CHAPTER X

THE RELATION OF ORIGINS AND NATIVITY TO CRIME

NATIVITY AND CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES

Indictable offences include serious breaches of the law. During the past few years convictions in Canada for such offences have fluctuated between 15,000 and 19,000 per annum. Of those, not more than 1,000 each year have resulted in penitentiary sentences, the number in Canadian penitentiaries at any given time being between 2,200 and 2,700. In addition to indictable offences there are misdemeanours of juveniles with which the juvenile courts deal and for which reformatory sentences are frequently given. The total convictions of juveniles on both major and minor charges number between 8,000 and 9,000 yearly and the population of reformatories is usually about 2,500. The great majority of illegal acts, however, are committed by adults and are of a minor nature, coming in the "non-indictable" class. They are dealt with by police magistrates and justices of the peace, and the number of summary convictions handed down each year ranges between 130,000 and 150,000, which is many times in excess of the number of other classes of convictions.

A study of the different nativity and 'origin' groups from the point of view of respect for law is, of necessity, confined to the section of the population convicted of indictable offences, and to the inmates of reformatories and penitentiaries. Data as to birthplace and origin are not available for the large group of adults summarily convicted in police courts nor for juvenile delinquents who escape a reformatory sentence. The birthplace of those convicted of indictable offences, however, is recorded, and a complete analysis of census data dealing with the reformatory and penitentiary population has been made. Such data include only the more serious offenders both among juveniles and adults, but though such offenders are much fewer than adults convicted of minor infringements of the law, they constitute a much more satisfactory basis for the study of criminal tendencies as exhibited by the various sections of a population.

Reference has already been made to the importance of age and sex distribution as factors in explaining differences in social behaviour. Such factors are especially important in comparisons between groups of a population in respect of criminality. As will be shown in the analysis of penitentiary population, crime is much more frequent among males than females, and occurs most frequently among young men. Consequently, when a section of the population is characterized by an abnormally large proportion of males below the age of thirty, a higher crime rate is to be expected. The significance of this fact in connection with immigration has been suggested in a previous chapter. Other things being equal, the normal expectation is for a larger proportion of criminals among immigrants, and especially among recent immigrants, because *a migrating population ordinarily includes a disproportionately large number of males in the prime of life*. Immigration, thus, may tend to raise the crime rate in a country, merely because of age and sex distribution favourable to crime.

In this connection, attention is again called to the fact that, other things being equal, the most desirable immigration is that in which the sexes are most nearly equal and among which the largest proportion takes up permanent residence in this country; the least desirable being that which is characterized by a large floating surplus of young unattached men who spend a few years here and then return to their native land or go to some other part of the world. Table 35, Chapter III, shows the countries which have sent to Canada the largest proportions of males, and in the discussion on the extent and speed of naturalization certain inferences were made as to the differing proportions of immigrants from specified countries who contemplate permanent residence in Canada. Attention is again directed

to those chapters, for they are intimately related to the analysis which is to follow. For example, if it is shown that apart from peculiarities of sex and age distribution, immigrants of some nationalities have excessively high crime rates, the importance of such a finding is greatly increased if at the same time such immigrants are predominantly males, with an age distribution kept unduly favourable to crime by the constant withdrawal of the older men from the country and the continuous influx of younger men from the homeland.

While it is important to know in which sections of the population crime is most common, the crude crime rates have been frequently taken as an index of differences in criminality due to original nature and early environment, and have been used to support the thesis that certain nationalities and stocks are more predisposed to disobey the law than are others. If no account is taken of age and sex differences, such comparisons may be extremely unfair and misleading. It is our immediate intention to examine the data on indictable offences and determine how far considerations of age and sex account for the higher rate obtaining among the foreign-born, and how far it may fairly be attributed to birthplace, origin and other factors.

Table 108 shows the numbers, 16 years of age and over, convicted of indictable offences in Canada by sex and specified age groups. The figures are for the year 1924, being a sufficient length of time after the war to reflect normal conditions. The numbers are expressed as rates per 100,000 of the population of Canada in the corresponding age and sex groups in the year of the Census, 1921. The rates are thus in all cases a little larger than they should be, for between 1921 and 1924 the number in each of the age groups had slightly increased through immigration and natural growth. However, the error is very slight, and as the purpose of the table is to call attention to the influence of age and sex on crime, it is the *relative* rather than the absolute magnitude of the rates which is of importance, and the error involved in assuming that the age and sex distribution was the same in 1924 as in 1921 is negligible.

The table emphasizes two facts; first, that convictions for indictable offences among men are many times more frequent than among women; and second, that in both sexes they are most common under 40 years of age. These facts are of common knowledge, but the magnitude of the differences is sometimes not appreciated.

TABLE 108.—AGE AND SEX AS FACTORS IN CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN CANADA.

Age	Sex	Number of convictions in 1924	Population of Canada 1921	Convictions per 100,000 population
16-20.....	{ M F	2,831 272	393,406 390,945	719 70
21-39.....	{ M F	6,557 1,054	1,311,783 1,224,667	501 86
40 and over.....	{ M F	2,167 368	1,207,411 1,055,408	180 35
Not given.....	{ M F	2,857 132		

Total convictions: Male.....14,432
Female.....1,826

The number of convictions in 1921, classified by broad nativity groups, are given in Table 109, together with the rates per 100,000 population of each group. If the rate for the Canadian born be taken as 100 and those for the "Other British" and Foreign born be expressed as percentages of the Canadian rate, the proportions are as follows:—

Canadian born.. . . .	100
Other British.. . . .	151
Foreign.. . . .	262

It is seen that the rate for the British immigrants is larger by half than that for the Canadian born, and the proportion convicted among those of foreign birth is two and a half times greater. The problem is to determine how much of these differences is due to sex and age distribution especially favourable to crime.

In an appendix to this Chapter, the method of making corrections for age and sex distribution in the different nativity groups and the actual calculations are given in detail, and those who may be interested in the mathematics of the problem are referred thereto. The rate was computed for each nativity group on the basis of the rates for Canada as a whole as given in Table 108; allowances were made for the extent to which the age and sex distribution of the three nativity groups differed from that of the total population of the Dominion in 1921. In other words, a uniform crime rate was assumed in all classes of the population, and rates were computed for the Canadian, 'Other British' and Foreign born, which take into account merely differences in age and sex distribution. The rates so computed were expressed as percentages of the rate for those of Canadian birth, and the differences appearing are due entirely to age and sex. The results appear below, together with the crude rates quoted below:—

TABLE 109.—ACTUAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN CANADA IN 1921 BY BROAD NATIVITY GROUPS AND THE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF EACH GROUP.

Birthplace	Number of convictions	Rate per 100,000 of each group	Rate with Canadian-born taken as 100
Canada.....	10,638	156	100
Other British countries.....	2,509	236	151
Foreign countries.....	3,624	408	262
Not given.....	2,625	—	—

TABLE 110.—COMPARATIVE RATES OF CRIMINALITY AMONG THE CANADIAN-BORN, BRITISH-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS OF CANADA, WITH THE BIAS DUE TO DIFFERING AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF THESE POPULATIONS REMOVED.

NOTE.—Rates among the Canadian-born population = 100 in each case.

Birthplace	(1) Expected rates of convictions on the basis of uniform criminality in each group, and of the existing age and sex distribution of each group.	(2) Actual rates convictions in 1921	(3) Ratio of actual convictions to expected convictions, indicating real difference in criminality apart from age and sex distribution of population. (Col. 2 ÷ Col. 1).
Canada.....	100	100	100
Other British.....	155	151	98
Foreign-born.....	172	262	152

On the basis of the number of indictable convictions per 100,000 of each age and sex group as shown in Table 108 above, the 'Other British' born would have shown a rate 55 p.c. greater than the Canadian born and the Foreign born a rate 72 p.c. greater, merely because of larger proportions of young men in the prime of life and smaller percentages of women and children. The proportion by which the actual rate for the 'Other British' exceeded that for the Canadian born was 51 p.c., which indicates that the whole difference between the crude rates for the Canadian and 'Other British' born may be accounted for on the basis of age and sex distribution. The same does not hold for the foreign born. The actual rate exceeded that for the Canadian born by 162 p.c., and only 72 p.c. of that excess is attributable to an age and sex distribution more favourable to crime. The conclusion obviously is that, in so far as convictions for indictable offences are an index of criminality, disregard for the law among the foreign born is some 152 p.c. (i.e. $\frac{262}{172}$) of what it is among the Canadian born, and that after due allowances are made for differences of age and sex distribution. It is shown in the appendix that the difference is probably greater than the index suggests.

The assumption is not warranted, however, that the corrected crime rate for immigrants from every foreign country is approximately half as large again as that for the Canadian born. In fact, the subsequent analysis of reformatory and penitentiary population suggest that such is not the case. Some nationalities probably show as small, if not smaller proportions convicted of indictable offences than do the Canadian born of all origins, while others show much larger proportions. Unfortunately, available data are not adequate to push the analysis further in connection with indictable offences, but the more exhaustive examination of reformatory and penitentiary population below throws much light on the question.

ORIGIN AND NATIVITY OF THE REFORMATORY POPULATION

The census data covering the population in reformatories for Canada, as on June 1, 1921, have been analysed and throw considerable direct light on the criminal tendencies of the youth of Canada. Information as to origin, birthplace and sex has been tabulated, and the most important facts are presented in Tables 111 and 112.

Sex and Birthplace.—Table 111 shows the total reformatory population classified as Canadian born, other British born and Foreign born and by sex. It is seen in the first place that less than a fifth as many girls as boys between the ages of 10 and 20 are in reformatories, and the proportions are remarkably uniform irrespective of birthplace. Thus whether the young people are born in Canada, in other parts of the British Empire or in foreign countries, only a comparatively small proportion of girls commit offences which result in their detention in reformatories, while much larger numbers of boys get into such trouble that they are taken from their homes and committed to the discipline of a state institution. This differential character of the criminal propensity is a matter of common knowledge, and persists in adult life. However, the number in reformatories is not by any means an accurate index as to difference in behaviour between the sexes, for it is probable that a youth would be committed to a reform institution much more readily than a young woman for an equally serious offence. There is no doubt, however, that a great difference does exist, and the point is merely that the percentages in reformatories slightly overemphasize it.

A second inference follows directly upon the uniformity of the proportions irrespective of place of birth; when large numbers of boys commit offences large numbers of girls in the same broad nativity group also commit them and *vice versa*. This point is made clearer on referring to the lower part of the table. It is seen that 113 out of every 100,000 Canadian born between the ages of 10 and 20 are in reformatories, that the rate is 215 per 100,000 for the British born and 213 per 100,000 for the foreign born. A marked difference thus appears between the proportions of Canadian born on the one hand and British born and foreign born on the other. Now an analysis of Table 67, Vol. II of the Census, shows that the differences in the proportion of the sexes as between the Canadian, British and Foreign born population 10-20 years of age are negligible, so that direct comparison of the above rates is not invalidated by considerations of sex distribution. It is thus safe to conclude that the high figures for the British and foreign born are not due to especially bad behaviour on the part of the boys any more than on the part of the girls. They are equally culpable. On the other hand, the low rate for the Canadian born is due to the good behaviour of both the young men and the young women born in this country. It is interesting that our analysis gives definite evidence of the fact that in so far as such broad nativity classes have any reality as population groups, where the boys are well-behaved so are the girls, and where the boys are badly behaved the girls are also unruly.

A further word should be said about the rates for the British and foreign born. They are nearly double that for the Canadian born. Yet, just as the proportion in the reformatories is not an accurate index of the behaviour as between the two sexes, so it is not a fair criterion of conduct as between the British and foreign born and the Canadian born. The reason is somewhat similar. It is probable in many cases that a foreign born youth would be committed to a reformatory more readily than a Canadian born or a British born child, because the court is less certain that the necessary correction will be administered in a home where the parents have come from a foreign land and presumably are not as conversant with Canadian ideals or standards as parents of Canadian and British birth.

The high rate for the British born may be partially explained by the urban character of British immigration. It was shown in Table 54, Chapter V, that of the total foreign born in Canada 45.68 p.c. were domiciled in urban areas, while some 64.88 p.c. of those born in the British Isles were urban residents. The differences are somewhat greater for the age group 10-20 years. While 45.4 p.c. of the Canadian born children 10-20 years of age were in urban districts, 66.6 p.c. of those born in other parts of the British Empire are classed as of urban residence. The foreign born of the same age group show only 43.5 p.c. in incorporated cities, towns and villages. (Ref. Table 97, Vol. II, Census 1921.) Thus the proportion of British born children in urban districts is approximately half again as large as that of the Canadian or foreign born. The extent to which urban residence is more favourable to apprehension for misconduct is unfortunately indeterminate, but the difference is probably very considerable. However that may be, the conclusion is warranted that, in so far as urban environment is more conducive to crime, the large proportion in reformatories among those of British birth from other parts of the Empire may be partially explained on the basis of urban concentration. The high rate for the foreign born, on the other hand, is not mitigated by considerations of rural and urban distribution, but is rather slightly accentuated when compared with that for the Canadian born.

TABLE 111.—REFORMATORY POPULATION, BY SEX AND BIRTHPLACE, 1921.

Items	Total Reformatory population	Canadian- born Reformatory population	Other British-born Reformatory population	Foreign-born Reformatory population
Total.....	2,413	1,767	321	325
Total males.....	2,036	1,490	273	273
Total females.....	377	277	48	62
Males as percentage of total.....	84.4	84.3	85.1	84.0
Females as percentage of total.....	15.6	15.7	15.0	16.0
Population 10 to 20 years.....	1,861,526	1,559,839	149,072	152,615
Number per 100,000 in reformatories.....	130	113	215	213

Passing now to the relation between birthplace of parents and the number of children in reformatories, attention is directed to Table 112, which shows the parentage of the Canadian born reformatory population. It is most surprising to find that the Canadian born children of British born parents show by far the highest proportion in institutions of correction, and the Canadian born children of foreign born parents show the lowest. This is all the more striking in the light of the previous table, which showed such high rates for both the foreign born and British born children. It thus appears that while the foreign born children as a group are rather badly behaved, the Canadian born children of foreign born parents conduct themselves unusually well. This fact is quite contrary to current opinion.

Reference will be made later to the difference in the rates for the foreign born children and the Canadian born children of foreign born parents in Canada, but a few words might appropriately be inserted here in connection with the amazing difference between the British born child and the Canadian born child of British born parents. It must be remembered that the war period occurred during the decade previous to 1921, and the percentage of British born men who left their homes and went overseas was much larger than that of any other nativity group in the population. No great numbers of the foreign born fathers, on the other hand, were in the army during the war, and further, the necessity of good behaviour, especially among foreigners of enemy origin, undoubtedly had a very salutary effect on the discipline administered in the home. With the absence of such a large proportion of British born fathers from the outbreak of the war, it is hardly to be wondered at that the proportion of Canadian born children of British born parentage found in reformatories in 1921 reflects the absence of parental discipline which inevitably must have occurred. Contrary to the normal expectation, the Canadian-born children of British born parents showed practically no improvement in respect to reformatory commitments over the children of similar parentage born outside Canada.

No great importance can be attached to any generalizations based on the section of the table under the heading "mixed parentage". The number of cases is so small that one is not justified in assuming them to be representative.

Taking the figures as they stand, however, they suggest that the most desirable parentage from the standpoint of the proportion of children in the reformatories in 1921 was where the fathers were Canadian and the mothers foreign born. Where the mothers were Canadian born and the fathers foreign born, it was only slightly less desirable. For both of the above types of mixed parentage, the proportions in reformatories are much lower than when both parents are Canadian born. The influence of British parentage on the high proportion of Canadian born children in reformatories is reflected in the percentages where one parent is British born and the other is foreign. The rate per 100,000 in reformatories is higher than where both parents are foreign born, and the explanation is doubtless at least in part related to the consideration mentioned above in respect to the differential effect of the war on the various classes of the population in Canada. The tentative nature of the conclusions in this paragraph should be borne in mind.

TABLE 112.—PARENTAGE OF THE CANADIAN-BORN REFORMATORY POPULATION, 1921.

	Both Parents				Mixed Parentage			
	Total Canadian	Canadian born	British-born	Foreign-born	Father Canadian, mother Foreign	Father Foreign, mother Canadian	One parent British, other Foreign	One parent Canadian, other British
Reformatory population ¹	1,767	1,289	187	96	15	16	17	99
Total population, 10-20 years.....	1,559,839	1,184,279	91,473	129,865	27,099	25,325	9,569	90,069
Number in reformatories per 100,000 population 10-20 years...	113	109	204	74	56	63	178	110

¹ Includes 48, parentage not specified.

Origin and Birthplace.—Table 113 (p. 183) gives the reformatory population of Canada in 1921 by 'origin' and broad nativity groups, and Table 114 assembles the data for European stocks in geographical and linguistic classes. In certain minor cases figures are not available to complete the tables, but for all the important stocks the tables are complete. A careful study will reveal many interesting facts, but only a few of the most important will be mentioned.

First, as to the relation between birthplace and proportion in reformatories. An idea has been prevalent that the foreign born adults are on the whole quite law-abiding, but the children of foreign born parents break away from parental authority and become a very grave social problem. The reasoning is somewhat as follows: the child, through his school and associations with children outside the home, readily acquires a knowledge of the English or French language, learns Canadian customs and manners and soon is more familiar with the new country than his parents, who are less ready to give up their native habits and learn Canadian ways. The result is that the child tends to feel that he knows a great deal more than his parents about other things as well; the parental authority is weakened and the discipline of the home suffers. The statistics for Canadian reformatories are not inconsistent with that thesis, though they cannot be used to prove it. They rather localize the problem as far as the birthplace of the child is concerned.

The number per 100,000 in reformatories of the children born outside of Canada in 1921 was 214, while the proportion among the Canadian born was only 113. This fact means that the chance of an immigrant born child being in a reformatory was, on the average, 90 p.c. greater than that for a Canadian born child. But it may be thought that the figure for the Canadian born is unduly influenced by the low rates among the Canadian born proportions of a few of the stocks whose residence in Canada has been of several generations and whose children are comparatively law abiding. If that be the case, such a comparison would be invalidated by differences of origin and would prove nothing as to the influence of birthplace. An examination of Table 113, however, shows that for almost every stock,

where the number in reformatories is greater than six, the rate for those born outside Canada is higher than for the Canadian born of the same origin. Among the Indians there was only one foreign born child in a reformatory and the higher rate for the foreign born in that case was purely accidental. There are only three other exceptions, namely, the Danes and Syrians, with a total in reformatories of three each, and the Swedes with a total of six. On the other hand, where the numbers are sufficiently large to be representative, the difference is well defined. Indeed for many stocks, the proportions for the foreign born children in reformatories are several times as great as for the Canadian born of the same stock, and in all cases except the four mentioned above, there are very significant differences.

Two conclusions follow directly from the above. First, other things being equal, our greatest problem is with the delinquent child born outside Canada; and secondly, that the schools and other Canadianizing agencies are exerting a great influence in reducing child delinquency.

Further light is also thrown by these tables on the rates for Anglo-Saxon children of Canadian and immigrant birth. The figures for the English, Scotch and Irish in Table 113 indicate that the children of the English speaking stocks born outside Canada have much higher percentages in reformatories than those of the English speaking stocks born in this country. The immigrant children of British stock show larger proportions in reformatories than the Canadian born children of British stock. From the discussion of parentage above, it appears that in recent years the improvement in the rate for the British stock has occurred in the third and subsequent generations of residence in Canada. That was probably the result of the abnormal situation in the years immediately preceding 1921.

But the analysis may be pushed still further. We saw that among the Canadian born children of foreign born parents only 74 per 100,000 were in reformatories. The question arises as to the rate for the foreign stocks in the third and subsequent generations. The number of Canadian born children in reformatories of specified non-British and non-French origin, as shown in the central section of Table 113, totalled 125. The total Canadian born population of these origins between ten and twenty years of age was 204,459, and the rate per 100,000 works out to 62.

Since the rate for the Canadian born children of foreign born parents was 74 and that for all Canadian born children of the same origins was only 62, it is obvious that the proportion in reformatories among the Canadian born children of Canadian born parents of foreign stock was even lower than the rate of the total Canadian born of foreign stocks, viz., lower than 62 per 100,000. Thus, while the rate for the foreign born children of foreign stocks was over 200 and that for the Canadian born children of foreign born parents was 74, we now find that the proportion for the Canadian born children of Canadian born parents of foreign origin must have been the lowest of all. It would appear, then, that the number of juvenile offenders in the third and subsequent generations of non-British and non-French stocks in Canada was very small indeed.

However, there is danger in too hasty generalization. In the first place, there are considerably larger numbers among the Canadian born reformatory population, whose origin is unspecified, than the total number in reformatories of Canadian born children of foreign stocks whose origin is recorded. How many of the unspecified are of the British and French stocks and how many are of foreign stocks cannot be determined. If half of them were of foreign stocks, the rate of 62 per 100,000 would be increased to 100 per 100,000. Even that, however, is not high. Indeed it is only two-thirds the number per 100,000 for the Canadian born and for the English stock.

But another question arises, is the low rate for the Canadian born of foreign stocks due mainly to Canadianizing influences or is it primarily a matter of origin? How far, in other words, is the rate reduced by the figures for the older residents like the Dutch, Germans and Indians, whose numbers are very large in Canada and whose children show abnormally small proportions in the reformatories irrespective of birthplace? The influence must be considerable, because these three stocks comprised nearly half the total children of non-British and non-French stocks between the ages of 10 and 20 years in Canada in 1921. High rates among the Canadian born of certain other origins, who are as yet relatively

small in numbers in Canada, would have an insignificant influence on the rate for the total. So before arriving at any definite conclusion, an examination must be made of the relation between origins and reformatory population.

TABLE 113.—REFORMATORY POPULATION IN CANADA, BY ORIGIN AND BIRTHPLACE, 1921.

Origin	Total			Canadian-born			Immigrant-born		
	Total reformatory population	Total population 10-20 yrs.	Number in reformatories per 100,000 population 10-20 yrs.	Total reformatory population	Total population 10-20 yrs.	Number in reformatories per 100,000 population 10-20 yrs.	Total reformatory population	Total population 10-20 yrs.	Number in reformatories per 100,000 population 10-20 yrs.
Total.....	2,413	1,861,526	130	1,767	1,559,830	113	646	301,687	214
English.....	834	497,577	168	502	375,366	158	242	122,211	198
Irish.....	210	218,379	96	150	197,745	76	60	20,634	291
Scotch.....	224	223,587	100	154	181,769	85	70	41,818	167
Welsh.....	13	7,763	167	5	887	98	20	16,406	122
French.....	596	602,223	99	576	585,817	98	20	6,511	430
Austrian.....	37	23,230	159	9	16,719	54	28	2,566	39
Belgium.....	1	4,367	23	0	1,801	0	1	—	—
Bulgarian.....	1	146	685	0	—	0	1	—	—
Chinese.....	9	3,353	268	1	732	137	8	2,621	305
Czech.....	0	2,120	0	0	1,230	0	0	890	0
Danish.....	3	4,201	71	2	2,382	84	1	1,369	73
Dutch.....	7	25,206	28	5	21,756	23	2	345	58
Finnish.....	5	4,410	113	0	2,310	0	5	2,100	238
German.....	28	65,913	42	14	51,048	27	14	14,865	94
Greek.....	2	540	370	—	—	—	2	—	—
Hebrew.....	15	32,708	46	1	15,971	6	14	16,737	84
Hungarian.....	1	3,146	32	—	2,026	0	1	1,120	89
Icelandic.....	0	3,551	0	0	2,981	0	0	570	0
Indian.....	16	29,372	54	15	26,741	56	1	2,831	35
Italian.....	44	11,883	370	16	6,595	243	28	5,288	530
Japanese.....	0	1,291	—	0	553	0	0	738	0
Lithuanian.....	0	390	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
Negro.....	22	3,655	602	17	3,076	553	5	579	864
Norwegian.....	2	13,783	15	0	5,551	0	2	8,232	24
Polish.....	36	11,978	317	20	7,629	262	16	3,744	427
Roumanian.....	4	2,266	177	0	1,257	0	4	1,009	396
Russian.....	68	23,165	285	19	13,906	137	47	9,259	508
Swedish.....	6	12,354	40	4	6,155	65	2	6,199	32
Serbo-Croatian.....	2	683	292	—	—	—	2	—	—
Swiss.....	0	2,414	0	0	1,773	0	0	641	0
Syrian.....	3	1,784	168	2	1,343	149	1	441	227
Ukrainian.....	0	24,467	0	0	10,924	0	0	13,543	0
Unspecified.....	—	1,483	134	158	—	—	41	—	—
Various.....	27	814	332	—	—	—	—	—	—

The reader is referred to Table 114 (p. 186), which groups the reformatory population of European origin by geographical and linguistic classes. This table presents the distribution of reformatory population in respect of origin only and neglects birthplace entirely. The data so classified are of interest because they show the proportions of the different stocks which, under conditions existing in 1921, were confined in Canadian reformatories. It should be kept in mind, however, that the differences are by no means entirely due to origin; nativity and probably other factors enter in.

The situation in 1921 was briefly as follows. The proportion of children of North Western European stocks in reformatories in Canada was 36 per 100,000, that of the South, Eastern and Central European 184, or a rate five times greater. Passing to the linguistic classifications, the rates for the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples were by far the lowest. They were about one-fifth that for the Slavic group and one-tenth that for the Latins and Greeks. Or put conversely, the number per 100,000 Latin and Greek children in reformatories in Canada, was over ten times as great as the number per 100,000 Scandinavians, and almost ten times as great as the rate for the Germanic children. Taking birthplace as in 1921, the problem of the Latin and Greek children, in proportion to their numbers, was therefore approximately ten times greater than that of the children of Germanic and Scandinavian origin.

The rate for the Slavic group was 166 or 22 p.c. higher than that for the English speaking peoples and some 70 p.c. higher than that for the French people. Even at that, however, it is not as high as it should be, because no returns are shown for the Ukrainians. A little less than a third of the children in the Slavic group in Canada are of Ukrainian origin, yet not one appears in the origin records for the reformatories. The Ukrainian

children must have been exceedingly well behaved, have been disciplined within their own community, or have given some other origin—or none at all—to the reformatory officials. Taking the three other Slavic groups, the rate for the Poles is almost as great as that for the Italians and Greeks. The Russians also show an abnormally high proportion, but the figure for the Austrians is lower than that for the English or Welsh. For some reason or other an unusually low proportion of Austrian children of Canadian birth appears in the reformatory records, and it is this low figure for the Canadian born Austrian which explains the low rate for the Austrians as a whole. The rate for the foreign-born of Austrian origin is 430—one of the highest.

The rate for the French in Canada is much lower than that for the English or Welsh people, and about as large as that for the Irish and the Scotch. It is interesting to note in passing that, among the Scandinavians, the Icelanders and Norwegians show the smallest proportion and the Danes and the Swedes the largest.

The principal problem, however, is to determine how far such differences are due to origin and how far to birthplace. The term "origin" so used is not restricted to its biological connotation, but, as explained earlier in this report, is intended to embrace those cultural and other differences which combine with the biological to determine the common characteristics of a group.

Referring again to Table 113, an examination of the origins for the different nativity groups will show that in most stocks where high rates obtain for the foreign born children, large proportions are found in reformatories among the Canadian born as well. For purposes of illustration, one may select a few foreign stocks where the numbers in reformatories are so large as to be fairly representative.

Stocks	Canadian-born children in reformatories	Foreign-born children in reformatories
	Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100,000
Negro.....	553	864
Polish.....	262	427
Italian.....	243	530
Russian.....	137	508
German.....	27	94
All stocks.....	113	214

Very marked differences are seen to exist between individual stocks quite independent of nativity, but before venturing any generalization, the following data for groups of stocks should be inserted.

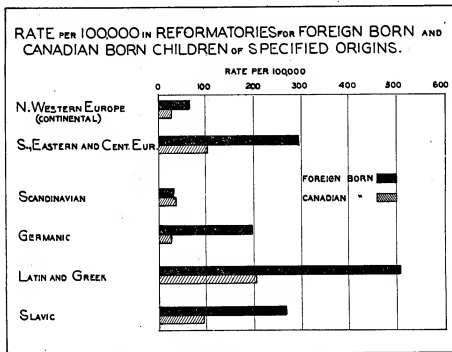
Stocks	Canadian-born children in reformatories	Foreign-born children in reformatories
	Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100,000
North Western European.....	27	63
South, Eastern and Central European.....	102	297
Scandinavian.....	35	31
Germanic.....	26	97
Latin and Greek.....	204	508
Slavic.....	95	268

For all groups except the Scandinavians, the numbers on which the above rates are based were reasonably adequate to ensure their reliability. It is pointed out, in the first place, that the rate for the foreign born children in the South, Eastern and Central European stocks was $4\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than that for the foreign born children of the North Western European stocks, and the rate for the Canadian born children of South, Eastern and Central European origin was nearly 4 times greater than that for the Canadian born of the North Western European origin. These comparisons are not vitiated by nativity. Such differences are primarily due to origins and are further illustrated by the data for the linguistic groups. The rates for the Latin and Greek group are in a class by themselves. They are several times greater than the corresponding rates for either the Scandinavian or Germanic groups and about twice as great as those for the Slavs. While the

figures for the Slavs are considerably below those for the Latin and Greek group, the foreign born children of the Slavic group show in turn nearly twice as large a proportion in reformatories as is found among the Germanic children, and the Canadian born children of Slavic origin nearly four times as large a proportion. (See Chart 32).

Such evidence is more or less conclusive as to the existence of differences among children of different origins as to crime. It will be shown in the section on penitentiary population that such differences are paralleled among adults, but before leaving the reformatory data it is proposed to analyze briefly the effect on juvenile delinquency of a factor already referred to as being primarily due to differences in origin, namely, rural and urban distribution.

CHART XXXII



Rural and Urban Distribution.—The figures seem to suggest that urban* residence is usually associated with a larger proportion in reformatories. The Poles are the most urban of the Slavs. They show the highest proportion in reformatories. The Italians and Greeks are more urban than the Roumanians and show much higher rates. Indeed they are the most urban of all South, Eastern and Central Europeans and with the exception of the unreliable rate for the Bulgarians, theirs is the highest of any people coming from that section of Europe. The Scandinavian and Germanic peoples, in addition to being the oldest settlers in Canada outside of the French and the British, are also essentially rural peoples. Their rates, as we have seen, are exceedingly low. The British stocks, on the other hand, are among our most urban, especially the British immigrants, and that fact probably helps to account for the comparatively high rate shown for the British stock. There seems to be little doubt that the stocks who show the greatest tendency to concentrate in cities usually have larger proportions of their children in reformatories and *vice versa*.

And now reverting to the unanswered question at the close of the last sub-section, it can be stated with some assurance that the figure for the third and subsequent generations of non-British stocks in Canada is unduly low, primarily because of the very low rates which characterize the older of the immigrant stocks of Canada, especially the Germanic and the Scandinavian. Greater length of residence has an important influence on child

delinquency, but with both the Scandinavian and Germanic stocks showing lower rates than the British and French stocks in Canada, the conclusion is forced upon one that child delinquency is also very largely a matter of origin. The probability is that when a stock shows high proportions of reformatory population among its foreign born children and among its first generation of Canadian born, relatively large percentages will exist in subsequent generations. Thus the new arrivals show high rates not merely because of their length of residence. The proportion of a population in reformatories is also and perhaps primarily a matter of origin and heredity.

TABLE 114.—REFORMATORY POPULATION IN CANADA, BY GROUPS OF ORIGINS, 1921.

Origin	Number in reforma- tories	Total population (10-20 years)	No. in reforma- tories per 100,000 population
<i>North West European—</i>			
Belgian.....	1	4,367	23
Danish.....	3	4,201	71
Dutch.....	7	25,206	28
German.....	28	65,913	42
Icelandic.....	0	3,551	0
Norwegian.....	2	13,783	15
Swedish.....	6	12,354	49
Swiss.....	0	2,414	0
Total.....	47	131,789	36
<i>South, Eastern and Central European—</i>			
Austria.....	37	23,230	159
Bulgarian.....	1	146	685
Czech.....	0	2,120	0
Finnish.....	5	4,410	113
Greek.....	2	540	370
Hungarian.....	1	3,146	32
Italian.....	44	11,883	370
Lithuanian.....	0	390	0
Polish.....	36	11,373	317
Rumanian.....	4	2,266	177
Russian.....	66	23,165	285
Serbo-Croatian.....	2	683	292
Ukrainian.....	0	24,467	0
Total.....	198	107,819	184
<i>Scandinavian—</i>			
Danish.....	3	4,201	71
Icelandic.....	0	3,551	0
Norwegian.....	2	13,783	15
Swedish.....	6	12,354	49
Total.....	11	33,889	32
<i>Germanic—</i>			
Belgian.....	1	4,367	23
Dutch.....	7	25,206	28
German.....	28	65,913	42
Total.....	36	95,486	28
<i>Latin and Greek—</i>			
Greek.....	2	540	370
Italian.....	44	11,883	370
Rumanian.....	4	2,266	177
Total.....	50	14,689	340
<i>British—</i>			
English.....	834	497,577	168
Irish.....	210	218,379	96
Scotch.....	224	223,587	100
Welsh.....	13	7,763	167
Total.....	1,281	947,306	135
<i>Slavic—</i>			
Austrian.....	37	23,230	159
Bulgarian.....	1	146	685
Czech.....	0	2,120	0
Lithuanian.....	0	390	0
Polish.....	36	11,373	317
Russian.....	66	23,165	285
Serbo-Croatian.....	2	683	292
Ukrainian.....	0	24,467	0
Total.....	142	85,574	166

ORIGINS AND BIRTHPLACES OF PENITENTIARY POPULATION

Introduction.—Those committed to penitentiaries include only such as have been convicted of serious offences against the criminal code. Consequently, penitentiary statistics do not entirely reflect criminality as between different groups in a population. Breaches of the law might be of considerable frequency in a community and the proportions in penitentiaries be small, because members of that community very rarely committed crimes of a serious nature. Further, certain people may be clever enough to work within the letter of the law, yet pursue predatory occupations which are as criminal in intent and as serious in their effects on society as those so-called major offences which result in the commitment of others to penitentiaries. Besides, those in penitentiaries at a given time include many who have been there for ten, fifteen, twenty or more years, so that changes in the composition of that group do not reflect changing tendencies in crime as quickly as data covering the actual admissions in various periods. Yet, while the composition of the penitentiary population at any given date is not an entirely satisfactory index of criminal propensity among the various sections of our population, the census of penitentiary population nevertheless throws much light on the tendency to crime.

It is possible, as has been pointed out, that in certain nativity and 'origin' groups, major offences are rare while minor offences are unusually common, so that the number in penitentiaries is comparatively small in spite of a very general disregard for the law. On the other hand, it is very improbable that in a group where major offences are frequent, one would find respect for the law in less important matters. The conclusion seems warranted, then, that where large numbers of a given group are found in our penitentiaries there is probably a very general disregard for law, and many minor offences are committed. While normally the converse would seem to apply, namely, that where there are few convictions for major offences the group is generally quite law abiding, there are nevertheless sections of the community in which minor offences are very frequent and major offences rare. The conditions in such sections of the population are not reflected in penitentiary data. However, it may be assumed in most cases where the penitentiary rate is high that minor crimes are also comparatively frequent, and if the converse assumption cannot be made in all cases, the penitentiary data, by furnishing a more or less accurate index of the frequency of major offences, draw attention to those groups whose general behaviour is bad. Thus the data presented in this section may properly be regarded as giving proof of certain important differences between various nativity and 'origin' groups in our population, in respect not only of major offences against society but also of conduct in general.

On June 1, 1921, there were 2,282 prisoners distributed as follows in the six penitentiaries of Canada:—

	Male	Female
Dorchester, N.B.	340	13
St. Vincent de Paul, Que.	573	..
Kingston, Ont.	767	25
Stony Mountain, Man.	206	..
Prince Albert, Sask.	193	..
New Westminster, B.C.	165	..

It is with the population as listed above at the date of the last census that this study deals.

While the number is not great, at least it is sufficiently large to warrant such broad generalizations as are made below, and where very small numbers occur in the analysis, the actual figures are inserted as well as the rates per 100,000, so that the size of the sample on which the conclusions are based may be known to the reader, and due allowances made. The rates shown in the following tables are correct to the first whole number throughout. While they have been computed to the second decimal place in the work tables, such detail is not warranted by the size of the population under review, and its inclusion would merely make the tables more difficult to read.

Age and Sex Distribution of the Penitentiary Population.—Table 115 shows the numbers in penitentiaries in Canada per 100,000 for each sex and quinquennial age group. Two facts are clearly established by that table. First, crime is many times more prevalent among men than women. Consequently, other things being equal, where there is a large surplus of males, there will tend to be very much more crime. If one applies that test to immigration, it is apparent that a country which sends a great surplus of males to Canada would be sending proportionately more criminals than were it to send men and women in more equal numbers. It follows, then, that from the standpoint of crime, the most desirable immigration is that in which the numbers of the sexes are most nearly equal, and the least desirable is that in which the excess of males is greatest. Of course other factors besides sex distribution are involved, such as origin, birthplace, rural and urban distribution, etc. Neglecting such other factors, however, the above generalization is warranted by the figures under review.

The second point to note is that the most criminal age group, as indicated by the penitentiary population, is between 20 and 24 years inclusive. The five year group, 25 to 29 years, comes a close second. It must be recalled, however, that the age distribution of penitentiary population does not refer to the age of admission, and consequently does not accurately reflect the age at which the crimes were committed. On the average the date of committing the various crimes for which the prisoners under review were committed was somewhat prior to the date of the census, and in so far as the rates are used as an index of criminality at the different ages, allowances must be made for a 'lag' in the age groups of perhaps a year and a half to two years.

However, the data are sufficiently accurate to warrant the statement that the ages for which the crime rate is highest are in the twenties,—especially the early twenties,—and the corollary follows that in those sections of the population where large numbers are concentrated at those ages, proportionately more crime of a serious nature is to be expected.

In Chapter III reference was made to the unusual age distribution of the foreign born in Canada and particularly to the marked concentration in the early years of adult manhood. Thus, one of the normal penalties of a large inflow of immigrants is a high crime rate in so far as that is dependent on the presence of large proportions of the ages at which criminality is most marked.

Summarising, then, the examination of penitentiary population shows clearly that a large surplus of males and a marked concentration of ages in the twenties and early thirties makes for greater criminality in a population, and from the point of view of immigration, where the inflow consists largely of males in the prime of life, the crime rate will normally be exceptionally high.

TABLE 115.—NUMBER IN PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA PER 100,000 POPULATION OF EACH SEX, BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS, 1921.

	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over
Total.....	26	33	83	64	46	37	36	22	20	19	8
Males.....	50	65	166	124	85	65	66	40	36	36	15
Females.....	1	-	2	3	3	3	-	1	1	-	-

NOTE.—Where (-) is inserted the rate is less than 0.5 per 100,000.

Conjugal Condition of the Penitentiary Population.—Only a few remarks are necessary regarding Table 116. The rates shown indicate that higher proportions of widowed and single males were in the penitentiaries in 1921 than of married men. Not only is that true for the total male population of penitentiaries at all ages, but it is true also for each age group. Where a population shows an unusually large proportion of young unmarried men or of widowers, the crime rate tends to be high. The actual numbers in the case of women are hardly large enough to warrant any definite generalization, although it is interesting that in the data for 1921 the widows showed the highest proportions in penitentiaries, and the single women the lowest.

TABLE 115.—NUMBER IN PENITENTIARIES, MALE AND FEMALE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION; AND NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION OF EACH GROUP, 1921.

Conjugal condition	Number			Rate per 100,000		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total.....	2,282	2,244	38	26	50	1
Single.....	1,507	1,495	12	30	55	—(1)
Married.....	688	668	20	21	39	1
Widowed.....	85	79	6	24	66	3
Divorced.....	2	2	0	27	55	0

(1) Less than 0.5 per 100,000.

Birthplace of the Penitentiary Population.—Table 117 classifies the penitentiary population by quinquennial age and broad nativity groups. The rates for the females by birthplace are unreliable because the actual numbers are comparatively small, but the figures for both sexes and more particularly for the male portion of the penitentiary population are significant.

In the first-place, it is pointed out that of the total population 15 years of age and over, 26 per 100,000 were in penitentiaries in Canada in 1921. For the Canadian born the rate was as low as 19 per 100,000; for the British born it was 27; but for the foreign born it was 75. This means that with the age and sex distribution obtaining at the date of the census, the foreign born showed a proportion in penitentiaries nearly three times that of the British born and four times that of the Canadian born. Of course the sex and age distribution of the foreign born is especially favourable to crime, and the rates quoted must not be taken to mean that foreign immigrants are inherently more criminal in their behaviour than the Canadian and British born by the proportions indicated. The data do mean, however, that so long as the age and sex distribution remains abnormal and the same types of immigrants come to this country as have been coming in recent years, the situation in the foreign born section of our population will continue substantially as depicted. Immigration has been bringing into this country groups of people among whom the crime rate, with respect to major offences, has been four times greater than that among those of native birth.

But it is important to know whether, independent of sex and age distribution, the foreign and British born show higher or lower rates than the Canadian born. In other words, is there a basic difference associated with birthplace which persists when adjustment is made for differences in age and sex composition of the population? If so, how important is it?

Turning our attention to the centre section of Table 117, which gives the proportion for males alone, it is seen that for all Canada, 50 out of each 100,000 males 15 years and over were in penitentiaries. The rate for Canadian born males was 38, for the British born 49, but for the foreign born 127. Thus, when the male penitentiary population is related to the total male population 15 years of age and over for each nativity group, it is found that the foreign born males show over three times the proportion in penitentiaries shown by the Canadian born and over two and a half times that for the British born.

But the age distribution of the immigrants is abnormal, and it may be thought that the concentration in the early adult ages is adequate to account for the differences in the rates between the different nativity groups. That such is not the case is evident on comparing the rates for the corresponding quinquennial age groups. At every age the proportion of the foreign born in penitentiaries was very much greater than that of the Canadian born. Indeed, between 15 and 60 years of age there are only four quinquennial age groups where the rate for the foreign born males was not more than twice that for the Canadian born, and in two of those four cases, the rate for the foreign born was only slightly less than double that for the Canadian born. Thus, when the sex factor is eliminated and the rates for similar age groups compared, it is evident that the foreign born show about twice the proportion in penitentiaries shown by the Canadian born and that such differences are associated with nativity. Age and sex corrections are not adequate to account for the differences which appear in the crude totals. With considerations of age and sex eliminated, the foreign

born as a group are less law-abiding than the Canadian born by half, in respect to major offences at least, and when we take them as they are, with large surpluses of males and abnormal age distribution, their crime rate is four times greater.

The fact, moreover, should not be overlooked, that the age and sex distribution of immigrants will continue to be unusually favourable to crime. When one thinks of the actual problem of law enforcement as it exists in Canada to-day and will exist in the immediate future, it is by the proportion four to one rather than two to one that the authorities must measure the criminal tendency of the foreign as compared with the Canadian born. Or, to state the problem in another way, the difficulty of law enforcement among the foreign born is four times as great in proportion to their numbers as among the Canadian born and this situation in respect to serious criminal offences will tend to persist with immigration on the present basis.

The rate for the British born is somewhat higher than that for the Canadian born for the early ages, that is, up to 25. This confirms the previous suggestion that the absence of the British born fathers during the war had a serious effect on the discipline of the children. Between 25 and 40 years the rates for the British born are lower than for the Canadian born, and above 40 years they are somewhat higher, though the actual numbers are so small that no great weight should be laid on the individual figures. On the whole it seems safe to say that the British born showed somewhat larger percentages in penitentiaries than the Canadian born in 1921.

TABLE 117.—NUMBER IN PENITENTIARIES PER 100,000 POPULATION BY NATIVITY, SEX AND QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS, 1921.

	All ages	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over
Both Sexes—											
Total.....	28	33	83	84	46	37	36	22	20	19	8
Canadian born.....	19	30	71	52	39	32	27	17	14	16	7
British born.....	27	43	70	37	25	18	32	22	21	30	7
Foreign born.....	75	51	163	135	93	76	78	44	51	35	15
Males—											
Total.....	50	65	166	124	85	65	66	40	36	36	15
Canadian born.....	38	59	143	104	76	61	52	32	26	32	13
British born.....	49	84	146	75	44	32	57	40	34	35	14
Foreign born.....	127	98	306	231	151	115	123	70	82	57	26
Females—											
Total.....	1	—	2	3	3	2	—	1	1	0	0
Canadian born.....	1	—	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	0	0
British born.....	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Foreign born.....	3	0	0	6	4	10	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE.—Where (—) is inserted rate is less than 0.5 per 100,000.

Table 118 shows the number and rate per 100,000 in penitentiaries of the foreign born male population aged 21 years and over in Canada, by specified countries of birth. The table deals only with the immigrants and with the male portion of them. Direct comparison between the rates is consequently not vitiated by differences in sex distribution, though some unfairness is involved to those countries from which immigration has been more recent, since age distribution among such immigrants would be somewhat more favourable to crime than that for the groups which had come in large numbers earlier in the century. Reference therefore should be made to Table 28 in Chapter II for the purpose of making allowance for differences as to length of residence and consequent variation in age distribution of the male population from the various foreign countries.

Further, the numbers of males for many countries of birth are so small that the rates are not reliable. However, when one selects the five European countries from which the

TABLE 118.—NUMBER AND RATE PER 100,000 OF FOREIGN BORN MALE PENITENTIARY POPULATION AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER IN CANADA, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1921.

Birthplace	Number of males in penitentiaries 21 years and over	Rate per 100,000 males 21 years and over in each nativity group
All Foreign Countries.....	598	142
Europe.....	352	146
Austria.....	83	273
Belgium.....	6	99
Bulgaria.....	9	1,064
Czechoslovakia.....	1	45
Denmark.....	6	132
Finland.....	7	104
France.....	7	77
Galicia.....	5	27
Germany.....	6	46
Greece.....	8	273
Holland.....	3	107
Hungary.....	4	111
Iceland.....	0	0
Italy.....	72	337
Jugo-Slavia.....	0	0
Norway.....	4	29
Poland.....	26	182
Roumania.....	24	209
Russia.....	69	144
Sweden.....	6	36
Switzerland.....	4	199
Ukraine.....	2	32
Asia.....	23	53
China.....	19	57
Japan.....	3	39
Syria.....	0	0
Turkey.....	1	377
United States.....	213	159
Other Countries.....	10	703

largest numbers of male immigrants have come in recent years, the adult male population in Canada born in each of those countries was over 24,000—a number sufficiently large for the purpose of the present analysis. When arranged according to the rate per 100,000 of such adult males in penitentiaries the countries appear in the following order:—

Country of Birth	Rate in penitentiaries per 100,000 (adult males)	Per cent arrived before 1901	Length of residence of those arrived since Jan. 1, 1901 (in years)
Italy.....	337	8.63	9.5
Austria.....	273	17.11	11.9
Roumania.....	209	13.16	12.0
Poland.....	182	10.48	10.3
Russia.....	144	17.50	10.9

The rate for all foreign countries was 142. Italy shows a rate between two and three times greater. That is offset to some extent by the recent date of arrival in Canada, which causes the age distribution of the foreign born males from that country to be somewhat more favourable to crime than that for males from certain other countries. It is inconceivable, however, that such an excessively high rate can be more than partially explained on that score. One is forced to assume the existence of an original tendency toward crime which is associated in part with the correlative tendency to concentrate in cities, especially in large ones. The Austrian rate of 273 per 100,000 is also exceedingly high, and it is not

due to an age distribution especially favourable to crime, for immigration from Austria had assumed comparatively large dimensions quite early in the century. The same remark applies to the Roumanians and to a lesser degree to the Poles and Russians.

It is exceedingly significant that these five countries which send such large numbers of criminals to Canada, are all situated in the central, east and southern parts of Europe and that, with the exception of the Ukraine, they constitute the main sources of our immigrant population from that geographical division. In fact in 1921 the five countries mentioned were among the first seven foreign countries in respect of the number of emigrants sent to Canada. Further, that situation has not obtained merely during the latter years of the last decade. It has been typical of immigration during the whole of this century. Between 1900 and 1914 Russia and Austria each sent to Canada more emigrants than any other continental European country. At no time since 1900 has Italy stood lower than fifth place, and in the past ten years she has ranked either first, second or third among continental European countries in the number of emigrants sent to Canada. The simple fact of the matter appears to be that immigration since the beginning of the century has brought to Canada the least desirable of foreign peoples in the largest numbers, *i.e.*, the least desirable in respect of their crime records. Their records in learning the official languages of Canada, illiteracy, intermarriage and infant mortality are dealt with in other chapters.

The countries of birth have been grouped in a summary table (Table 119), where the number in penitentiaries and rates per 100,000 are presented in parallel columns. A few of the significant facts are brought out by comparing Tables 118 and 119. First, there were twice as many male immigrants from Austria in our penitentiaries in 1921 as from the whole of North Western Europe. Secondly, the number of males from Italy in Canadian penitentiaries was 70 p.c. greater than the number born in all countries in North Western Europe combined; and thirdly, more Russians by two-thirds were serving heavy sentences in Canadian penal institutions at the date of the census than immigrants from all Germanic and Scandinavian countries together. These facts challenge most emphatic comment.

Further, Table 119 shows that over seven times as many immigrants from South, Eastern and Central Europe were serving sentences for major offences in Canada as from North Western Europe. In fact 88 p.c. of the European born males in our penitentiaries came from the South, Eastern and Central parts of the continent. The rate per 100,000 males from South, Eastern and Central Europe was over three times greater than that for those from the northwestern section.

Passing to the immigrants from the United States, it is surprising to find that the proportion of males born in that country in Canadian penitentiaries was almost as large as the rate for the South, Eastern and Central European groups. The actual number of United States born male convicts per 100,000 male immigrants over 21 years of age was 159, as against 185 for South, Eastern and Central Europe and 53 for Asiatic immigrants. It will be shown below that the high rate for the United States born is not attributed to the *bona fide* settler. The close proximity of the United States and the ease of crossing the international boundary makes Canada peculiarly subject to visits of the professional criminals from that country.

Turning to the linguistic groups, the Latin and Greek countries take the lead with nearly 300 per 100,000 males in penitentiaries, a proportion seven times greater than that for the Scandinavian immigrants and well over four times that for those from Germanic countries. The penitentiary population of males born in Slavic countries is 161 out of every 100,000 male immigrants, which is four times as large a proportion as among those coming from Scandinavian countries.

Such facts cannot but claim the attention of those interested in the observance of law and order, and in the building of a Canadian nation imbued with ideals of right conduct. As was intimated above, their importance is further emphasized by the discussion in a previous section showing that those countries which send the largest proportion of criminals to Canada have dominated foreign immigration since the beginning of the century.

TABLE 119.—NUMBER OF FOREIGN BORN MALES IN PENITENTIARIES PER 100,000 MALE POPULATION AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER, OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1921.

Birthplace	Number of males in penitentiaries (21 years and over)	Rate per 100,000 males (21 years and over)
All Foreign Countries.....	598	142
Europe.....	352	146
North Western Europe.....	42	59
South, Eastern and Central Europe.....	310	185
Asia.....	23	53
United States.....	213	159
Scandinavian Countries.....	16	42
Germanic Countries.....	15	68
Latin and Greek Countries (*).....	104	290
Slavic Countries.....	195	161

(*) France not included.

TABLE 120.—CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN PENITENTIARY POPULATION (BOTH SEXES) AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER, 1921.

Birthplace	Number in Penitentiaries			Rate per 100,000 population of each group		
	Total	Naturalized	Alien	Total	Naturalized	Alien
All Foreign Countries.....	608	82	526	87	20	179
Europe.....	355	35	320	90	15	197
Austria.....	84	16	68	167	53	341
Belgium.....	6	0	6	58	0	107
Bulgaria.....	9	1	8	969	541	1,075
Czechoslovakia.....	1	0	1	27	0	62
Denmark.....	6	0	6	92	0	219
Finland.....	7	0	7	65	0	121
France.....	7	1	6	42	11	83
Galicia.....	5	0	5	16	0	48
Germany.....	6	1	5	26	6	68
Greece.....	8	1	7	230	96	287
Holland.....	3	1	2	65	43	89
Hungary.....	4	0	4	62	0	243
Iceland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	73	4	69	240	43	327
Jugo-Slavia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway.....	4	0	4	19	0	68
Poland.....	26	3	23	108	25	194
Roumania.....	24	2	22	124	17	291
Russia.....	70	4	66	84	8	214
Sweden.....	6	1	5	24	6	63
Switzerland.....	4	0	4	129	0	292
Ukraine.....	2	0	2	20	0	45
Asia.....	23	0	23	47	0	55
China.....	19	0	19	56	0	58
Japan.....	3	0	3	28	0	43
Syria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey.....	1	0	1	278	0	513
United States.....	219	46	173	87	28	193
Other Countries.....	11	1	10	473	81	921

Citizenship of the Penitentiary Population.—Table 120 shows the numbers alien and naturalized of the penitentiary population of both sexes 21 years and over by countries of birth, and the rate per 100,000 of each group. Little comment is necessary. The one fact brought out in the table is presented in the first row of figures. Of the 608 foreign born inmates of Canadian penitentiaries in 1921, 526 (that is 86.5 p.c.) were aliens. The second section of the table expresses the same fact in another way. The proportion in penitentiaries of the alien foreign born was 179 per 100,000, while that for the naturalized foreign born was only 20 per 100,000. The alien rate was eight times greater than that for the naturalized. Further, in the case of every country of birth, the rate per 100,000 immi-

grants was several times greater for aliens than for those who had taken out Canadian citizenship. Taking a few examples where the numbers are large and the rates consequently more or less reliable, for the Austrians the rate was 13 times greater for the aliens than for the naturalized, for the Italians and Poles nearly eight times, for the Roumanians 17 times and for the Russians 27 times.

It is apparent, therefore, that the alien foreign born immigrants constitute our major problem in respect to serious criminal offences in Canada and also that a policy of deporting the great majority of foreign born criminals after they have served the terms of punishment required by law would not encounter any impediment through their having taken out naturalization papers.

Origin of the Penitentiary Population.—In Table 121 the penitentiary population, 21 years of age and over, is shown by origins. In Column 3 are given the rates per 100,000 of the total population 21 years of age and over of the corresponding origins. We have seen the marked differences between the proportions in penitentiaries of immigrants born in different countries. It will now be shown that criminal tendencies vary not only with birthplace but also with origin. The rates as given in Table 121, however, do not reflect merely differences of origin. Birthplace, age and sex distribution and length of residence also influence the percentages; but before attempting to isolate the factor of origin, it is of interest to see in what sections of the population major offences were most common in 1921, for there the practical problem of law enforcement is most serious.

The first point to note is the marked variation in the proportions of the different stocks in penitentiaries. The Ukrainians had the lowest with only five per 100,000 twenty-one years and over; the Bulgarians the highest with 512, and the Negroes came next with 415. The British and French stocks stood on a par, with rates of 33 and 35 respectively. Ten stocks showed proportions lower than the British and French, namely, the Czechs, Dutch, Germans, Icelanders, Norwegians, Swedes, Swiss, Syrians, Japanese and Ukrainians.

The rates for all others were higher, and in some cases very much higher. Mention has been made of the Negroes. With them, age and sex distribution are not more favourable to crime than with the British, and much less favourable than for any immigrant peoples. Further, neither length of residence nor place of birth would account for the high figure for that stock. There seems to be no question that they are more given to serious crimes than any other people in Canada. Their rate of 415 per 100,000 was 12½ times greater than that for the British stocks, and there do not appear to be any important mitigating circumstances. The rates for the Roumanian (341), Italian (239), Greek (219), Austrian (196), Serbo-Croatian (188) and Russian (141) stocks were also very high. They range from four to ten times that for the British stocks, and the Poles with 121 per 100,000 in penitentiaries might also be classed with the six stocks mentioned above as having exceedingly high proportions serving long term sentences.

In two of the above mentioned cases, namely, the Greek and Serbo-Croatian stocks, the numbers 21 years of age and over are so small that no great reliance should be placed on the actual magnitude of the rates. In all other cases, however, the number 21 years of age and over is greater than 10,000, and in most instances it is many times that number, so that the samples are more representative.

Special comment should be made regarding the Ukrainian stock. Though they are our most illiterate and backward immigrants, they appear to be particularly free from crime of a serious nature. In this connection, it is recalled that out of a population of some 25,000 between the ages of 10 and 20 years, not one was found in a reformatory in Canada in 1921. The record of that stock is most commendable on the score of its respect for law, as revealed by reformatory and penitentiary statistics. Their low rate is probably associated to some extent with another characteristic to which reference has been made, namely, rural residence and agricultural occupation.

TABLE 121.—ORIGIN OF PENITENTIARY POPULATION, 21 YEARS AND OVER (BOTH SEXES), 1921.

Origin	(1) Total number in penitentiaries (21 years and over)	(2) Total population (21 years and over)	(3) Number per 100,000 of corresponding group
Canada.....	1,891	4,811,903 ¹	39
<i>British</i>	959	2,896,076	33
English.....	536	1,497,337	36
Irish.....	247	867,441	37
Scottish.....	165	706,516	23
Other.....	11	24,782	44
French.....	405	1,168,387	35
Austrian.....	91	46,403	196
Belgian.....	6	11,041	54
Bulgarian.....	7	1,367	512
Chinese.....	19	34,183	56
Czech.....	1	4,224	24
Danish.....	7	11,546	61
Dutch.....	12	63,141	19
Finnish.....	7	11,364	62
German.....	27	155,218	17
Greek.....	8	3,659	219
Hebrew.....	30	60,696	49
Hungarian.....	3	5,592	54
Icelandic.....	2	8,757	23
Indian.....	26	51,088	51
Italian.....	80	33,480	239
Japanese.....	3	10,742	28
Negro.....	44	10,613	415
Norwegian.....	7	36,479	19
Polish.....	29	24,021	121
Romanian.....	22	6,449	341
Russian.....	62	43,955	141
Serbo-Croatian.....	4	2,126	188
Swedish.....	7	34,579	20
Swiss.....	1	7,509	13
Syrian.....	1	3,788	26
Ukrainian.....	2	43,187	5
Various and unspecified.....	19	22,235	86

¹ Does not include Yukon and Northwest Territories. Includes persons of unstated age.

When the European stocks are arranged by geographical and linguistic groups as in Table 122, the numbers are more representative and the rates more reliable. The North Western European group of foreign stocks had 21 per 100,000 21 years of age and over in penitentiaries in 1921, while the South, Eastern and Central group showed a figure of 138—a proportion nearly seven times greater than that for the North Western Europeans. The Latin and Greek stocks had a proportion some ten to twelve times greater than that for the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples, and the Slavic stocks a proportion four to six times greater. Were it not for the Ukrainians, who form a very considerable proportion of the Slavic population in Canada, the rate for the latter group would have been higher than actually appears.

So much for the crude data and their practical bearing on the problem of law enforcement in the various 'origin' groups in Canada.

Now these differences are by no means entirely due to birthplace or age and sex distribution. It becomes apparent that a genuine factor of origin and heredity is involved, when one compares the groups in the light of previous sections of this study. The Slavic stocks, for instance, showed a considerably smaller proportion 21 years of age and over than the Scandinavians, as well as a much smaller surplus of males. Yet in spite of an age and sex distribution less favourable to crime than that of the Scandinavian peoples, the rate in penitentiaries for the Slavic group was four and a half times greater. The fact that the proportion born on this continent was some 7 p.c. smaller for the Slavs than for the Scandinavians offsets in some measure the difference on the score of age and sex distribution, but is certainly not adequate to account for the striking spread in the proportions in penitentiaries. It would seem that the difference is mainly due to origin and heredity. The figure for the Latin and Greek group may be unduly high because of some-

what more recent data of arrival and a slightly larger surplus of males. Yet even if their rate in penitentiaries be discounted by half, it would be far in excess of that for any other group.

TABLE 122.—ORIGIN OF PENITENTIARY POPULATION (BOTH SEXES), 21 YEARS AND OVER, BY SPECIFIED GROUPS OF ORIGINS, 1921.

Groups of Origins	Total number in penitentiaries, (21 years and over)	Total population (21 years and over)	Rate per 100,000
North Western European.....	69	328,269	21
South Eastern and Central European.....	309	224,460	138
Scandinavian.....	23	91,360	25
Germanic.....	45	229,400	20
Latin and Greek.....	110	43,688	252
Slavic.....	188	163,916	115

But let us push the analysis a step farther and actually eliminate some of the disturbing factors. Table 123 shows the rate per 100,000 of both sexes in penitentiaries for specified groups of origins and broad nativity classes. In the lower section separate data for males are presented for the United States and other immigrant born.

If the rates for the Canadian born sections of the different groups be compared, it will be seen that differences of origin by no means vanish. When we examine the Canadian born alone the disturbing influence of sex distribution is eliminated as well as differences in respect to birthplace. The influence of origin is thus relieved of two important disturbing factors. The only other significant independent influence is age.

It is admitted of course that rural and urban distribution is also related to crime, as is occupation; but occupation and rural and urban distribution are essentially characteristic of origins, as has been pointed out in a previous chapter. The Italians, for instance, live in cities and follow urban occupations because urban residence is an outstanding characteristic of that group on this continent. At the same time the Italians show very large proportions in penitentiaries. If they were of another stock like the Ukrainians, for example, they would live in the country, work at agriculture and hold a different attitude towards the law. It is not denied that urban residence accentuates the proportion of crime; indeed it is one of the several characteristics of certain origins which favours it. In this section, however, attention is focussed on the sum total of the traits of different stocks as they affect the frequency of serious offences against society.

As distinct from rural and urban distribution, the age factor is a circumstance much more independent of origin, and allowance should be made for any marked differences in age distribution, when comparing two or more 'origin' groups. The question thus arises, once sex and birthplace are eliminated, to what extent differences in age distribution make comparisons invalid between the Canadian born sections of the various groups of peoples. The answer is not hard to find. If one refers to Table No. 42, Vol. II of the 1921 Census, it will be seen that age distribution, instead of invalidating the comparison, actually accentuates the differences to which reference has already been made. The proportions 21 years and over in the Canadian born sections of the British, French, Scandinavian and Germanic stocks were from 2 to 8 times greater than in the case of the Latin and Greek and Slavic peoples of Canadian birth. Even assuming larger proportions of these 21 and over in the latter groups to be young adults, the age distribution of the Canadian born of the former stocks was unquestionably more favourable to a high crime rate. Yet the Latin and Greek people of Canadian birth showed from six to sixteen times the number in penitentiaries per 100,000 shown by the Canadian born of the earlier stocks, and the Canadian born Slavs had a proportion from one half to four times greater. Similar differences appear between the geographical groups. The rate for the Canadian born South,

Eastern and Central Europeans was approximately six times that for the North Western Europeans of Canadian birth, in spite of the fact that the South, Eastern and Central Europeans had an age distribution less favourable to crime.

But it may be objected that the numbers of the Canadian born Slavs and Latins and Greeks are too small to warrant placing much faith in comparisons of that nature. If, however, one examines "the other immigrant born" section of the table, it will be seen, first, that the numbers of foreign born males 21 years of age and over of Latin and Greek and Slavic extraction are quite large; and secondly, that the rates for the foreign born males of both those groups are much higher than for the foreign born males of the French, Scandinavian and Germanic groups. Further, the rate for the foreign born males of South, Eastern and Central European extraction is several times greater than for those from the North West of Europe. It is true that the age distribution of adult male immigrants from South, Eastern and Central Europe was probably slightly more favourable to crime, but this difference is certainly not adequate to account for the rate being five times greater.

In the face of such facts, it seems hardly possible to doubt that origin and heredity is an important factor, if not the most important, in the matter of penitentiary commitments; and even though one may differ with the suggestion made above that where major offences are frequent the law is commonly violated in less serious ways, it is difficult to see how one can gainsay the conclusion that in so far as penitentiary population is an index of criminality, the Scandinavian and Germanic stocks and the North Western European peoples in general, have a much better record than the Slavic and Latin and Greek peoples.

There is one other point worthy of emphasis, and it is clearly brought out in the section of the table dealing with the United States born portion of the "origin" groups. It is first recalled that some 95 p.c. of the immigrants from the United States are of British, French, Scandinavian or Germanic stocks. The number of Latin and Greek and Slavic immigrants from that country is almost negligible. Now, while the French, Scandinavian and Germanic people who come to Canada from the United States show only slightly larger percentages and in some cases even smaller proportions in penitentiaries than the Canadian born of these stocks, the immigrants of British stock from the country to the South are among our most serious offenders. The bulk of the criminals coming to Canada from the United States are of British origin.

TABLE 123.—ORIGIN AND NATIVITY OF PENITENTIARY POPULATION, 21 YEARS AND OVER, BY SPECIFIED GROUPS (BOTH SEXES), 1921.

Groups and Origins	Canadian Born			United States Born			Other Immigrant Born		
	Population 21 years and over	Number in penitentiaries	Rate per 100,000 of each group	Population 21 years and over	Number in penitentiaries	Rate per 100,000 of each group	Population 21 years and over	Number in penitentiaries	Rate per 100,000 of each group
Both Sexes—									
British Stocks.....	1,874,200	581	31	146,216	157	107	874,660	221	25
French.....	1,117,316	382	34	31,939	14	44	16,972	9	53
Scandinavian.....	7,928	2	25	24,259	4	16	58,610	18	27
Germanic.....	138,814	18	13	34,723	11	32	54,776	15	27
Latin and Greek.....	2,297	5	218	658	2	304	40,224	103	256
Slavic.....	10,110	5	49	4,352	4	92	146,926	175	119
North Western Europe(?)	150,193	20	13	60,153	15	25	116,188	32	28
South, Eastern and Central Europe.....	12,983	10	77	5,623	6	107	202,893	288	142
Males—									
British Stocks.....	(1)			77,896	151	194			
French.....	(1)			15,648	14	89	7,615	9	118
Scandinavian.....	(1)			13,685	4	29	37,966	16	42
Germanic.....	(1)			19,194	11	57	31,367	15	48
Latin and Greek.....	(1)			373	2	536	28,490	102	358
Slavic.....	(1)			2,373	4	168	89,989	173	192
North Western Europe(?)	(1)			33,528	15	45	71,078	32	45
South, Eastern and Central Europe.....	(1)			3,082	6	195	127,904	285	223

(1) Data not available.

(2) Does not include British and French.

Parentage of the Canadian born in the Penitentiary Population.—In the discussion on the reformatory population, reference was made to the importance of parentage and in particular to the theory that it is the children of foreign born parents who constitute our major problem in respect to disregard for law. Table 124 classifies the penitentiary population by specified parentage groups, and an examination of the rates in the third column yields some interesting information.

First, the Canadian born children of British born parents show the lowest proportion in penitentiaries. It is recalled in this connection that the Canadian born children of British born parents showed the highest proportion in reformatories; yet the data for penitentiaries show the very reverse. How can this paradox be explained? It was suggested that the absence of British born fathers from Canada during the war was a major factor in accounting for the large numbers of Canadian born children of British born parents in reformatories in 1921. The younger generation of children of such parents appear to be exceedingly badly behaved; yet as far as penitentiary population may be taken as an index the older children of British born parents have been unusually free from crime. Confirmation is thus given to the contention that the situation in respect to the Canadian born reformatory population of British parentage was most abnormal, and whether the explanation suggested is either correct or adequate, there is no doubt that the phenomenon was a temporary one and not likely to be repeated.

When one parent is Canadian and one British born the proportion in penitentiaries was only slightly higher than where both parents were British born. In both these cases the chances of a child being found in a penitentiary were only half as great as where both parents were Canadian born. That is not surprising, however, for there is a large admixture of foreign stocks in Canada which show much greater criminal tendencies than do the basic British and French stocks, and the children of Canadian born parents include among their number many of such foreign origins.

The chances of going to the penitentiary are greatest for the children of foreign born parents. Here again it is recalled that such children were found in reformatories in very small numbers in 1921. The abnormal conditions incident on the war were suggested as a possible cause. Yet the penitentiary data seem again to be in closer record with the expected result. Disregard for law is hereditary—not so much in a biological, as in a social sense. Where the parents are criminal, the children learn disrespect for the law from the home environment, and with the foreign born adults showing larger proportions in penitentiaries than the Canadian born, the normal expectation is that the children of the foreign born as a group would include larger proportions among whom crime is more prevalent. The origin of the children of such parents also favours criminality.

TABLE 124.—CANADIAN BORN POPULATION OF PENITENTIARIES, BY NATIVITY OF PARENTS, 1921.

Parentage	Canada	Penitentiaries	Rate per 100,000
Canadian Born Population, 21 years and over.....	3,239,531	1,051	32
Both parents—			
Canadian born.....	2,395,278	867	36
British born.....	385,903	70	18
Foreign born (including U.S. born).....	66,658	29	44
Mixed parentage—			
Father Canadian, mother Foreign.....	25,227	7	28
Father Foreign, mother Canadian.....	37,790	14	37
One parent Canadian, one British.....	284,979	55	19
One parent British, one Foreign.....	21,557	7	32
Parentage not stated.....	22,679	2	9

Date of Immigration of Immigrant Penitentiary Population.—Before concluding this chapter there is a further question which is of general interest. How soon after their arrival in this country do the immigrant offenders get into trouble? The answer is suggested in Table 125, which distributes the total male immigrant penitentiary population by date of arrival in Canada, and also gives separate figures for countries of birth showing the greatest numbers in penitentiaries. The proportion of *all* immigrants in penitentiaries is greatest for the group which came between 1915 and 1918. The same applies to the European males and to each of the European countries from which large numbers of our criminals have come. The rate was smaller for those who arrived after 1918, and it decreased with length of residence prior to 1915. What then is the inference? One is first reminded that the census of penitentiaries in 1921 does not give the date of admission but rather records the actual number in penitentiaries at that time. If we assume that *on the average* the foreign born inmates of penitentiaries had already served one and a half years of their sentences at the date of the Census, and further that those who were reported as coming between 1915 and 1918, had, on the average, been in the country four and a half years prior to 1921, it would appear that the most common length of residence prior to committing an offence sufficiently serious to merit a penitentiary sentence, was about three years.

The reason for this is a matter of conjecture, but the suggestion is offered that the new arrivals, finding themselves in a strange country with a strange language and strange ways, require two or three years to adjust themselves to the new environment before falling into the error of mistaking liberty for license. That this seems reasonable is confirmed by the figure for the United States immigrants, which differs from that of all other foreign countries. The largest proportion of immigrants from that country commit offences almost immediately on arriving here. The majority of them are of British stock, and have been reared on this continent under conditions very similar to those existing in Canada. A period of adjustment is consequently not necessary. They are not strangers in a foreign country, like the European and especially the Asiatic immigrants, and if they have criminal tendencies they are not deterred from giving expression to them on account of unfamiliarity with the language and ways of the country.

It also seems probable that more criminals come from the United States for the express purpose of committing crime than from other foreign countries; Canada appears to be somewhat off the beat of the international criminal from other foreign parts.

TABLE 125.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE IMMIGRANT MALE POPULATION OF PENITENTIARIES, BY BIRTHPLACE AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL, CENSUS OF 1921.

Birthplace	Immigrant male population in Canada by date of arrival						Rate per 100,000 immigrant male population in penitentiaries by date of arrival					
	Jan. 1919 to June 1921	1915- 18	1911- 14	1901- 10	Before 1901	Totals	Jan. 1919 to June 1921	1915- 18	1911- 14	1901- 10	Before 1901	Totals
Total.....	103,080	58,595	283,682	438,631	187,942	1,086,342	89	171	96	79	60	87
British born.....	59,563	17,400	145,598	225,900	110,845	567,072	24	115	37	54	54	49
Foreign born.....	43,526	41,195	138,084	212,731	77,097	519,470	179	194	158	105	69	127
European born.....	15,154	8,799	83,452	121,068	42,620	273,892	92	409	210	117	45	142
Austria.....	438	355	10,599	16,868	5,457	34,034	1,142	1,408	330	225	92	259
Italy.....	4,065	1,104	7,842	8,741	2,161	24,219	49	815	379	400	46	314
Poland.....	1,171	360	6,289	7,059	1,683	16,864	0	56	239	156	59	172
Roumania.....	346	207	4,376	6,589	1,644	13,228	289	483	388	121	61	219
Russia.....	1,694	1,407	19,839	23,781	9,629	56,907	118	667	193	80	42	128
Asiatic born.....	3,210	5,204	11,981	18,422	7,970	47,211	0	19	60	65	38	51
United States born.....	24,957	27,041	42,187	72,522	26,241	196,427	256	155	83	94	114	124

MATHEMATICAL APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X

Table A below shows the number of convictions for indictable offences in Canada in 1924, by sex and specified age groups and the rate per 100,000 population for each group.

TABLE A.—CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN CANADA, BY AGE AND SEX.

Age Group	Sex	Con- victions in 1924	Popu- lation of Canada, 1921	Con- victions per 100,000 population
16-20.....	M.	2,831	393,406	719
	F.	272	390,945	70
21-39.....	M.	6,577	1,311,783	501
	F.	1,054	1,224,667	86
40 and over.....	M.	2,167	1,207,411	180
	F.	368	1,055,408	35
Not given.....	M.	2,857	-	-
	F.	132	-	-

Table B gives the number of males and females respectively in corresponding age groups, resident in Canada in 1921 and born (1) in Canada, (2) in other parts of the British Empire and (3) in foreign countries. Table C expresses the number of males in each age and nativity group as a percentage of the total male population of like nativity in Canada, and Table D is a similar schedule for females.

TABLE B.—MALES AND FEMALES BY SPECIFIED AGE AND NATIVITY GROUPS IN CANADA, 1921.

Age Group	Sex	Canadian born	Other British born	Foreign born
16-20.....	M.	323,015	40,440	39,804
	F.	311,264	40,419	38,082
21-39.....	M.	824,584	239,795	244,401
	F.	834,572	218,708	170,424
40 and over.....	M.	798,018	234,311	175,082
	F.	758,393	189,701	107,314
Total all ages.....	M.	3,432,864	566,778	518,702
	F.	3,379,968	498,209	370,685

TABLE C.—MALES IN EACH AGE AND NATIVITY GROUP AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MALE POPULATION OF CORRESPONDING NATIVITY IN CANADA, 1921.

Age Group	Canadian born	Other British born	Foreign born
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
16-20.....	9.4	7.1	7.7
21-39.....	24.0	42.3	47.1
40 and over.....	23.3	41.4	33.8

TABLE D.—FEMALES IN EACH AGE AND NATIVITY GROUP AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION OF CORRESPONDING NATIVITY IN CANADA, 1921.

Age Group	Canadian born	Other British born	Foreign born
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
16-20.....	9.2	8.1	10.3
21-39.....	24.7	43.9	46.0
40 and over.....	22.4	38.0	28.9

In Table A it is seen that 719 convictions occurred in 1924 per 100,000 males in Canada between the ages of 16 and 20 inclusive. Table C shows that 9.4 p.c. of the Canadian born males in 1921 were in that age group. Applying that rate to the Canadian born males 16-20, it is apparent that 9.4 p.c. of 719 or 67.6 would be the number of males at those ages per 100,000 Canadian born males (all ages), who would be convicted of indictable offences. Applying the rates 501 and 180 respectively in a similar manner to other age groups, it is found there would be 120.2 convictions of Canadian born males between the ages of 21 and 39 inclusive and 41.9 for the group 40 and over. Adding the numbers so computed for the three age classes a total of 229.7 is secured as the number per 100,000 Canadian born males (all ages) who would be convicted of indictable offences on the basis of age distribution as it actually existed in 1921, and on the assumption that crime at the various ages was neither more nor less prevalent among Canadian born males than among the male population as a whole in 1924 (the standard year). Like computations were made for the other British and Foreign born males and a summary appears in Table E. In Table F are presented similar data for females of each nativity group.

TABLE E.—NUMBER OF MALES PER 100,000 MALE POPULATION OF EACH NATIVITY WHO WOULD BE CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES ON THE BASIS OF UNIFORM CRIME RATES FOR MALES OF ALL NATIVITY GROUPS.

Age Group	Canadian born	Other British born	Foreign born
16-20.....	67.6	51.2	55.4
21-39.....	120.2	211.9	236.0
40 and over.....	41.9	74.5	60.8
Total.....	229.7	337.6	352.2

TABLE F.—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 100,000 FEMALE POPULATION OF EACH NATIVITY WHO WOULD BE CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES ON THE BASIS OF UNIFORM CRIME RATES FOR FEMALES OF ALL NATIVITY GROUPS.

Age Group	Canadian born	Other British born	Foreign born
16-20.....	6.4	5.7	7.2
21-39.....	21.2	37.8	39.6
40 and over.....	7.8	13.3	9.9
Total.....	35.4	56.8	56.7

The totals in the last two tables give an index of the allowance that must be made on the score of age distribution in comparing the different nativity groups in respect to criminality, as indicated by convictions for indictable offences. Taking the rates for the Canadian born as a basis, a simple calculation shows that the age distribution of the "Other British" born males is 47 p.c., and of the foreign born males, 53 p.c. more favourable to crime than that of the Canadian born males; and the age distribution of the "Other British" born and foreign born females 60 p.c. more favourable than that for the Canadian born females.

The next problem is to determine the importance of differences in sex distribution. The numbers of males and females shown in Table A constitute the following proportions of the population (both sexes) in respective nativity groups.

Nativity	Percentage of total population, males	Percentage of total population, females
Canadian born.....	50.4	49.6
Other British born.....	55.2	46.8
Foreign born.....	58.3	41.7

If rates for Canadian males and females as given in Tables E and F, be weighted by the proportions of males and females in the total Canadian born population, allowance would thereby be made for the peculiar sex distribution of that nativity group, and the resulting figure would measure the expected number of convictions per 100,000 of the

Canadian born population corrected for both age and sex. When a similar procedure is followed with the data for the "Other British" and Foreign born the following rates are found:—

Nativity	Number who would be convicted per 100,000 population (both sexes) under existing age and sex distribution, on the assumption of a uniform crime rate for all nativity groups
Canadian.....	133.3
Other British born.....	208.1
Foreign born.....	229.0

The actual rates in the census year 1921 were as follows:—

Nativity	Actual number of convictions per 100,000 population in 1921
Canadian born.....	158
Other British born.....	235
Foreign born.....	408

Taking the Canadian rate as a base in each of the above cases and expressing the rates for each of the other nativity groups as a proportion of the Canadian rate, we get the following results:—

Nativity	Number who would be convicted per 100,000 of each nativity group on the basis of a uniform crime for all, expressed as percentages of the rate for the Canadian born	Actual rates in 1921 expressed as percentages* of the rate for the Canadian born	Ratio of actual convictions* to expected convictions
Canadian born.....	100	100	100
Other British born.....	155	151	98
Foreign born.....	172	282	152

It is apparent from the above percentages that sex and age distribution are adequate to account for the entire difference in crime rate between the Canadian and "other British" born. In the case of the foreign born, the expected number of convictions per 100,000 was 72 p.c. greater than that for the Canadian born population; the actual rate was some 162 p.c. greater in 1921, leaving an excess of 90 convictions or 52 p.c. to be accounted for on grounds other than age and sex.

The figure of 90 convictions or 52 p.c. probably understates the difference for two reasons. In the first place, for 2,625 or 13.5 p.c. of the convictions birthplace was not given. There are reasons to believe that more than a proportionate number of these were of foreign birth. If so, had the "not givens" been distributed, the rate for the foreign born would have been relatively higher than appears in the table. Further, the analysis has proceeded on the assumption that the age distributions of the foreign and Canadian born within the broad age group 21-39 were similar. Now Table 6, Volume II, of the Census 1921 shows that this is not the case. Of the Canadian born males between 20 and 29, the largest number were in the age group 20-24 and the second largest in the group 25-29. Thus relatively larger proportions of the Canadian born males were in the twenties. With the foreign born, on the other hand, the largest numbers were between 35 and 39 years of age and the next largest quinquennial group was 30-34—that is, relatively larger proportions were in the 30's. The 20's are the years most favourable to crime, as is shown above by penitentiary data. Thus the age distribution of the foreign born between 20 and 40 was less favourable to crime than that of the Canadian born in the same broad age group.

In view of these facts it is obvious that the results minimize the difference between criminality among the foreign born and the Canadian born. That such is the case is confirmed in the preceding discussion of penitentiary population by age and nativity. The foreign born males in penitentiaries show more than twice the rate for the Canadian born age for age.

CHAPTER XI

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION BY SEX AND BIRTHPLACE

The census tabulates the employed males and females by occupation and nativity, and Table 126 shows the numbers and percentages classified as of Canadian, British, United States, European and Asiatic birth in certain principal occupations of Canada. Table 127 shows the percentages of the males separately, and Table 128 those of the females.

In 1921, there were well over five times as many employed males as females in Canada. The number of Canadian born females employed in gainful occupations outside the home was a little larger than one-fifth the number of men, while the number of United States and European born women in business formed a very much smaller proportion of the total occupied men employed in the same nativity groups. The reason for the difference is threefold: first, there is a much larger proportion of men in the United States and European born population in Canada than in the Canadian born; secondly, a larger percentage of the European born women marry; and thirdly, the largest proportion of our agricultural settlers come from Europe and the United States, and a great many of these women work at home on the farm, while if the family lived in the city, many would take employment outside the home and appear in the census return as employed women. As it is, they are not listed as "occupied" in the census.

The number of British born females employed is also small as compared with the number of British born males, but while the proportion is smaller than that for the Canadian born it is not so small relatively as that of the United States or European born employed women. Inequality of the sexes and a higher marriage rate account for the proportion being smaller than in the case of the Canadian born. The percentage of British born women married, however, though greater than that of the Canadian born, was smaller than the proportion among those of European birth. When one couples with this circumstance the fact that British immigration has shown a very small proportion settling on the land, it is only to be expected that the ratio of gainfully occupied British women, when compared with the male immigrants from Britain, should be greater than obtains in the case of the European and United States born.

TABLE 126.—NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYED MALES AND FEMALES OF SPECIFIED NATIVITY GROUPS IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN CANADA, 1921.

Occupations	Aggregate			Birthplaces													
	Total	Male	Female	Canada		British Isles		Br. Possessions		United States		Europe		Asia		Other Countries	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
CANADA.....No	3,173,169	2,683,019	490,150	1,762,485	361,171	464,764	85,258	18,130	3,713	146,672	21,663	245,974	17,476	43,076	600	1,918	269
Agriculture.....No	1,041,618	1,023,706	17,912	720,948	12,862	111,105	1,862	1,725	50	78,180	1,078	106,771	2,021	4,485	19	492	20
Logging, Fishing and Trap- ping.....P.c	32.82	38.16	3.65	40.91	3.56	23.91	2.18	9.51	1.35	53.30	4.98	43.41	11.50	10.41	3.17	25.65	7.43
Mining and Quarrying.....No	69,107	69,049	58	52,560	51	3,126	2	599	1	2,858	1	6,254	1	3,602	2	48	—
.....P.c	2.18	2.57	.01	2.98	.02	.67	—	3.28	.03	1.95	—	2.54	—	8.30	.32	2.50	—
Manufactures.....No	51,063	50,860	203	24,191	162	10,807	25	1,593	2	2,239	9	10,729	5	1,257	—	53	—
.....P.c	1.61	1.90	.04	1.37	.04	2.33	.03	8.79	.05	1.53	.04	4.36	.03	2.92	—	2.76	—
(1) Animal Products.....No	520,275	414,943	105,332	255,902	77,530	94,879	19,786	4,521	628	15,947	3,192	35,593	4,070	7,839	88	271	38
.....P.c	16.37	15.47	21.49	14.52	21.47	20.41	23.21	24.94	16.91	10.87	14.73	14.47	23.29	18.20	14.67	14.13	14.13
(2) Iron and Steel.....No	40,096	32,864	7,232	22,043	5,898	6,269	962	284	14	1,062	188	2,114	147	791	23	10	—
.....P.c	1.26	1.22	1.48	1.25	1.63	1.35	1.13	1.67	.38	.72	.87	.98	.84	1.84	3.83	.62	—
(3) Textiles.....No	110,575	106,648	3,927	58,250	2,872	32,055	826	2,063	27	4,313	154	9,155	46	139	—	73	2
.....P.c	3.48	3.97	.81	3.30	.80	7.03	.97	11.38	.73	2.94	.71	3.72	.26	.32	—	3.81	24
(4) Vegetable Products.....No	96,261	38,841	57,420	21,006	42,782	7,409	9,832	187	387	1,351	1,687	8,434	2,662	425	—	46	—
.....P.c	3.03	1.45	11.71	1.16	11.85	1.50	11.53	1.03	10.42	.92	7.79	3.43	15.23	.99	7.67	1.50	8.92
(5) Wood and Paper.....No	47,486	35,818	11,668	23,010	8,644	8,399	2,030	225	55	1,230	404	2,577	525	347	4	24	—
.....P.c	1.50	1.33	2.38	1.31	2.39	1.81	2.39	1.24	1.48	.84	1.86	1.05	3.00	.81	.67	1.25	—
Construction.....No	128,836	118,853	9,983	84,483	7,178	16,804	2,218	1,124	49	4,493	285	6,203	234	5,632	10	84	9
.....P.c	4.06	4.43	2.04	4.79	1.99	3.62	2.60	6.20	1.32	3.06	1.32	2.52	1.34	13.12	1.64	4.38	3.36
Transportation.....No	185,202	184,577	625	115,731	467	45,676	115	2,127	4	6,449	30	14,216	9	206	—	172	—
.....P.c	5.84	6.88	.13	6.57	.13	9.83	.13	11.73	.09	4.40	.14	5.78	.05	.48	—	8.97	—
Trade.....No	247,410	226,277	21,133	140,431	15,202	50,875	4,434	2,153	179	11,038	1,032	20,017	220	1,623	5	147	4
.....P.c	7.80	8.43	4.35	7.97	4.23	10.95	5.20	11.89	4.74	7.62	4.76	8.14	1.26	3.76	.83	7.06	1.49
(1) Retail Merchants.....No	310,439	288,548	31,891	163,764	44,961	46,326	11,729	1,520	432	10,789	2,572	21,841	2,026	4,143	143	172	28
.....P.c	9.78	9.26	12.63	9.29	12.45	9.97	13.76	8.38	11.63	7.35	11.87	8.89	11.59	9.62	23.83	8.67	10.41
(2) Salesmen and women.....No	100,522	94,285	6,237	59,762	4,436	12,965	966	481	61	3,988	285	14,399	445	2,596	59	94	2
.....P.c	3.17	3.51	1.27	3.39	1.23	2.79	1.13	2.63	1.64	2.72	1.19	5.85	2.55	6.03	9.83	4.99	.74
Finance.....No	110,266	74,792	35,474	51,442	25,867	15,438	6,852	450	323	3,126	1,409	3,330	1,048	970	54	30	12
.....P.c	3.47	2.79	7.24	2.93	7.16	3.32	8.04	2.48	13.54	2.13	6.50	1.35	6.00	2.25	9.03	1.88	4.46
Service.....No	61,301	46,180	15,121	32,512	11,055	10,105	2,340	470	108	2,042	793	918	175	98	7	35	6
.....P.c	1.93	1.72	3.08	1.94	3.23	2.74	2.58	2.91	1.39	3.65	.57	1.90	.23	.17	1.17	1.82	2.23
(1) Custom Repair.....No	547,073	299,351	247,722	174,498	183,195	70,859	41,455	2,544	2,167	13,388	12,072	19,583	8,345	18,088	322	394	163
.....P.c	17.24	11.16	50.54	9.90	50.72	15.25	48.62	14.03	58.36	9.13	55.73	7.99	47.73	41.98	53.83	20.54	61.34
(2) Domestic and Personal.....No	48,782	48,467	315	31,633	186	9,635	97	304	1	2,745	10	3,938	18	183	3	27	—
.....P.c	1.54	1.81	.06	1.79	.05	2.07	.11	1.68	.03	1.87	.05	1.60	.10	.43	.50	1.41	—
(3) Professional.....No	214,532	80,013	134,539	34,947	88,853	16,534	30,913	551	1,615	3,378	6,578	7,043	6,218	17,322	251	238	111
.....P.c	6.76	2.98	27.45	1.98	24.60	3.56	36.28	3.04	43.50	2.30	30.37	2.86	35.58	40.21	41.83	12.41	41.26
.....P.c	181.391	82,064	99,327	55,366	83,207	17,012	8,698	878	490	4,203	4,874	4,278	1,948	255	60	74	50
.....P.c	5.72	3.06	20.26	3.14	25.04	3.66	10.20	4.83	13.20	2.87	22.50	1.74	11.15	.59	10.00	3.80	18.50

TABLE 127.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED MALES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY NATIVITY, 1921.

Occupations	Total p.c. males	Canada	British Isles	British pos- sessions	U.S.A.	Europe	Asia	Other countries
		P.c. males	P.c. males	P.c. males	P.c. males	P.c. males	P.c. males	P.c. males
Agriculture.....	38.16	40.91	23.91	9.51	53.30	43.41	10.41	25.65
Logging, fishing, trapping.....	2.57	2.98	0.67	3.28	1.95	2.54	8.36	2.50
Mining and quarrying.....	1.90	1.37	2.33	8.79	1.53	4.36	2.92	2.76
Manufactures.....	15.47	14.52	20.41	24.94	10.87	14.47	18.20	14.13
Animal products.....	1.22	1.25	1.35	1.57	0.72	0.98	1.84	3.81
Iron and steel.....	3.97	3.30	7.03	11.38	2.94	3.72	0.32	0.32
Textiles.....	1.45	1.19	1.59	1.03	0.92	3.43	0.99	1.56
Vegetable products.....	1.33	1.31	1.81	1.24	0.84	1.05	0.81	1.25
Wood and paper.....	4.43	4.79	3.62	0.20	3.06	2.52	13.12	4.38
Construction.....	6.88	6.57	9.83	11.73	4.40	5.78	0.48	8.97
Transportation.....	8.43	7.97	10.95	11.89	7.52	8.14	3.76	7.66
Trade.....	9.26	9.29	9.77	8.38	7.35	8.88	9.62	8.97
Retail merchants.....	3.51	3.39	2.79	2.05	2.72	5.85	6.03	4.90
Salesmen and women.....	2.79	2.92	3.32	2.48	2.13	1.35	2.25	1.88
Finance.....	1.72	1.84	2.17	2.50	1.39	0.37	0.23	1.82
Service.....	11.16	9.90	15.25	14.03	9.13	7.96	41.98	20.54
Custom and repair.....	1.81	1.79	2.07	1.68	1.87	1.60	0.43	1.41
Domestic and personal.....	2.98	1.98	3.56	3.04	2.30	2.86	40.21	12.41
Professional.....	3.06	3.14	3.66	4.83	2.87	1.74	0.69	3.86

TABLE 128.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS BY NATIVITY, 1921.

Occupations	Total p.c. females	Canada	British Isles	British Pos- sessions	U.S.A.	Europe	Asia	Other Countries
		P.c. females	P.c. females	P.c. females	P.c. females	P.c. females	P.c. females	P.c. females
Agriculture.....	3.65	3.56	2.18	1.35	4.98	11.56	3.17	7.43
Logging, fishing, trapping.....	0.01	0.02	—	0.03	—	—	0.33	—
Mining and quarrying.....	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	—	—
Manufactures.....	21.49	21.47	23.21	16.91	14.73	23.29	14.67	14.13
Animal products.....	1.43	1.53	1.13	0.38	0.87	0.84	3.83	—
Iron and steel.....	0.80	0.80	0.97	0.73	0.71	0.26	—	0.74
Textiles.....	11.71	11.85	11.53	10.42	7.79	15.23	7.67	8.92
Vegetable products.....	2.38	2.39	2.30	1.48	1.86	3.00	0.67	—
Wood and paper.....	2.04	1.99	2.60	1.32	1.32	1.34	1.64	3.36
Construction.....	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.05	—	—
Transportation.....	4.35	4.23	5.20	4.74	4.76	1.26	0.83	1.49
Trade.....	12.63	12.45	13.76	11.63	11.87	11.59	23.83	10.41
Retail merchants.....	1.27	1.23	1.13	1.64	1.19	2.55	9.83	0.74
Salesmen and women.....	7.24	7.16	8.04	13.54	6.50	6.00	9.00	4.46
Finance.....	3.08	3.24	2.74	2.91	3.65	1.00	1.17	2.23
Service.....	50.54	50.72	48.62	58.36	55.73	47.75	53.83	61.34
Custom and Repair.....	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.50	—
Domestic and personal.....	27.45	24.60	36.26	43.50	30.37	35.58	41.83	41.26
Professional.....	20.26	23.04	10.20	13.20	22.50	11.15	10.00	18.59

Table 129 (p. 209) shows the percentage distribution of the population of Canada 15 years of age and over, and of persons gainfully occupied by sex and broad nativity groups—Canadian born, British born and foreign born. Unfortunately the age distribution is not available for the United States, Asiatic and European born separately. Table 130 gives the number and proportions of each nativity group employed, by sex. The percentages are in terms of population 15 years of age and over. This age was chosen in spite of the fact that the figures for the employed include all 10 years of age and over. Since the number from 10 to 14 years of age employed constitutes less than one p.c. of the total employed, the error involved is very small. Moreover, this procedure has a decided advantage. It is recalled that the proportions of children among the Canadian born differs radically from that among the British born and foreign born, and the inclusion of the 10-14 year group in the denominator would produce an exaggerated picture of the differences. An examination of these two tables reveals some interesting facts regarding the employment of the

British born and foreign born in general. While the British born males constituted 17.4 p.c. of the male population fifteen years of age and over, British born employed males formed 18 p.c. of the gainfully occupied male population in Canada; and while the foreign born males formed only 15.6 p.c. of the male population fifteen years of age and over, employed males of foreign birth represented 16.3 p.c. of the total occupied male population of the country. Thus both the British and foreign born males constituted larger proportions of the working population than would be expected from their numerical strength. The conclusion is that the British born and foreign born males are more generally employed than are the Canadian born, as is shown clearly in Table 130. While the number of males of Canadian birth engaged in gainful occupations represent only 87.5 p.c. of the total Canadian born males 15 years of age and over, the proportions of the British born and foreign born were 92.3 and 93.3 p.c., respectively. Such high rates of employment are not unexpected, however, because of the unique age distribution of the new immigrants. Both the British born and foreign born are abnormally concentrated between 20 and 40 years of age—the economically productive years.

The women of British birth take remunerative work somewhat more generally than the Canadian born, but the foreign born women do so to a much smaller extent. The proportion of Canadian born women gainfully employed was 18.2 p.c. as compared with the higher figure of 19.5 p.c. for the British born and the lower figure of 12.4 p.c. for the foreign born. Thus, while the British and foreign born males and the British born females are engaged in the country's industries to a relatively greater extent than the Canadian born, the foreign born females find employment outside the home to a much less marked degree. Were data available for the daughters of the immigrant women the experience of the United States warrants the opinion that a very different situation would be revealed. Of all groups of women the daughters of foreign born parents show the largest percentage employed in the United States.

Proportions Employed in Specified Occupations.—Turning now to a detailed examination of Table 127, attention is first directed to the occupational distribution of the male population. Approximately 41 p.c. of the Canadian born employed males were engaged in agriculture; 14.5 p.c. in manufactures; 10 p.c. in services of various kinds, and 9, 8 and 7 p.c. in trade, transportation and construction respectively. Those six groups of industries thus accounted for about 90 p.c. of the male working population of Canadian birth in Canada. A comparison of the distribution of the immigrants among the Canadian industries with that of the Canadian born males is suggestive. The males from the British Isles show 24 p.c. employed in agriculture, compared with 41 p.c. for the Canadian born males. That this should be so was anticipated in the section on rural and urban distribution of immigrant population. The British born showed a relatively high percentage living in urban districts. While the males from the British Isles had a much smaller percentage in agriculture than the Canadian born males, they showed about half again as large a proportion in all manufacturing industries and over twice as large a proportion in the iron and steel industry. The construction, transportation and service groups also claimed much larger proportions of the British immigrants, and this is also the case with mining and quarrying.

Immigrants from the British possessions show the least inclination to go into agriculture. Of males from portions of the British Empire other than the British Isles, less than 10 p.c. were found on farms in 1921, that is, only one-fourth as large a proportion as for the Canadian born males. The main occupations attracting immigrants from the British possessions are the manufacturing. Almost 25 p.c. of the males were employed in one or other of such industries, and the percentage in the iron and steel industry was notably high. Indeed the proportion of males from the British possessions employed in that industry was higher than that of any other immigrant group, and three times as large as that for the Canadian born. Abnormally high proportions are also employed in mining and quarrying, and as in the case of those from the British Isles, disproportionate numbers are engaged in construction, transportation and the various services.

Thus, speaking generally, the immigrant males of British birth avoid agriculture, but concentrate in mining, manufacturing, building and transportation to a much greater extent than do the Canadian born. Particularly do they concentrate in the iron and steel industry.

Unlike the British born immigrants, a large percentage of those from the United States was found in agriculture. Over 50 p.c. of employed males of United States birth were on the farms in Canada in 1921—a proportion 20 p.c. greater than that of the Canadian born male population and over twice that for the British born. The French, Germanic and Scandinavian immigrants from the United States are almost exclusively agricultural people, and probably a larger proportion of the British born in the United States are agriculturists than of those coming directly from the British possessions or the British Isles. Immigrants from no other nativity group showed such a large percentage employed in agriculture as is shown by the United States born male immigrants in Canada. All other industries, except mining, quarrying and domestic and personal service, claimed a smaller proportion of the United States born immigrants than of the Canadian born.

The European born males as a group are also largely engaged in agriculture, although not to such a marked degree as the United States born. That statement does not apply to the immigrants from all European countries; it applies merely to the total, and if reference be made to the rural and urban distribution of Europeans in Canada in Chapter V it will be seen that there are many specific European nationalities for whom the reverse is true. The Hebrews and Poles, for example, from South, Eastern and Central Europe are exceptionally urban people. The Italians and Greeks are also among the most urban settlers. What is true of Europeans in general, however, is true of the Austrians and Russians and Ukrainians, who are largely rural, as are also the Scandinavian and Germanic people. It is unfortunate that the work involved in classifying the European group by occupation and specific countries of birth is so great, for such a table would be especially enlightening. However, by comparing the tables on occupational distribution for Europeans as a whole with those showing rural and urban distribution for specific peoples in Chapter V, a general idea of occupational distribution may be obtained for a number of the individual immigrant peoples from various parts of Europe. It is pointed out in passing that a large proportion of the European born, as compared with the Canadian born males, was employed in the mining industries of the country.

The Asiatic males, like those from the British Possessions, were not engaged in agricultural employments to a very marked extent in 1921. The logging and fishing and trapping occupational groups claimed a disproportionate share of such immigrants, as did the wood and paper manufacturing industries and especially the domestic and personal services. The occupational distribution of the Asiatics is unique in this respect. A comparatively few industries claim the great majority of Oriental male immigrants. These immigrants showed as large a proportion in domestic and personal services as the Canadian born had in agriculture, and only a slightly smaller proportion in wood and paper manufacturing than the Canadian born had in all manufacturing industries. A careful study of Table 127 will be abundantly repaid.

The material is presented by industries in graphic form in Chart 33. It is seen that the United States immigrants are by far the most agricultural of all incoming peoples, and that the Continental Europeans as a group stand second. The proportion in agriculture for both of these immigrant groups is greater than that of the Canadian born males. The least agricultural are the Asiatics and those from the British Possessions. Immigrants from the British Isles, though showing a larger proportion of males following agricultural pursuits than either the Asiatics or those from the British Possessions, rank far behind the Canadian born males in this respect and very much farther behind the other European and United States born settlers. The chart also shows the different proportions of the males of specified nativity in all extractive industries combined. What is said of agriculture applies to the extractive industries as a whole.

In the iron and steel manufacturing and the construction and transportation groups, immigrants from the British Isles and British Possessions lead. The European born show about as large a proportion as the Canadian born, and those from the United States considerably lower. The proportion of Asiatics in all three industries, with the exception of transportation, is negligible. The case of transportation is explained largely by the use of Chinese labour for maintenance work in the mountains. The section of the chart dealing with the groups of industries under the heading "Trade" is unique in that the variation

in proportions of males employed for the respective nativity groups is very slight. A comparatively few European nationalities raise the percentage of the Europeans to a figure almost as large as that for the Canadian born.

In the service group the Asiatics lead through having such a large proportion of their employed males engaged in personal and domestic services. The numbers in custom, repair and professional work are negligible. The relatively high percentages for those from the British Isles and British Possessions appearing in the service classification are due mainly to the domestic and personal service and the professional service branches. With the exception of the male immigrants from the British Isles and the British Possessions, the proportion of Canadian born males in professional work is greater than for all other groups.

The British Possessions sent a larger proportion of their men to our manufacturing industries than any other nativity group, the British Isles and Asia ranking second and third respectively. Male immigration from the United States shows the lowest percentage in the manufacturing industries, as is to be expected from the predominantly agricultural nature of immigration from that country. The proportion of European born males in manufacturing occupations is about equal to the proportion of the Canadian born. A detailed analysis by provinces would be very useful and it is hoped that such may be prepared at a later date.

A few words remain to be said regarding the distribution of the employed females as shown in Table 128, p. 205. As has been pointed out, the proportion of females among the immigrants is comparatively small as compared with the native Canadian population, and that fact should be kept in mind in comparing the percentages for the various nativity groups. Over 50 p.c. of all gainfully occupied women of Canadian birth appear in the services group, practically all of whom were either in domestic or professional services. Of their employed women, the British Possessions show the largest percentage in all services, and the United States stand second, with Asia following a close third. Further, a larger proportion of women from the British Possessions are in domestic service than of women from any other group. Asia, the British Isles and Europe follow in order. The United States, with the lowest proportion of all immigrant groups, showed 30.37 p.c. of their gainfully occupied women in domestic occupations, which was a proportion larger by a quarter than obtained for the Canadian born. The Canadian born, on the other hand, led in the proportion of women in professional work, and the United States born ranked second. All others showed much smaller proportions.

While service is the most important occupational group for women irrespective of nativity, manufacturing ranked second in importance for the women in every case. The textiles claimed a larger proportion of women than all other manufacturing industries combined. Trade generally ranks third in importance as an occupation for women. The Asiatics are an exception, however, with the percentage engaged in trade somewhat larger than in the manufacturing industries. The numbers of Asiatic women gainfully occupied are so small that the exception is not significant.

Generally speaking, the bulk of immigrant women are in the service group, especially in domestic service, and considerable proportions are in manufacturing, notably in the textile industries. Of the remainder the largest proportion is engaged in trade. As is to be expected, the percentage in the extractive industries and in heavy manufacturing work is small.

TABLE 129.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF CANADA 15 YEARS AND OVER, AND OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND NATIVITY, 1921.

Birthplace	Male		Female	
	Population 15 years of age and over	Population engaged in gainful occupations	Population 15 years of age and over	Population engaged in gainful occupations
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canadian born.....	67.0	65.7	71.8	73.7
British born.....	17.4	18.0	16.5	18.2
Foreign born.....	15.6	16.3	11.7	8.2

TABLE 130.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY NATIVITY AND SEX, FOR CANADA, 1921.

Birthplace	Males			Females		
	Population 15 years of age and over	Number engaged in gainful occupations	Gainfully employed as percentage of population 15 and over	Population 15 years of age and over	Number engaged in gainful occupations	Gainfully employed as percentage of population 15 and over
All classes.....	3,006,476	2,683,019	89.2	2,762,447	490,150	17.7
Canadian born.....	2,014,473	1,762,485	87.5	1,084,172	361,171	33.2
British born.....	523,193	452,894	86.3	455,626	88,991	19.5
Foreign born.....	468,810	437,640	93.3	322,649	40,008	12.4

CHAPTER XII

RELATION OF ORIGINS TO FERTILITY, INFANT MORTALITY, BLINDNESS AND DEAF MUTISM

FERTILITY OF THE PEOPLES OF CANADA

Natural increase is a subject of first importance in any study of population. This is especially true in Canada, where the population is composed of many diverse elements. Immigration brings new stocks into the country. These stocks reproduce. At first the yearly influx of immigrants may keep pace with or exceed the additions by natural increase. It is only a matter of time, however, before the annual number of births becomes greater than the annual increase due to immigration. If immigrant stocks reproduce more rapidly than the basic stocks of the country, they must eventually outnumber them. How soon that condition will come about depends on (1) the number of immigrants in the first instance, (2) the numbers immigrating each year, and (3) the difference in the fertility rates. It is immaterial whether the general level of the rates of reproduction be high or low. So long as differences in the rates exist, the population structure changes. Such changes are much more rapid than is commonly supposed.

The 1921 census furnished data from which important inferences may be drawn in respect to the rates of natural increase. The 1926 census makes possible a more definite comparison of birth rates. Statistics of 1921 will be examined first, and then those of 1926.

Proportions of Children in the Several Origin Groups.—Table 131 shows the percentage of each stock in Canada below 10 years of age as on June 1, 1921. Approximately one quarter of the total population of Canada was under 10 years of age on that date. The existence of such variation as appears in the table is remarkable. The seven origin groups with the highest and the seven with the lowest percentages are as follows:

The Upper Group		The Lower Group	
Origin	Percentage under 10 years of age	Origin	Percentage under 10 years of age
Ukrainian.....	36.60	Chinese.....	5.18
Austrian.....	35.31	Bulgarian.....	14.27
Romanian.....	35.31	Scotch.....	20.70
Lithuanian.....	34.04	Irish.....	20.00
Polish.....	33.70	English.....	21.61
Hungarian.....	33.67	Negro.....	21.96
Russian.....	32.91	Welsh.....	22.33

It is significant that all the stocks in the group showing the highest percentages under 10 years of age are from Eastern and Central Europe. Included among them are the four principal Slavic peoples in Canada. On the other hand, among the seven origin groups showing the lowest percentages are found all four British stocks and the Negroes.

What is the meaning of a high or low percentage under 10 years of age? The following factors would seem to be among the chief influences determining the size of the figures: first, birth rate; second, infant mortality rate; third, extent, date, age and sex distribution of immigration; fourth, emigration; fifth, death rate. A high birth rate makes for a high percentage of children in the population; a high infant mortality rate works in the opposite direction. If immigration has been great compared with the numbers of a given stock already in Canada, and if it has been heavy in very recent years, one would expect a smaller percentage of children, because an immigrant population normally shows a higher proportion at adult ages. On the other hand, if immigration is of comparatively large

proportions in the earlier years and then ceases for a period, the young adults marry and the number of children increases very rapidly. Again, inequality of sex distribution tends to lower the percentage under 10 years of age. In a population where large numbers of men in a given stock are unmarried, the number of births would normally constitute a smaller proportion of the total population. And finally, emigration would affect the proportions. Unattached adults emigrate more readily than those with families. With these points in mind, let us refer back to the two origin groups—the one group with the seven highest percentages and the other with the seven lowest.

As to date of immigration, in no case has the proportion of an immigrant stock arriving during the last seven years of the decade been significant. So, in all cases, the bulk of the children under 10 years of age must be Canadian born. As to emigration, in all probability the British stocks in Canada were affected by that to at least as great an extent as were non-British and non-French stocks during the years prior to 1921. Such factors, then, were not of major importance in occasioning the wide range of percentages under 10 years of age in the various stocks in Canada in 1921.

The relation between the volume of immigrants prior to the war and the numbers of a given stock resident in Canada is of greater significance. With the foreign stocks, the inflowing stream of immigration constituted a much greater proportion of the total origin group in Canada than with the British and French stocks. The effect of this difference was to produce an age distribution abnormally favourable to high fertility. With larger proportions in the early adult and middle years of life in 1914, it is natural to expect larger numbers of children born during the subsequent years of the decade to the foreign born parents of other than British and French stocks. How far this influence explains the high percentage under 10 years cannot be measured with the available data for 1921.

As against the favourable age distribution of the foreign stocks there are several important influences especially unfavourable to natural increase. First, all the Eastern and Central European stocks mentioned above show much larger percentages of surplus males than the British stocks. Second, their infant mortality rates are much higher. Both these factors make for low percentages under 10 years of age.

We have, therefore, unfavourable sex distribution and high infant mortality rates tending to neutralize favourable age distribution. In view of this compensating action, it would appear that the high percentages under 10 years of age in the several stocks in the first group are largely caused by abnormally high birth rates. In any case, it is significant that the combined effect of high birth rates and favourable age distribution has been so great that, in spite of high infant mortality and unfavourable sex distribution, these stocks show proportions under 10 years of age two-thirds larger than the British stocks.

The relative importance of fertility and age distribution of women between 15 and 49 years will be discussed below in reviewing the 1926 figures for the Prairie Provinces, but before passing to that part of the analysis a few additional points may be mentioned in connection with Table 131. The Italians, with an infant mortality rate somewhat larger than that of the British stocks and with over twice as many adult males as females in Canada, show 32.03 p.c. of their population under 10 years of age as against 21 p.c. for the British. The Greeks, with between three and four times more males than females (21 years and over) and with an equally high infant mortality rate, had a percentage under 10 years one quarter larger than that for the British stocks. In the Japanese stock, with two and a half times as many men as women, 24.03 p.c. of the total were below 10 years of age. The proportions under 10 for the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples, on the other hand, were only slightly above that for the British stocks.

TABLE 131.—PERCENTAGE OF EACH ORIGIN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE, 1921.

Rank	Origin	Per cent under 10 yrs.
1	Ukrainian	36.60
2	Austrian	35.31
3	Roumanian	35.31
4	Lithuanian	34.64
5	Polish	33.70
6	Hungarian	33.67
7	Russian	32.91
8	Syrian	32.71
9	Italian	32.08
10	Czech	29.17
11	Indian	27.83
12	French	27.79
13	Serbo-Croatian	27.40
14	Norwegian	26.88
15	Greek	26.83
16	Finnish	26.54
17	Hebrew	25.98
18	Danish	25.26
19	German	24.90
20	Dutch	24.79
21	Japanese	24.03
22	Belgian	23.82
23	Swedish	23.55
24	Swiss	22.60
25	Icelandic	22.48
26	Welsh	22.33
27	Negro	21.96
28	English	21.61
29	Scotch	20.70
30	Various	20.31
31	Irish	16.27
32	Bulgarian	14.27
33	Unspecified	9.98
34	Chinese	5.18

Table 132 shows that the North Western Continental group had a proportion under 10 years of age 18 p.c. greater than that for the British stocks, while the proportion of South, Eastern and Central Europeans was 60 p.c. larger. The percentages for the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples exceeded that for the British by less than 20 p.c. Those for the Latin and Greek and Slavic groups were larger by 53 p.c. and 62 p.c. respectively. The percentage for the North Western Europeans stands midway between those for the British and French. The South, Eastern and Central Europeans are obviously quite in a class by themselves, with a proportion under 10 years one-fifth larger than the French and three-fifths larger than the British.

Such facts are exceedingly important to the future population structure of Canada, as well as to its social and political well-being. The stocks mentioned as having the highest percentages under 10 years of age are among the most illiterate in the Dominion. They are backward in learning the languages of the country and in school attendance. They segregate into colonies, and do not intermarry with the basic Canadian stocks. With one or two exceptions, they contribute more than proportionate numbers to our prisons and reformatories. Such considerations claim special attention because of the tendency in recent years for the South, Eastern and Central European immigrants greatly to outnumber those from the North Western parts of the continent. So long as differential fertility rates persist and immigration does its part in keeping the age distribution favourable to fertility, the relative contributions of such stocks to future generations will continue to be somewhat as depicted in Tables 131 and 132. The subsequent analysis leads one to believe that differing fertility is perhaps the most important cause of the variation in the percentages.

TABLE 132.—PERCENTAGE UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE OF SPECIFIED ORIGIN GROUPS IN CANADA, 1921.

Origin	(1)	(2)
	Percentage of group under 10 years of age	Percentages in Column 1 related to that for the British stocks as a base
British.....	21.0	100
French.....	27.8	132
North Western Europeans (Continental).....	24.8	118
South, Eastern and Central European.....	33.7	160
Scandinavian.....	25.0	119
Germanic.....	24.8	118
Latin and Greek.....	32.2	153
Slavic.....	34.5	162

Birth Rates in the Prairie Provinces, 1926.—The cogency of the above remarks is apparent when an examination is made of births in the Prairie Provinces in 1926. Table 133 was prepared from data given in the Census of 1926 and statistics on births for that year. A few explanations may not be out of place. A standard birth rate was computed in the following manner: the number of births in the Prairie Provinces to mothers in the several quinquennial age groups was related to the number of women in the population of corresponding ages. A standard rate was thus found for the whole female population between 15 and 49 years. This was applied to the age distribution of the women of the several origins, and an expected rate was computed for each stock. This expected rate appears in Column 1, Table 133. The difference between the figure of 10.6 for the French and that of 10.3 for the total population is due entirely to the more favourable age distribution of the women of French origin. The percentages for the other stocks are subject to a similar interpretation. In Column 3 the expected rates are expressed as percentages of the standard rate. The age distribution of the French women between 15 and 49 years was 2.9 p.c. more favourable to fertility than that of the total female population between those ages, that of the Danish women 5.8 p.c. more favourable, that of the Icelandic women 7.8 p.c., and so on. Column 4 expresses the actual rates as percentages of the standard rate, and in Column 5 we have an index of fertility¹ obtained by expressing the actual rates given in Column 2 as percentages of the expected rates of Column 1. By expressing the actual in terms of the expected, the influence of age distribution is eliminated. In Column 6 the index of fertility shown in Column 5 is expressed as a percentage of the rate for the British stocks.

A comparison of Column 2 and Column 4 confirms the suggestion made in a preceding part of this chapter, that differences in age distribution are by no means adequate to explain variations in the crude birth rates. Only with the Greeks is the age distribution of the women between 15 and 49 years responsible for a variation of as much as 10 p.c. from the standard number of births, and the number of Greek women in the Prairie Provinces was so small that the exception is unimportant. For all but three origins variations in fertility are many times more important than differences in birth rate due to age distribution. The index of fertility in Column 5 being free from the influence of age, the dispersion in the percentages furnishes conclusive evidence of significant differences in the birth rates for the women of the different origin groups in Canada.

High fertility may be due in part to larger proportions married—especially in the younger ages. (It was shown in Chapter III that foreign born women had a larger percentage married and hence might be expected to have proportionately more children than the British born and Canadian born). On the other hand, a high birth rate may be a true social or biological characteristic.

¹ This index of fertility is in terms of all women of the several origin groups. While the age factor is removed, differences in conjugal condition are reflected in the index. This fact should be kept in mind in reading this section.

The reader is left to make a detailed examination of Table 133 for himself and especially of Column 6. A word of caution, however, is necessary. Large numbers reported in the census as of Russian and Dutch origin spoke German as the mother tongue, and there is reason to suppose that many of these were recorded as of German origin on the birth certificates of their children. Only on such a supposition can the excessively high figure for the Germans be reconciled with the moderate figure for the Russians and the very low percentage for the Dutch. Similar discrepancies probably account for the behaviour of the data for the Roumanians and Serbo-Croatians.

TABLE 133.—BIRTH RATES PER 100 WOMEN, 15-49 YEARS, OF SPECIFIED ORIGINS, IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1926.

Origin	(1) Expected rate	(2) Actual rate	(3) Expected as percentage of standard	(4) Actual as percentage of standard	(5) Index of fertility ¹ standard = 100 (Col. 2 - Col. 1)	(6) Index of fertility, ¹ taking index for British as 100
Total.....	10.3	10.3	100.0	100.0	100	122
British.....	10.3	8.4	100.0	81.6	82	100
French.....	10.6	13.1	102.9	127.3	124	151
Austrian.....	10.6	14.6	102.9	141.8	138	168
Belgian.....	10.3	8.3	100.0	80.6	81	99
Czechoslovaks.....	10.3	12.3	100.0	119.4	119	145
Danish.....	10.9	10.0	105.8	97.1	92	112
Dutch.....	10.5	7.9	101.9	76.7	75	91
Finnish.....	9.3	10.5	90.3	101.0	113	138
German.....	10.3	17.0	100.0	165.0	165	201
Greek.....	13.2	12.9	128.2	125.2	98	120
Hebrew.....	10.2	7.0	99.0	68.0	69	84
Hungarian.....	10.3	12.2	100.0	118.4	118	144
Icelandic.....	11.1	9.0	107.8	87.4	81	99
Italian.....	10.6	11.3	105.8	109.7	104	127
Norwegian.....	10.4	11.2	101.0	108.7	108	132
Polish.....	10.3	11.6	100.0	112.6	113	138
Roumanian.....	10.6	17.2	102.9	167.0	162	198
Russian.....	10.4	10.2	101.0	99.0	98	120
Serbo-Croatian.....	10.3	18.5	100.0	179.6	180	220
Swedish.....	10.3	9.8	100.0	95.1	95	116
Swiss.....	10.4	9.8	101.0	95.1	94	115
Ukrainian.....	10.1	15.0	98.1	145.6	149	182

¹ In terms of all females, 15-49.

Correlation Between Fertility, Rural Domicile, Illiteracy and Length of Residence in Canada.—Further light is thrown on the subject by the method of multiple correlation. Table 134 assembles the following data on the Prairie Provinces for the year 1926: (1) index of fertility from Table 133 for each origin (women 15 to 49); (2) the proportion of women (21 years and over) rural; (3) the percentage of women (10 years and over) illiterate; and (4) the percentage of both sexes (21 years and over) North American born. The latter is used as an index of length of residence. The figure 124 opposite the French in Column 1 means that higher fertility and more favourable conjugal condition caused the birth rate among women of French origin to be 24 p.c. greater than the rate for the whole population. Favourable age distribution is eliminated. Similarly, the figure of 82 for the British stocks signifies that the fertility of the women of these stocks was 18 p.c. below that of the population as a whole, quite apart from considerations of age. The figures for the Russians, Germans and Dutch were combined for reasons mentioned above. Complete data were not available for the Serbo-Croatians, so that that stock had to be omitted.

A multiple correlation was taken in a manner similar to that described in Chapter VI, with the fertility index as the dependent variable. The exceptionally high coefficient of $+ .88 \pm .05$ was the result. The prediction equation was as follows: $X_1 = 0.66X_2 + 2.86X_3 + 0.37X_4 + 34.80$, where

X_1 = the index of fertility

X_2 = Percentage of women (21 and over) rural.

X_3 = Percentage of women (10 and over) illiterate.

X_4 = Percentage of both sexes (21 and over) North American born.

The predicted and actual values appear in Chart 34.

The above equation is a generalized statement based on the experience of eighteen origin groups in Canada and contains information of general scientific interest as well as of special consequence to the Dominion.

First, stocks showing a preference for rural life normally have higher birth rates than the more urban. Rural residence *per se* is probably more favourable to fertility. The existence of such a causal connection could be demonstrated by comparing the birth rates of the rural and urban sections of each stock. It is of minor importance, however, from the point of view of this study, whether high fertility is the result of rural environment or of biological and social characteristics associated with rural preferences. The essential fact is that rural peoples have high fertility.

Second, illiteracy and high fertility go together. The larger the percentages of an origin group unable to read or write any language, the higher is the birth rate. In the report on illiteracy to which reference was made in Chapter IX, it is shown that high illiteracy and low educational status among the literate of the same origin go hand in hand. The percentage of illiterates, then, reflects in a very adequate manner the educational standard of the group. In view of this fact, the high positive correlation between fertility and illiteracy is exceedingly significant.

Third, the positive relation appearing between birth rate and the percentage North American born suggests that the birth rate of immigrant peoples normally goes up rather than down in the second and in some cases possibly in the third generation of Canadian residence. The word "normally" is intended to imply that the statement is applicable to most immigrant stocks. The generalization is applied explicitly to immigrant stocks, because sixteen out of the eighteen groups examined were of foreign origin. The presumed tendency towards higher birth rates is associated with the second generation because the percentage of most non-British and non-French stocks resident in Western Canada for three or more generations is very small. The presumption in favour of this interpretation is strengthened by the fact that when the analysis is pursued further by the method of partial and multiple correlation it becomes clear that the use of the proportion North American born (21 and over) as an index of length of residence is not vitiated by a transient abnormality in sex distribution.

An impetus to the birth rate following immigration to a new country is not without historical precedent. It is reasonable to suppose that Canada is more favourable to large families than are the countries of Europe from which many of our immigrants come. The pressure of population on natural resources is certainly not so great; indeed, in rural districts the child is an asset. This is especially so in a growing country where agricultural labour is both scarce and expensive. A stimulus to the birth rate would also occur wherever the rise in the standard of living failed to keep pace with increased earnings. Many other contributory causes could be suggested, but whatever the explanation or explanations may be, the correlation at least draws attention to the cumulative effect on our population structure of the introduction of large bodies of immigrant agriculturists.

While the association of higher birth rates with larger proportions North American born (after allowances are made for illiteracy and rural and urban residence), seems to warrant the aforesaid influences, one should not overlook the possibility of the percentage of adults of North American birth reflecting more than length of residence. The explanations in the last two paragraphs, therefore, should be regarded as tentative until such time as more detailed classification of both vital statistics and census data makes direct verification possible.

When the standard deviations of X_2 , X_3 and X_4 are related to the regression equation, another important fact is revealed. Illiteracy is more than twice as important in the equation in accounting for a high fertility as either rural domicile or length of residence in Canada. Illiteracy and low educational standards probably cause high fertility. That the causal connection works in that direction is not proven by our data. It has been demonstrated, however, that origin groups that tolerate low educational standards have high birth rates and that the two are clearly associated characteristics peculiar to certain stocks in Canada.¹

¹ See also Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada, page 129.

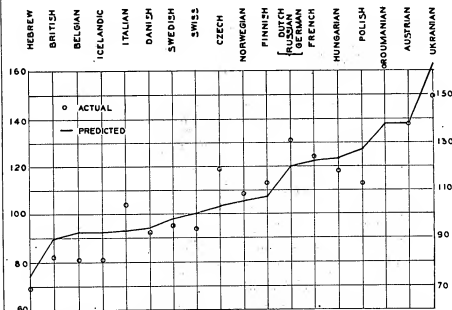
This striking correlation recalls the close relationship established in earlier chapters between illiteracy, intermarriage, school attendance, learning of the languages of Canada, and crime. Now, fertility may be added; and when viewed in the light of the previous correlations, it is undoubtedly the most significant of all.

TABLE 134.—INDEX OF FERTILITY, PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES (1) RURAL, (2) ILLITERATE AND (3) PROPORTION OF POPULATION NORTH AMERICAN BORN, FOR SPECIFIED ORIGINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1926.

Origin	Index of fertility	P.c. of females 21 years and over, rural	P.c. of females 10 years and over, illiterate	P.c. of both sexes North American born
British.....	82	47	3	70
French.....	124	64	4.7	86
Austrian.....	138	70	19.0	6
Belgian.....	81	70	2.8	9
Czech.....	119	65	5.6	25
Danish.....	92	66	8	37
Dutch-German-Russian.....	131	72	7.0	47
Finnish.....	113	83	4.2	15
Hebrew.....	69	7	10.7	9
Hungarian.....	118	77	11.7	9
Icelandic.....	81	55	2.9	34
Italian.....	101	41	9.8	7
Norwegian.....	108	77	1.0	45
Polish.....	113	63	16.4	8
Romanian.....	162	68	19.3	3
Swedish.....	95	73	1.3	31
Swiss.....	94	63	1.8	49
Ukrainian.....	149	77	26.3	3

CHART XXXIV

INDEX OF FERTILITY: ACTUAL INDEX AS SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN OF TABLE 134 COMPARED WITH INDEX PREDICTED ON THE BASIS OF THE CONDITIONS STATED IN THE REMAINING COLUMNS OF THAT TABLE.



Note:—The prediction was calculated from the regression equation of the multiple correlation between the index of fertility and the three conditions shown in the table.

INFANT MORTALITY

Attention is now called to another important section of vital statistics, that of infant mortality. The numbers of births and deaths of children under one year are tabulated by the origin of the father, and the data for the registration area for the year 1925 appear in Table 135. The number of infant deaths is shown as a percentage of the total births in Column three, thus giving the crude infant mortality rate for each origin. The figures for the French include only those of French origin in parts of Canada outside the province of Quebec.

The usual practice has been followed in computing the infant mortality rates, namely, that of expressing the number of deaths of infants under twelve months in a given calendar year as a percentage of the number of births in the same year. In doing that, however, certain assumptions are made which may be mentioned in passing. First, a large percentage of infant deaths occurring in the given year consist of those who have been born some time during the previous twelve months. For instance, of the 12,169 infants less than one year of age who died in 1925 perhaps half were born in 1924, yet the total infant deaths in 1925 is expressed as a percentage of the total births in that calendar year. The assumption underlying this procedure is that no great error appears in the infant mortality rates as a result of using the 1925 figures of births as a basis with which to compare the deaths in that period. A slight error is involved, of course, and it might assume considerable dimensions if, for some reason, the birth rate was very much higher or lower in the later year. Under normal conditions, however, the error is negligible, and as the above is the most practical method of securing a rate it is usually followed.

The second assumption is that as many children under one year of age came into the Dominion as left it in the period examined. The influence of any probable difference between the number of infants under one year emigrating and immigrating can, in the nature of the case, be only very slight. So for all practical purposes it is correct to follow the universal procedure and to say that approximately 8.07 out of every 100 babies born in the registration area of Canada die before living twelve months.

TABLE 135.—NUMBER OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER OF BIRTHS, BY ORIGINS, FOR THE REGISTRATION AREA OF CANADA, 1925.

Origin	(1) No. of births	(2) Deaths of children under 1 year	(3) Per cent
All origins.....	150,809	12,169	8.07
English.....	51,846	3,808	7.34
Irish.....	20,083	1,347	6.70
Scotch.....	22,773	1,401	6.15
Welsh.....	807	36	4.46
French.....	18,573	2,127	11.45
German.....	9,093	685	7.51
Armenian.....	72	8	11.11
Austrian.....	1,832	252	13.76
Belgian.....	480	44	9.17
Bulgarian.....	133	8	6.02
Chinese.....	349	16	4.58
Czech.....	251	16	6.37
Danish.....	484	23	4.75
Dutch.....	1,834	110	6.00
Finnish.....	496	33	6.65
Greek.....	197	20	10.15
Hindu.....	11	2	18.18
Hungarian.....	395	72	18.22
Icelandic.....	394	12	3.39
Indian.....	1,958	412	21.09
Italian.....	2,161	177	8.19
Japanese.....	752	65	8.64
Jewish.....	1,460	61	4.18
Negro.....	370	59	15.95
Norwegian.....	1,638	112	6.84
Polish.....	1,951	240	12.30
Romanian.....	599	83	13.86
Russian.....	2,054	189	9.15
Serbo-Croatian.....	201	11	5.47
Swedish.....	1,343	87	6.48
Swiss.....	227	18	7.93
Syrian.....	178	21	11.80
Ukrainian.....	4,884	476	9.75
Other.....	226	22	9.73
Not specified.....	704	117	16.62

Rates for specified origins are arranged in order of size in Table 136. There is considerable variation shown in that table. Among the Indians 21 out of every one hundred infants born in 1925 died before reaching the age of twelve months, while among the Icelandic people, for example, the rate was between 3 and 4 p.c. Thus nearly six times as large a proportion of infants born to Indian fathers died in the first year of life as in the case of those of Icelandic parentage. So great a difference is exceedingly significant. The numerically most important Slavic stocks in Canada appear in the top half of the table, as do the Latin and Greek peoples. The Germanic, Scandinavian and British stocks are grouped in the lower half.

The difference between groups of peoples is shown more clearly in Table 137, which arranges them according to geographical and linguistic classes. There is considerable variation within each of the geographical groups, suggesting that geographical origin is not a determining factor in the matter of mortality rate. The North Western European group, however, shows lower limits, both at the top and the bottom, than does the South, Eastern and Central European group, and the average stock in the former case shows an infant mortality of 6.39 p.c. and in the latter case 10.32 p.c. It is rather surprising to find such wide variation in rates for the Asiatic stocks. The average is unduly high, owing to the influence of the mortality rates for the Hindoos and the Syrians, whose numbers are very small. It is interesting to note that the infant mortality for both the Japanese and Chinese is below the median rate for either the Latin and Greek or Slavic peoples. Indeed the rate of 4.58 p.c. for the Chinese is one of the lowest in Canada, a lower figure being shown only in three cases, namely, the Welsh, Jews and Icelanders. The low rate among the Chinese, however may be due to incomplete registration of deaths among a small and unassimilated group.

Among the linguistic groups the rates for the Scandinavians appear on the whole to be the lowest. The average rate for the English speaking stocks is slightly higher than that for the Scandinavians. The rate of 4.46 for the Welsh is a little greater than the rate of 3.39 for the Icelandic, the lowest in the Scandinavian group; and the rate for the English, the highest of the English speaking stocks, is slightly higher than that for the Norwegians, the highest among the Scandinavian stocks. With both lower and upper limits higher than the lower and upper limits of the Scandinavian group and with the average somewhat greater, it is safe to say that the English speaking stocks show a higher infant mortality rate than the Scandinavian peoples. Both groups, however, show comparatively low rates. The difference is not great.

The rate for the average Germanic stock is higher than that for the average English speaking or Scandinavian people, although the rate for the Dutch (6.00 p.c.) is lower than for any except the Welsh in the former group. Among the English, Scandinavian, and Germanic peoples, the Belgians, with an infant mortality rate of 9.17 p.c., are considerably the highest, and the Icelanders, with a rate of 3.39 p.c., are by far the lowest. The other nine stocks are scattered more or less promiscuously between these upper and lower limits.

Those of Latin and Greek origin show much higher mortality rates; their average is the highest of any group. The Austrians have the highest rate among the Slavs, and the Poles, Ukrainians and Russians follow in the order named. These four origins include the numerically most important Slavic peoples immigrating to Canada. The rate for the Russians, the lowest of the four, is equal to that of the Belgians, which, with the exception of the French, was the highest of the North Western Europeans. On the other hand, some of the Slavs show remarkably low rates. The Czechs, the Bulgarians and Serbo-Croatians all have infant mortality rates below those of the Irish or the Swedes, but while this is to the credit of those eastern peoples, it is not of such vital significance to Canada as the higher rates for the Austrians, Poles, Ukrainians and Russians, whose numbers are so large.

The order of infant mortality rates for various origins in Canada appears somewhat similar to that obtained by arranging the origins in order of percentages illiterate. In order to determine whether any significant relationship between infant mortality and illiteracy existed, the two series were correlated, but the interference of one or two extreme cases running directly contrary to expectations, *e.g.*, the Chinese, rendered the results unreliable. When these cases are eliminated a moderate coefficient appears and consequently the conclusion is tentatively advanced that some connection does exist between infant mortality and illiteracy.

TABLE 136.—INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN THE REGISTRATION AREA OF CANADA, BY ORIGINS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF SIZE, 1925.

Rank	Origin	Rate per 100 births
1.	Indian.....	21.09
2.	Hungarian.....	18.22
3.	Hindu.....	18.18
4.	Negro.....	15.95
5.	Roumanian.....	13.86
6.	Austrian.....	13.76
7.	Polish.....	13.30
8.	Syrian.....	11.80
9.	French.....	11.45
10.	Armenian.....	11.11
11.	Greek.....	10.15
12.	Ukrainian.....	9.75
13.	Belgian.....	9.17
14.	Russian.....	9.15
15.	Japanese.....	8.64
16.	Italian.....	8.19
17.	Swiss.....	7.93
18.	German.....	7.51
19.	English.....	7.34
20.	Norwegian.....	6.84
21.	Irish.....	6.70
22.	Finnish.....	6.65
23.	Swedish.....	6.48
24.	Czech.....	6.37
25.	Scotch.....	6.15
26.	Bulgarian.....	6.02
27.	Dutch.....	6.00
28.	Serbo-Croatian.....	5.47
29.	Danish.....	4.75
30.	Chinese.....	4.58
31.	Welsh.....	4.46
32.	Jewish.....	4.18
33.	Icelandic.....	3.39

TABLE 137.—INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN THE REGISTRATION AREA OF CANADA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF ORIGINS, 1925.

Origin	Infant mortality rate	Origin	Infant mortality rate
<i>North Western European—</i>		<i>British—</i>	
Belgian.....	9.17	English.....	7.34
Swiss.....	7.93	Irish.....	6.70
German.....	7.51	Scotch.....	6.15
English.....	7.34	Welsh.....	4.46
Norwegian.....	6.84	Average.....	6.16
Irish.....	6.70	<i>Scandinavian—</i>	
Swedish.....	6.48	Norwegian.....	6.84
Scotch.....	6.15	Swedish.....	6.48
Dutch.....	6.00	Danish.....	4.75
Danish.....	4.75	Icelandic.....	3.39
Welsh.....	4.46	Average.....	5.37
Icelandic.....	3.39	<i>Germanic—</i>	
Average.....	6.39	Belgian (Flemish).....	9.17
<i>South, Eastern and Central European—</i>		German.....	7.51
Hungarian.....	18.22	Dutch.....	6.00
Roumanian.....	13.86	Average.....	7.56
Austrian.....	13.76	<i>Latin and Greek—</i>	
Polish.....	12.30	Roumanian.....	13.86
Greek.....	10.15	Greek.....	10.15
Ukrainian.....	9.75	Italian.....	8.19
Russian.....	9.15	Average.....	10.73
Italian.....	8.19	<i>Slavic—</i>	
Finnish.....	6.65	Austrian.....	13.76
Bulgarian.....	6.02	Polish.....	12.30
Serbo-Croatian.....	5.47	Ukrainian.....	9.75
Average.....	10.32	Russian.....	9.15
<i>Asiatic—</i>		Czech.....	6.37
Hindu.....	18.18	Bulgarian.....	6.02
Syrian.....	11.80	Serbo-Croatian.....	5.47
Armenian.....	11.11	Average.....	8.97
Japanese.....	8.64		
Chinese.....	4.58		
Average.....	10.86		

DEAF MUTISM AND BLINDNESS

Tables 138 and 139 show the numbers of deaf-mutes and blind in Canada with the number per 100,000 for each important origin. The French, with 87.8 deaf mutes per 100,000, show the highest rate of all groups in Canada (Table 138). The Germans come next, with a rate of 71.9 per 100,000. The lowest was the Italians, with only 29.4 deaf mutes per 100,000, while the Russians rank next to the Italians with 40 per 100,000. The English speaking stocks show approximately 50 deaf mutes per 100,000 of the population. Table 139, showing the blind by origin for the year 1921, presents one startling fact: 209 Indians out of every 100,000 in Canada are blind, a rate nearly 12 times the size of that of the Russians and over four times the average for the English speaking stocks. It is interesting to note that the proportion of blind among the Germans, Italians and Russians is lower than among the French and English speaking stocks in Canada.

TABLE 138.—ORIGINS OF DEAF MUTES IN CANADA, 1921.

Origin	Number of deaf mutes	Population (000) omitted	Number per 100,000
English and Welsh.....	1,327	2,587 (1)	51.3
Irish.....	568	1,108	51.3
Scotch.....	570	1,173	48.6
French.....	2,184	2,453	87.8
German.....	212	295	71.9
Indian.....	52	111	55.9
Italian.....	20	68	29.4
Russian.....	40	100	40.0
Various.....	349	-	-
Not stated.....	32	-	-
Total.....	5,334	-	-

(1) Includes English, Welsh and a negligible number from Royal Canadian Navy.

TABLE 139.—ORIGINS OF THE BLIND IN CANADA, 1921.

Origin	Number	Population (000) omitted	Number per 100,000
English and Welsh.....	1,114	2,587 (1)	43.0
Irish.....	583	1,108	52.6
Scotch.....	647	1,173	55.2
French.....	1,387	2,453	56.5
German.....	98	295	33.2
Indian.....	232	111	209.0
Italian.....	17	68	25.0
Russian.....	18	100	18.0
Various.....	260	-	-
Not stated.....	40	-	-
Total.....	4,396	-	-

(1) Includes English, Welsh and a negligible number of the Royal Canadian Navy.

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